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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY
OF
BUCKINGHAM.

BY
GEORGE LIPSCOMB, ESQ. M.D.



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The Hundred
OF
AYLESBURY.
Buckinghamshire.



AYLESBURY HUNDRED.



AYLESBURY HUNDRED, in the modern division of Buckinghamshire, is formed by the union of three ancient Hundreds, *Elesberie*, *Risberge*, and *Stane*, and still retains formally the appellation of the *Three Hundreds of Aylesbury*.

ELESBERIE, subsequently written Ailesbury Hundred, besides the Borough or Township, with its Hamlet of Walton, comprised

Estone, since called Aston-Clinton, *Bierton* or *Burton*, with *Buckland* and *Brotone*, now Broughton, *Esenburg* or *Esenberge*, now Ellesborough, *Hulcott*, and *Stoches*, since called Stoke-Mandeville; and was bounded on the north by *Cottesloe*-Hundred, on the east by Hertfordshire and two

detached portions of Cotteslow and Burnham Hundreds; on the south by *Burnham* and *Dustenburgh* (now Desborough) Hundred; and on the west by Oxfordshire, and *Essedene* and *Votesdone* Hundreds, now merged in the Hundred of Ashendon.

RISBERGE or *Ryshberg* Hundred (now Risborough), besides Prince's and Monk's Risborough, with Sudcote, comprised Bledlei (now Bledlow), Horsedune (now Horsenden), Wandoure or Wanderne (now Wendover), and Weston-Turville, with Begrave (now Bedgrove), and was bounded on the north by Elesberie Hundred, on the east by Burnham, on the south by part of Elesberie and Dustenburgh, and on the west by Tichesele and Essedene.

STANE HUNDRED (besides the parish of Stone, with its Hamlet Bishop's-Stone) contained Chenebelle (now comprising Great Kimble or Kimbel and Little Kimble, with Kimble-Wick or Fennel's Grove, and Marshall's alias Marsh, Cuddenton, Daneton (now Dinton), with Ford; but exclusive of two other Hamlets, Opeton (now Upton), and Waldrige, computed within the limits of Ashendon Hundred, Haltone (now Halton) Hamdenham (now Hampden, and in two parishes, Great and Little Hampden), Hedreham¹ (now Haddenham), Herdewell (now Hartwell), Lee, Missedene (now Great-Missenden, with Lee Chapel), and Little-Missenden; and was bounded on the north by Elesberie, on the east by Burnham, on the south by Dustenburgh, and on the west by detached portions of ELESBERIE, TICHESELE, and DUSTENBURGH HUNDREDS.

The modern HUNDRED of AYLESBURY is bounded on the north by Ashendon and Cotteslow, by Hertfordshire and Burnham Hundred on the east, by the latter on part of the south, on the remainder of the south by Desborough (a narrow slip of which is also interposed between an insulated portion of Aylesbury Hundred, having for its western boundary the County of Oxford) and on the west by the Hundred of Ashendon.

The agricultural survey states it to contain about 40,813 acres, in thirty-two parishes, having twenty-six churches,² and seven hamlets or subordinate villis. Their relative situation is shewn in the accompanying map, and the number of churches and chapels have been progressively increasing.

This Hundred is ecclesiastically included in the diocese of Lincoln and archdeaconry of Bucks, excepting the churches of Aylesbury and Bierton (to which the decayed chapel of Quarendon is appendant), being a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, and in the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of the

¹ In the printed transcript of Domesday, erroneously inserted *Nedreham*.

² Priest's Survey, p. 370, is very incorrect, the parish of Bierton being omitted, and many other parishes miscalculated.

Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and Monk's Risborough, which is a peculiar of the Metropolitan Church and Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury.

In 1801, the return under the population act stated the number of houses in the Hundred of Aylesbury to be 2550, inhabited by 2862 families, consisting of 6415 males and 6949 females, 3818 being employed in agriculture, and 2137 in trade—total, 13,364; exclusive of the Town of Aylesbury, consisting of 675 houses, 668 families, 1603 males, 1583 females, 408 persons being employed in agriculture, and 408 in trade, &c.—in all, 3186 inhabitants. In 1821, the population of the Hundred was returned at 12,003, and of the Town of Aylesbury at 3465 (and including Walton, 4444). In 1831, the number in the Hundred had increased to 23,434, and in the Town to 5021. It is remarkable that, in July 1835, the same number was assigned when the union took place of the several parishes, collectively described and designated as the

AYLESBURY UNION,

which, under recent acts of Parliament, consolidated with Aylesbury all those parishes and hamlets before enumerated, excepting Prince's and Monk's Risborough, Bledlow, Horsendon, and Wendover; together with all the parishes and hamlets described in Ashendon Hundred,¹ excepting Bottle-Claydon, East-Claydon, Middle-Claydon, Oakley, Crendon, Chilton, Dorton, Kingsey, Towersey, Easington, Ickford, Ilmer, Shabbington, Waldridge, and Wormenhall; and including Aston-Abbats, Cublington, Drayton-Beauchamp, Hardwick-cum-Wedon, Hawridge, Wingrave with Rowsham, Creslow, and Whitchurch, in Cotteslow Hundred; altogether containing about 21,380 inhabitants.

AYLESBURY is situated near the middle of the County, forty miles from London, through Wendover, Amersham, and Uxbridge; thirty-eight through Tring, Berkhamstead, and Watford; nine s.e. from Winslow, eighteen e. from Bicester, nine e.n.e. from Thame, and nine w.s.w. of Leighton, in Bedfordshire.

The parish is bounded on the north by Bierton, and a small part of Wedon in Hardwick; on the east by Aston-Clinton and Weston-Turville; on the south by Stoke-Mandeville; and on the west by Hartwell and Quarendon. The Town imparts its name to the large and fruitful

VALE OF AYLESBURY,

long celebrated for verdure and fertility, its corn and cattle; extending from the foot of the Chiltern Hills and the western border of Hertfordshire towards the north, to Wingrave and Oving, is skirted by the hills of Quainton and Pitchcott, and stretches westward almost to the verge of Oxfordshire, losing its appellation in the track of woodland, formerly Bernwode-Forest.²

Leland mentions this vale as almost co-extensive with the county itself, and included in his account of it many places which never could properly have belonged to it, and which, in modern days, have been always differently described. "The vale goeth one waye to the Forrest beyond Tame Markett. It goeth otherwayes to Buckingham, to Stonye Stratford, to Newport Pagnell, and alonge from Alesbury by the rootes of Chilterne Hilles almost to Dunstable."³ But the VALE OF AYLESBURY, properly so called, excludes all those portions which Leland describes north of Wingrave, Wing, and Whitchurch.

The name of AYLESBURY, anciently Æglesburge, is alluded to by Camden, in the story of Cuthwulf, circ. 571; and an old chronologist says, that the Princes of the Britons kept many strong towns and castles until 586, but that Cutha, brother of King Gaulin, overcoming the British at Bedford in 570,

¹ See vol. i. p. 1.

² Ibid. p. 51.

³ Itinerary, vol. iv. p. 2, f. 191; vol. viii. p. 2, f. 114.

took from them four strong places, of which Eglesborough, now Alesbury, was one.¹ Camden says that the Saxons gave it the new appellation of Ailesbury, its ancient British name having, by the lapse of ages, become unknown.² This can, at best, be little more than conjecture; and it might, with as much probability, be said that *Edlesborough*, or even Albury in Hertfordshire, was the old British work or castle alluded to, in the account of the battle at Bedford.

Ailsbury derived great fame from Eadburg, or Edburg, and her sister Eaditha, two holy virgins, the daughters of Frewald or Fredewall, a King or Mercian Prince,³ who was "Lord of this Country."⁴ These holy maidens, who are reported to have been born at Quarendon, have been sometimes confused with the legend of their still more celebrated niece, St. Osyth. They are said to have possessed Aylesbury by the gift of their father, and both took the veil, as the story goes, in a Nunnery of Trinitarians here, but unfortunately that order was not established in England until some centuries afterwards! St. Osyth is related to have been contracted in marriage to a King of the East Angles, but on the day of her espousals obtained his consent to live always a virgin; and the Manor of Chich, in Essex, being given to her, she there built a Monastery, which she governed many years with great sanctity, and suffered martyrdom in the incursions of Ingvar and Hubba, Danish pirates, who caused her to be beheaded at a fountain to which she was accustomed to resort for bathing. One account states this outrage to have happened at the beginning of the seventh century, another about 870. That great ravages were committed in the Vale of Aylesbury by the Danes, is indubitable; and the old chronicles mention the period as 921 when Aylesbury and the Forest of Bernwode severely suffered. Elfleda, Duchess of Mercia, daughter of King Alfred, is said to have induced her brother Edward (called *the elder*) to repair Eldsbury, after the town had been laid waste by those invaders.

Leland's account of St. Osyth represents her as "born in Quarendon, in *Alesbury parish*, and brought up with her aunt at *Ellesburore*, in Chiltern Hilles, a three miles from Alesbury by south;" that her body "was translated for a while, for feare of the Danes, from Chich, alias St. Osyth, in Essex, to Alesbury."⁵

Speed affirms, that Aylesbury "became much frequented on account of the holiness of St. Edith; that the town was allotted for her dowry; but that she bade the world and her husband farewell in taking the veile of devotion, and in that fruitfull age of saints became greatly renowned even as farre as to the working of miracles."⁶ Here probably Osyth may be mistaken for her aunt; and some have even ventured to doubt whether either of those ladies was buried at Aylesbury; and, as Edburg is said to have imparted her name to Ellesborough on the Chiltern Hills, have conjectured that her remains were interred there, or subsequently translated thither. Camden seems to refer the name of Edburton to Bierton, not within the district of the Chilterns, but ecclesiastically connected with Aylesbury, instead of Ellesborough. Others say that Eadburg was buried at Quarendon, anciently a member of Aylesbury, and afterwards a daughter church or chapel to Bierton. It is also remarked that Burgh (considered of the same import as *Bury*) is the name of that celebrated piece of pasture included in Quarendon under the name of Bury-Field, *i. e.* the Field of Edburg or Edbury. But the same has been attached to many other places; and Edburg gave her name also to Adderbury in Oxfordshire. Kennet expressly notices that place as called Edburgeberie in the Conqueror's Survey, and that it

¹ State of Religion in England, p. 192.

² Britan. vol. i. p. 311. See also Saxon Chronicle, and Morton's Nat. Hist. of Northamptonshire, p. 533.

³ See Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 502.

⁴ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 192; and Magn. Brit. 4^{to}, vol. i. Ed. 1738, p. 207.

⁵ Leland's Itinerary, vol. viii. p. 41. See also Tanner's Notit. Monast.; William of Malmesbury, l. 2, de Pontif. St. Osyth's Life by Vere, in Leland's Itin. vol. viii. p. 9, and Pantoppidan, in Gesta Danorum, Hafne Ed. 1740, 4^{to}

⁶ Speed's Theatre, fol. 43.

retained the same during many ages. Cressy's Church History mentions *seven English saints* of the same name, St. Edburg, as of Winchester, Kent, Peterborough, Gloucester, &c. Accordingly, many religious foundations claimed an interest in the works ascribed to St. Edburgh, whom Kennet supposes to have been the object of veneration at Bicester, and identifies this saint, to whom a salubrious fountain there was dedicated, as the same St. Edburgh renowned at Aylesbury.¹

THE MANOR

is described in the Norman Survey as belonging to THE KING, rated at sixteen hides; having sixteen ploughs, two in the demesne, and twenty villeins, with fourteen bordars, having ten ploughs, to which four more might have been added; two servants, and two mills of 23s. value; pasture for eight plough teams, and to the value of 20s. more; altogether worth fifty-six pounds *in money assayed*; and for the *Market* 10*l.* by tale. In King Edward's time it paid 25*l.* by tale.

In this Manor there was *then*, and had been anciently, one soeman, with a virgate of land which he could give or sell to whom he would, but it must be in the court of the Sheriff. The Bishop of Lincoln held the church, with a Manor belonging to it.²

The lands described in the survey certainly included, besides Aylesbury and Walton, the parishes of Bierton, with Broughton, and Hulcot; but the number of hides does not agree with the usual calculation, founded upon more modern surveys. Quarendon, which Leland affirms to have anciently made part of Aylesbury, was separately surveyed in Domesday-book.³ Aylesbury is mentioned in the reign of Henry II. when certain lands here were held by William de St. Mary Church;⁴ and an estate was then granted upon a very extraordinary tenure. At an assize in the sheriffalty of William Fitz-Richard, before Nicholas, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, and others, it was returned among the King's lands, estimated at 67*s.* per ann. Whether the original grantee of the estate alluded to, were denominated from the town, or descended from a family previously bearing that cognomen, may be doubtful. However, early in the reign of Richard I. a fine was passed of a messuage in Aylesbury, between Silvester de *Eilesbury*, and Gerard the son of *Osbert*, as the right of Silvester; and before the close of the reign of Edward I. the family of Aylesbury had acquired importance; and, as an estate in Wendover became part of their possessions at a very early period, it may perhaps thus be inferred that *Osbert*, mentioned in the above-recited fine, was *Osbert de Hampden*.⁵ Before particularizing the descent of the Manor of Aylesbury, it may not be improper to remark, that in 1323 it was returned by an inquisition, that Robert Fitz-Richard (viz. the son of Richard), son of *William* de Aylesbury, who died in 1278,⁶ was then seised of one messuage, fifty acres of land, ten of meadow, and 10*s.* rents, with appurtenances in Aylesbury, *by the service of finding, when and as often as the King shall come to the aforesaid Town (not exceeding thrice in the year) litter of straw for the King's bed, straw or grass for the King's chamber, and two geese for the King's table, if in summer, or three eels in winter; that Richard, son of the said Robert, was his next heir, and of full age, and his fealty*

¹ Her well at Bicester was in a field near King's End, and until the restraint of *Well-worship*, by the order of a Council in the time of Edgar, was frequented by great multitudes of lame and blind persons, who brought to it votive offerings. It was afterwards neglected, and dried up; but in the unusually hot summer, in 1666, being again opened, yielded so copious a supply, that if the ancient worshippers had continued to live, its renovation would have been accounted a miracle.

² Terra Regis. EILESBERIA dñicū maneriū regis p. xvi. hid. se defd sep. Tra.' ē. xvi. car. In dñio sunt ii'. Ibi xx. uilli cū. xliii. bord. hāt. x. car'. et adhuc iiii^{re}. poss fieri. Ibi. ii. serui et ii'. molini de xxiii. sol. P'tū. viii. car'. et de remanenti xx^{vi} sol. In totis valentijis reddit lvi. lib. arsas et pensatas et de Theloneo x. lib. ad numerū. T.R.E. reddeb. xxv. lib. et numerū. In hoc ō fuit et est unus Sochs haben. i. uirg trē quē potuit dare t. uendē cui uoluit et tam. seruit sep uicecomit. regis. Æcciam huj. ō ten' eps Lincolienis. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 143.]

³ See QUARENDON.

⁴ Rot. Pip. 20 Hen. II.

⁵ HAMPDEN, and FAMILY PEDIGREE.

⁶ Esc. 7 Ed. II. N^o. 20. Cal. vol. i. p. 67.

was accepted;¹ and William de Otteford, the King's escheator, was accordingly commanded to give seisin to Richard Fitz-Robert, to whom afterwards King Richard II. on coming to the Crown, confirmed three virgates of land and one messuage here, to hold by the services aforesaid, reciting the same to have been granted to Roger, *the King's minstrel*, by Henry II.²

This Manor, continuing part of the Royal demesnes, in the beginning of the reign of John, was granted to Geoffrey Fitz-Piers (who at the Coronation of John was girt with the sword of the Earldom of Essex), to hold by military service, as one knight's fee, and the payment of 6*l.* per ann.³ He was Sheriff of Bucks, Bedford, Hants, Wilts, Salop, and Stafford, at the time he obtained this estate,⁴ which he held in 1211,⁵ but soon afterwards died. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex, and William Turville, had made an agreement, by which the Manor of Weston-Turville was likewise acquired by the former, but all his lands in this county being severed from the Earldom of Essex, subsequently came to John Fitz-Piers (often called John Fitz-Geoffrey-Fitz-Piers), his only son by Aveline, his second wife,⁶ although not immediately after his death; for in 1220 or 1221 fines were passed of a meadow in Aylesbury between John le Peiten and William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and Ralph Luvell and the same Earl;⁷ and it was not until 1227 that John Fitz-Geoffrey is recorded to have possessed these lands; but in that year he passed a fine with Ralph de Chenduit respecting a meadow in Aylesbury,⁸ having succeeded to the whole inheritance of his ancestors, after the decease of William de Mandeville, third Earl of Essex, his half brother, who had inherited from Geoffrey de Say, eldest son of their father Geoffrey; and the said Geoffrey de Say having been in rebellion against King John, and dying unmarried, King Henry III. on payment of three hundred marks, bestowed the estate upon this John, and the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded to give him livery accordingly,⁹ and he answered to the Exchequer for his lands in Aylesbury.¹⁰ In 1231 a fine was passed of lands in Eillesbury between John de Burton and John Fitz-Geoffrey, to whom and his heirs they were conveyed;¹¹ and in 1236 he paid 60*l.* rent to the Crown. He also acquired lands in Bierton by a fine with (probably the same) John de Burton or Bierton, and many other estates in this county.¹² He died in 1258, and was buried with great pomp.¹³

He was succeeded in this Manor by John, his eldest son, who, though a minor, was admitted to his lands; and Margery, his wife, dying before he came of age, he was allowed to marry again at his own discretion. He adhered to the rebellious Barons—was a commander at the battle of Lewes, when the King was made prisoner—Sheriff of Westmoreland in 1263 (48 Hen. III.)—Constable of Windsor Castle, and still an adherent to the King's enemies—fought at Evesham in 1264, where he was the only man of note who escaped the general carnage—and, though deprived of his lands, was admitted to composition under the Dictum de Kenilworth. In his time he was called upon by *Quo Warranto* to

¹ Compertum est p. Inquis. ad Robtus fil. Rici tenet die quo obiit i. mess. 50 ac. trē 5 ac. pti & 10s. redd. cum ptin. in Allesbury per servicium invenienti quoties et quando ad dictam villam de Aillesbury venerimus Literam de Stramine ad Lectum Fram. ac stramen vel herbam p. oratione Hospitii nri licet ter in anno ibidem venerimus necnon duas ganzas ad cibum nostrum si in estate vel tres anguillas si in Yeme ibidem venerimus, quodq. Ricus fil. dicti Robti est heres ejusdem Robti propinquior et plene etatis. Cepimus fidelitatem, &c. [Rot. Fin. 39 Ed. III. fol. 154 b. Rot. Orig. 39 Ed. III. ro. 8. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 285.]

² Quondam fuerunt Rogero Follo Lutrario, &c. Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. II. p. 5, m. 27, Cal. p. 199.

³ Rot. Cart. 5 Joh. m. 6, Cal. p. 15. Dodsworth's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. vol. xxv. p. 91.

⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, tom. i. p. 705.

⁵ Rot. Pip. 12, 13 Joh. in the Tower of London.

⁶ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁷ Rot. Fin. 5 and 6 Hen. III.

⁸ Ibid. 12 Hen. III.

⁹ Rot. Pip. 11 Hen. III.

¹⁰ Ibid. 16 Hen. III.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 158; also QUARENDON, GREAT-HORWOOD, &c.

¹³ Mait. Paris states that he died near Guildford; and the Claus. Rolls mention the King's precept commanding John de Crakhill, his treasurer, to provide a cloth of gold to lay over the corpse when passing through London. [Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 980.]

shew his right to this Manor, with view of frankpledge in Aylesbury, Quarendon, Claydon, &c. and exemption from attendance at the County and Hundred Courts, &c. ; and he pleaded the grant of King Henry II. to his ancestor Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, of this Manor, at a fee-farm rent of 50*l.* per annum, and 10*l.* for its proceeds, and the service of one knight, with *soc sac tol and theme*,¹ infangthef, outfangthef, exemption from passage, pontage, stallage, lastage, toll and tallage,² Sheriffs' aids and their bailiffs, and in cases of murder, frankpledge, suits of shires and hundreds as in other lands in his fee, with the liberties and free customs of the manor, by a charter under the hand of S. Bishop elect of Chichester,³ dated at Woodstock 26 Apl. 5 Joh. ; that he held by the services aforesaid quietly and peaceably as the King or his ancestors had holden the same ; had his view annually, without other service, gallows, tumbrel, pillory and waifs, and put himself on the country in the usual form. Gilbert de Thorenton, on the King's part, prayed judgement by the King and Council, whether such charter were sufficient warrant, and that it be enquired if the rent of 60*l.* had been duly paid, &c. It is presumed that he lived not long afterwards, and that he continued in possession of his privileges until 1275, when he died seised *inter al.* of this estate, which, in default of issue, passed to his brother, Richard Fitz-John, then about twenty-four years of age, who, performing his homage, had livery of his lands 10th Edw. I. was in an expedition into Wales—summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1294—in France in the war 25 Edw. I., and died in the same year, seised of a great estate, including the Manors of Aylesbury, Quarendon, Whaddon, Singleborough, Steeple-Claydon, and other lands in this county, and many manors in Wilts, Devon, Surrey, Essex, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire, leaving Emma his wife surviving ; Maud, Countess of Warwick, his eldest sister ; Robert Clifford and Idonea Clifford, son and daughter of Isabel de Vipont, his second sister ; Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, son of Aveline his third sister ; and Joane, wife of Theobald de Boteler, his fourth sister, his next heirs.⁴ Emma, relict of Richard Lord Fitz-John, held this manor with Bierton in dower ;⁵ and after her death, upon a partition of the inheritance, Joane Boteler came into possession, subject to the payment of 10*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* to Richard, Earl of Ulster, her nephew, and of 2*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* to Maud, Countess of Warwick, her sister (the manor being then valued at 51*l.* 8*s.* 5½*d.* per annum. She died in 1302 ;⁶ but Sir Edmund Boteler, her second son, who possessed part of the lands, is not ascertained to have held this manor. In 1327, King Edward III. granted to his uncle, Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, second son of King Edward I. (by Margaret, his second wife), the fee-farm rent of 60*l.* per annum, issuant out of Aylesbury, then held by the family of Boteler ;⁷ and the Earl of Kent being attainted of High Treason, was beheaded about three years afterwards, and the fee-farm rent seems to have been continued to his son, John Earl of Kent ;⁸ but the Manor remained in the Botelers, until, having passed by the marriage of Margaret, second daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Ormonde de Rochefort, in the reign of Henry VII. to Sir William Bullen, Knt. of Blickling, co. Norfolk, it was sold by their son and heir, Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Wiltshire, to Sir John Baldwyn, Knt. Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, who made Aylesbury his residence ; and being in favour with King Henry VIII. obtained divers grants of dissolved Abbey lands, and, *inter alia*, of the estates of the Grey-friars' Monastery here, founded by the Botelers, with other lands, late of Missenden-Abbey, and became a great benefactor to the town.

¹ A cucking-stool for scolds, which is said to have been preserved with great care long after its disuse.

² See vol. i. p. 19.

³ Simon de Wells, who did homage in 1204. [Le Neve, p. 56.]

⁴ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 707 ; Esc. 25 Ed. I. n^o. 50 ; Rot. Claus. 7 Ed. I. m. 18 ; Rot. Orig. 6 Ed. III. ro. 6 ; also PEDIGREE OF BEAUCHAMP.

⁵ Rot. Orig. 26 Ed. I.

⁶ Esc. 31 Ed. I. n^o. 32 Cal. vol. i. p. 180.

⁷ Rot. Orig. 1 Ed. III. n^o. 38 ; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 16.

⁸ Esc. 26 Ed. III. n^o. 54 ; Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 94.

PEDIGREE OF BOTELE or BUTLER, EARLS OF ORMONDE, AND BOLEYN or BULLEN, EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

Arms: Or a ch. indented Az. ORMONDE. Gu. three covered cups Or, BOTELE. Az. semée of cross crosslets, three cinquefoils Arg. Darcy, Arg. a chev. Gu. between three bulls' heads coupé S. armed Or; and on an Inescutcheon Ormonde and Butler quarterly. BULLEN.

HERVEUS WALTER, temp. Will. Conq. = MAUD, dau. of THEOBALD de VALOINES.

THEOBALD, Chief Butler of Ireland, Lord = MAUD, dau. of Rob. Vassour, Lord of HUERT, b. at West-Dereham, co. Norf. founder WALTER.
of Preston, co. Lanc. confirmed by King Edlington, co. Lancaster; mar. 2dly. of a monastery there; Archbp. of Canterbury; ROGER.
Rich. I. ob. 1207, (9 Joh.) to Fulk Fitz-Warine. Lord Treas.; ob. July, 1205; bur. at Canterbury. HAMON.

THEOBALD BOTELE, 1d. Just. = JOANE, eld. sist. and coh. of John THOMAS BOTELE, founder of St. Tho = MAUD, sist. of St. Thomas
of Ireland, 1247, ob. 1248. de Marisco, an Irish Baron. mas de Acon's Hospital, London. a Becket, Abp. of Cant.

THEOBALD BOTELE, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, died at Arclo. = MARGERY, eld. dau. of Ric. de Burgh, ancestor of the Clancardes.

THEOBALD BOTELE, ob. 1285 (14 Ed. I.) = JOANE, sist. and coh. of Richard Fitz-John, Lord of Berkhamstead, held, by inheritance on partition, the Manor of Aylesbury. [PEDIGREE of MANDEVILLE, vol. i. p. 57.]

THEOBALD BOTELE, in Sir EDMUND LE BOTELE, Knt. of Cold Aston, co. = JOANE, dau. of John THOMAS BOTELE, NICOLAS BOTELE. MAUD.
the Scots wars, 1296. Glou. fought at Connaught 1309; Deputy of Ire- 1st. Earl of Kildare, ancestor of the Bar- elected Archbishop JOANE.
land 1312, knighted and Earl of Carrick 1316; qu. ? if heiress of Pi- rons Dunboyne. of Dublin, but not
(9 Ed. II.) ob. 1321. pard. [See GREAT consecrated.
LIXFORD.]

JAMES BOTELE, 2nd Earl of CARRICK, = ELIANOR, 2nd dau. of Humph. de Bohun, 5th JOHN BOTELE, LAURENCE JOANE, mar. to Sir Roger de
Lord BUTLER, Earl of ORMONDE 2nd Earl of Hereford and Essex (by Eliz. 7th dau. ancestor of Som- BOTELE. Mortimer, 2nd son of Roger
Nov. 1328, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, of K. Edward I.), held Aylesbury Manor in- erset Hamilton, Earl of March. [PEDIGREE of
ob. 17 Jan. 1338, seised of Aylesbury dower, ob. 1363. [Esc. 17 Ed. III. no. 24; MORTIMER, vol. i. p. 203.]
Manor [Esc. 12 Ed. III. no. 43, Cal. vol. ii. p. 260; and PEDIGREE of BOHUN, ... mar. to Sir Tho. Dillon,
vol. ii. p. 857.] vol. i. p. 297.] ancestor of Earl of Roscommon.

JAMES BOTELE, 2nd Earl of ORMONDE, 3rd Earl = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir PETRONILLA, mar. to Gilbert Lord Talbot, ob. vita mariti, seised in
of CARRICK, Lord Just. of Ireland 1359 and 1364, John Darcy, Lord joint tenancy of Pelicot Manor 26 Ed. III. [PEDIGREE of TALBOT,
Deputy to Lionel, D. of Clarence, as Lord-Lieut., Darcy, Lord Just. of vol. i. p. 27.]
ob. 16 Oct. 1383 (7 Ric. II.) Ireland, 13 Ric. II.

JAMES BOTELE, 3rd Earl of ORMONDE, held Aylesbury 1386 = ANNE, dau. of John THOMAS BOTELE. ELIANOR, mar. to Gerald, Earl of Des-
[Rot. Orig. 10 Ric. II.] Lord Just. of Ireland 1392 and 1403, Lord Welles. mond.
founder of the Grey-Friars in Aylesbury 1386 (11 Ric. II.), died JOANE, mar. to Seigo O'Carrol, Prince of
at Gowran Castle 7th Sept. 1405. Status in Aylesbury church. Elye.
[Rot. Pat. 10 Ric. II. p. 2 m. 6. Cal. p. 215.]

JOANE, daugh. = JAMES, 4th Earl of ORMONDE, Lord = JANE or ELIZABETH, dau. of William SIR RICHARD = CATHERINE, daugh.
of Gerald, 5th Just. of Ireland 1407, Lord Deputy of William Gildas O'Reily,
Earl of Kil- 1420, Lord Just. 1426; had a confirma- Beauchamp, Lord Lord of Cavan.
jare. tion of King John's chart. to Geoffrey, Bergavenny, widow of John Lord Grey
of Essex, of this Manor and of a of John Lord Grey de Sir EDMUND BUTLER, Knt. = CATHERINE, dau. of Moelrony O'Carrol.
fair. [Rot. Pat. 18 Hen. VI. p. 1 m. 14 Cal. p. 281.] Lord Lieut. 1440, mariti, s. p.
1443; ob. circ. 1451.

AVICE, sole = JAMES BOTELE, 5th Earl of = AVICE, dau. = ELIANOR BEAU- SIR JOHN BUTLER, Knt. THOMAS BOTELE, heir of his = ANNE, daugh.
dau. of John = ORMONDE, &c. (31 Hen. VI.) and heir of = FORT, sister and brothers, attainted, but re- and heir of Sir
Fitz-Alan, 8th Just. of Ireland 1447, Earl of and co-heir of Edmund Duke of restored by King Hen. VII. Rich. Hawk-
del. D. of Whiteby, v. p. Lord of Edmund Duke of made a Privy Coun- ford, Knt.
Touraine, and Deputy of Ireland 28 Hen. VI. Somerset, viv. tained 14 Ed. IV. berlain to the Queen 1492, Rich.
and heir of her bro. K.G.; taken prisoner at Town- restored in blood and to part of his lands, Privy Ambassador to France, sum- Lord Ormonde de Roch- with precedence of all
Humph. Earl of Couns.; died on a jour- moned to Parliament as other Barons; ob. 3 Aug. 1515; bur. in Mercer's
of Arundel. 1st May, 1460, s. p. ney to Palestine, caelebs. Chapel, London, s. p. m.

ANNE, eld. dau. and co-heir; mar. to Sir James MARGARET, 2nd dau. and co- = SIR WILLIAM BULLEN, Knt. of Bickling, co. Norf., son of Sir
Sir Leger. Knt.; had livery of Great-Lincoln her; carried Aylesbury in Geoffrey Bulleyn, mercer, of London, Lord Mayor 37 Hen. VI.
Manor, 7 Hen. VIII.; ob. 1538. marriage to her husband.

SIR THOMAS BULLEN, Knt. Lord Ormonde, Baron Rochford 1495, K.G. ex. Vice. Rochford 1525; 1529 Earl = ELIZABETH HOWARD, dau. of Thomas, 2nd
of Ormonde and Wilts, K.G. sold the Manor of Aylesbury to Lord Chief-Justice Dabulwyn; ob. 1538. Duke of Norfolk.

GEORGE BULLEN, Baron Rochford 1533, Constable of Dover Castle 26 ANNE, 2nd Queen Consort MARY, mar. to William Cary, Esquire of the Body
Hen. VIII., Warden of the Cinque Ports; beheaded for High Treason to King Henry VIII. be- to King Henry VIII.; 2dly. to Will. Stafford, Esq.
28 Hen. VIII.; buried at St. Peter's, in the Tower of London. headed. ob. 1544. [PEDIGREE of CARY, vol. i. p. 152; and
KNOLLYS, p. 528.]

After the death of Sir John Baldwyn, 22d October, 1545, his possessions in Aylesbury passed by the marriage of Katharine his daughter and co-heiress to Robert Pakington, Mercer, of Cheapside, London, younger son of John Pakington, Esq. of Worcestershire, and brother of John Pakington, Chirographer of the Common Pleas. He had acquired great wealth, was very devout, and his death very tragical, for in crossing the street to attend divine service at St. Thomas of Acon's church, (afterwards Mercers' Chapel) about five o'clock in the morning, he was shot by an assassin. The report of a gun was heard, but the murderer remained undiscovered; until at length, Incent, Dean of St. Paul's, being on his death bed, *is said to have confessed* that he hired an Italian for sixty crowns to commit this atrocious crime, of which he then repented. The cause of his enmity to the deceased, was, that the latter being one of the City Representatives, had spoken in Parliament severely against the covetousness and cruelty of the clergy.¹ The Dean survived the murder until about September, 1545, almost eight years, *but on what foundation this strange charge rests, is not explained.* Stowe remarks that Pakington was murdered by the papists, whom he had opposed,² and that he had abjured the Romish faith when many suffered for their religious opinions;³ but another account states that the murder was confessed by the perpetrator, who was brought to the gallows at Banbury to be hanged for another felony.⁴ Anthony Wood (prone enough to scandal) does not allude to this imputation, but calls Incent, "the worthy Dean of St. Paul's;"⁵ nor is the circumstance noticed by Clutterbuck in his account of Incent, as founder of a school and chantry at Berkhamstead.⁶ May it be hoped therefore that it was calumny rather than truth.

Thomas Pakington, infant son of Robert, by Katharine Baldwyn, was in ward of the keeper of the privy seal in 1545, when his mother, then 23 years of age, was found by an inquisition to be one of the co-heirs of Sir John Baldwyn, Knt. and in 1551, having come into possession of this estate, he conveyed, *inter alia*, to John Burlace, Esq. of Little-Marlow, the Manor of Aylesbury and *Berton* with lands, &c. in Aylesbury.⁷ Thomas Pakington was knighted by Queen Mary. He married Dorothy,⁸ second daughter of Sir Thomas Kitson, Knt. of Hawridge, and of Hengrave, Co. Suffolk, by Margaret, only child of John Donington of Blaktoft, Co. York, and Stoke Newington, Co. Middlesex, by Elizabeth, heiress of the Pyes;⁹ and died in London, but was buried here with great pomp, the officers of the College of Arms attending.¹⁰ His son, John Pakington, was educated under Dr. Lewis, Dean of Gloucester, and having remarkably distinguished himself when Queen Elizabeth visited Worcester, was invited to attend the Court, made K.B. in his father's lifetime, and afterwards

¹ Baronage, vol. iii. p. 222

² Stowe, vol. i. p. 29.

³ Ibid. vol. i. p. 186.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Wood's Fasti Oxon. vol. i. p. 9.

⁶ History of Herts, vol. i. p. 310.

⁷ Rot. Claus. 5 Ed. VI. n^o II. See also, LUDGERSHALL, in vol. i. p. 309.

⁸ This lady, who survived her husband, and was his sole executrix, acquired great celebrity by her political interference in electioneering concerns, and might have vied with the most vehement partizans of her sex, in this or any other county, in modern days, as appears by the Parliamentary writs in the Rolls Chapel. "To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come. I Dame Dorothy Pakington, Lord and Owner of the Town of Aylesbury, send Greeting. Know ye, We, the said Dame Dorothy Pakington to have chosen, named, and appointed my trusty and well-beloved Thomas Lichfield and George Boredon, Esqrs., to be my *Burgesses* of the said Town of Aylesbury; and whatsoever the said Thomas and George, Burgesses, shall do in the service of the Queen's Highness in that present Parliament to be holden at Westminster the 3rd day of May next ensuing the date hereof, I the same Dame Dorothy Pakington doe ratifie and approve to be my own act as fully and wholly as if I were or might be present there. In witness whereof, to these presents I have set my seal this 4th day of May, in the 14th year of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God," &c. [English Baronetage, vol. v. p. 384.]

⁹ Gage's Hist. of Hengrave, p. 109.

¹⁰ Rob. Cooke, Esq. Clarenceaux King of Arms: Hugh Cotgrave, Esq. Richmond Herald. The mourners were John Pakington, Esq. son and heir; Sir William Cordell, Knt. Master of the Rolls; Sir John Spencer, Knt. John Burlacy, and Richard Cooper, Esqrs. [Regist. of College of Arms.]

a Privy Counsellor. He lived in such splendour that his fortune was injured, and notwithstanding the kindness of the Queen, with whom he was a great favourite, he quitted the allurements of the Court, and retired into the country, resolved, to use his own words, "to feed upon bread and verjuice until he had made up for his extravagance."¹ The Queen being informed of his intention and the cause of it, granted to him an estate of, at least 800*l.* per annum, in Suffolk, which had escheated to the Crown; but upon his going to take possession, the melancholy spectacle of the lady and her family to whom it had previously belonged, had such an effect on his generous feelings, that he immediately repaired to Court and nobly refused the proffered benefit. Having taken leave of the Queen, in a manner which in these days appears romantic, he began his journey into Worcestershire, attended by sixty servants and tenants on horseback, who came purposely out of the country to pay him this compliment, and waited at the court gates while he was taking leave.² The Queen also granted to him divers lands; and when the Earl of Pembroke was made Lord President of Wales, Sir John Pakington was appointed Lieutenant of Worcestershire, afterwards Custos Rotulorum, and Bowbearer of Malvern chase. He enjoyed the favour of his sovereign during the remainder of his life, and was exceedingly popular; retrieved his estate and added considerably to his possessions: he had a spirit as truly great and noble as his designs were generous and honourable, so that his whole course was a continued series of laudable actions. He lived in great friendship with his neighbours, kept a hospitable table, built a stately mansion at Westwood, near Droitwich, but chiefly resided at Aylesbury, where he entertained King James and his Queen, with a great train of courtiers, soon after their accession, in a manner as splendid as ever had been done by a subject. Lloyd³ remarks, that "he was a brave gentleman and a fine courtier; for he could smile ladies to his service and argue statesmen to his designs with equal facility. His reason was *powerful*, his beauty *more!* Never was a brave soul more bravely seated. Nature bestowed great parts on him, and education polished him to an admirable frame of prudence and virtue. Queen Elizabeth called him *her Temperance*, and the Earl of Leicester *his Modesty*." He adds, "This new star was a nine days' wonder, engaging all eyes until it set, satisfied with its own glory. He came to court, he said, as Solomon did, *to see its vanity*; and retired also, as he did, *to repent it*."

Of Sir John Pakington, his only son, high expectations were formed when very young; and his father procured for him a Baronet's Patent, when he was about twenty years of age, soon after his marriage (which, although contracted without his consent, did not prevent his settling upon him this Manor of Aylesbury), after which he resided here, and was chosen M.P. for the Borough, but died in his twenty-fourth year; and in the record of his burial, 29th October, 1623, in the register, is denominated, "*Sir John Pakington, Knight and Baronet, the hopes of Aylesbury*." His father survived only until the next year, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir John Pakington, second baronet, who was committed to the guardianship of Thomas Lord Coventry, keeper of the privy seal, whose daughter he afterwards married. He was elected a Knight of the Shire for Worcester, in 1639, and also returned for Aylesbury, and again chosen for both in 1640, but made his election for Aylesbury, and was its representative until the civil war, when, upon passing an ordinance for settling the Militia in 1642, he received a commission to array men for the king's service in Worcestershire. Having thereupon exerted himself with great zeal, and being taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, he was committed to the Tower,⁴ fined 5000*l.* and his estates sequestered for the

¹ Kimber's Bar. vol. i. p. 181.

² Ibid.

³ Lloyd's Worthies, vol. ii. p. 504.

⁴ Kimber's Bar. vol. i. p. 187; and Betham, vol. i. p. 190.

use of the parliament. In the commotions which followed, his mansion here was destroyed; and the injury done to his property in Bucks and Worcestershire is said to have exceeded 20,000*l.*; but his loyalty remained unabated, and in 1651, when Charles II. having got possession of Worcester, issued his summons to a rendezvous in Pitchcroft, he was one of those firm friends who resolved to defend his royal master to the last extremity,¹ and in the battle there was captured, yet was so popular as to defeat the most inveterate of his enemies; for when brought to trial by the Commissioners, for having raised and headed a troop of horse at Worcester fight, not even a single witness could be found to sustain the indictment by swearing against him, and he was therefore set at liberty; but for his delinquency was fined 7670*l.*

To satisfy his fine, he was compelled to resign his estate here to Thomas Scott and Richard Salway; *the inhabitants of Aylesbury having petitioned Parliament for a reward of their attachment to the rebels out of Sir John Packington's confiscated property.*²

¹ Green's Worcester, vol. i. p. 278.

² To the Right Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the Commons, in Parliament assembled,

Humbly Sheweth,—That y^e pet^r being generally poor, received a great reliefe by enjoying a Right of Common for severall Cattell, at a certain low Rate, in a pasture ground called Haydon-Hill, within the Parish of Aylesbury, given to them by the Crowne, & now in the possession of Sir John Packington, and *sequestered as his Lands*: and Sir Thomas Packington, the Ancestor of the said Sir John Packington, first found a way to get away their Customary Book, and then used cunning devises to infringe their Customes, and taking offence at their procuring of a Charter of Incorporation, being a man of great power denied them their right of Common. And the Sonne following the Father's Stepps oppresseth them in the like kind, and to weary them out in suits, preferred a long Bill in Chancery, where the Right of Common was improper to be tryed, and by reason thereof they being poor, were compelled to disest from their Right of Common, and durst not make use of their Charter of Incorporation.

Wherefore y^e Petitioners humbly pray, That in regard, the p^rmisses are sequestered as the Land of Sir John Packington, and at the disposing of this Honble House, and y^e petitioners having suffered great Losses by quartering of Soldiers & pulling down their houses, digging up their Orchards and fences to make way for the fortification, to the vallue of near 5000*l.* That this honble House will be pleased to settle upon them the benefit of Comon they formerly enjoyd as a marke of their favour, And will order they may make such use of their Charter of Incorporation as may be most for the good of the said Towne, And to the intent their libertyes may be secured from him, That the Royalty of the Town held of the Crown may be assigned to them, in such manner as your honble House shall think fitt.

And your Pet^r shall ever acknowledge their obligation to the honourable House, & pray, &c.

(Signed)

Mathew Cockman	Alexander Stephens	Robert Ffurbur	W ^m Wray
Richard Russell	Robert Winchester	John Lee	W ^m Pratt
Joseph Sexton	Richard Kingham	William Humphrey	John Horwood
John Dover	Richard Parrat	Henry Phillips	Manwaring Howes
Robert Edmonds	William Benson	John Payne	Thomas Cosberd
Rowland Brasbridge	John Chilton	Nicholas Higgins	W ^m Smyth
W ^m Baker	Michael Russell	Rob ^t Newnes	Henry Horwood
Samuell Ffreer	Holyman Veary	Francis Wetherhead	John Harding
W ^m Rose	John Jennings	Rich ^d Jackman	Widd. Hall
Thomas Wray	Anthony Bell	William Todd	William Rolph
Ralph Eversley	Edward Hadgood	John Reymer	John Dorsett
Ffrancis Cleydon	Thomas Welch	Dunstan Paton	John Druce
John Banks	W ^m Cave	John Heawood	Widd. Porter
Rob ^t Speed	Mathew Dagnall	Leonard Freer	W ^m Worcester
Thomas Pratt	Nicholas Burnham	Rich ^d Grymes	Henry Bell
Leonard Coleman	Thomas Parish	William Wildgoose	Luke Hanley
Thomas Jordaine	Thomas Fryer	John Alsonne	Edward Russell
Christopher Proctor	Henry Nicholls	Francis Andrew	John Cooper
Ffrancis Weaver	Jeremiah Peppiat	Henry Ardyn	William Ells
Henry Edmonds	Michael Trendall	Rob ^t Arnett	Widd. Wingrave
Rich ^d Meade	Thomas Wray	John Stratford	Widd. Edwards
John Kingham	Richard Wray	John Gurney	

[From a MS. late in the possession of Mr. Jasper Jackson of Aylesbury.]

Sir John Pakington having presented a petition setting forth the great losses which he had sustained, and praying for a mitigation of his fine, the inhabitants submitted an answer to it, denying that they had demolished his house, and all combination with Scott or Salway, and a sort of compromise was entered into; and Sir John Pakington's petition being referred to a Committee at Goldsmith's Hall,¹ Major Salway reported that Sir John had paid 3,500*l.* part of his fine of 7670*l.* that his estate at Aylesbury was estimated at 190*l.* per annum; and that the committee proposed 1500*l.* more to be paid by Sir John, and the estate settled upon the inhabitants of Aylesbury; and the House concurring, the Attorney General was ordered to prepare a grant of the estate, and the Lords Commissioners *authorised and required* to pass the same under the Great Seal accordingly.²

During Sir John Pakington's retirement at Westwood, he there sheltered that eminent divine and loyalist, Henry Hammond, (son of Dr. Hammond, Physician to Prince Henry) uncle to the noted Colonel Hammond, to whose custody, in the Isle of Wight, King Charles was committed. Henry Hammond, being Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, and Archdeacon of Chichester, after a very eventful life, in which he greatly participated in the sufferings of those unhappy times, finished his earthly career at Westwood, in 1660, long before his hospitable friend and patron.³

By Indenture, 25th February, 1647, between Sir John Pakington, Baronet, and Dame Dorothy his wife, of the first part, Christopher Hean of Buckingham, Esq. Joseph Saxton, and others of the second part, and Thomas Scott⁴ of London of the third part, reciting the Orders of Parliament of

¹ Commons' Journals, vol. vi. p. 206.

² *Ibid.* p. 331.

³ Fulman's edⁿ. of Hammond's Works, 8^{vo} 1806; also Bliss's Wood's Athenæ, vol. iii. pp. 494-498.

⁴ This Thomas Scott, pre-eminent amongst the Regicides, was a Brewer, in Bridewell Precinct, London; afterwards an Attorney, at Aylesbury; and elected, with the notorious Simon Mayne, of Dinton, one of the representatives of this borough in the Long Parliament. It is *probable* that he was descended from Thomas Scott, a Yorkshireman, who married Margaret, widow of Benedict Lee, Esq. of Burston, daughter of Robert Pakington, by Katherine, one of the daughters and coheirs of Lord Chief Justice Baldwin; and it is *certain* that he was commissioned by Parliament as a Major in their Army, and appointed on the Committee for Berkshire. The next day after his election, he, with Mr. Fountaine, "introduced Colonel Fleetwood into the House, with great triumph" [Noble's Memoirs]; became a champion for putting the King to death, and was present at the trial, excepting only two days; assisted in the judgement, and affixed his name to the death warrant. He was one of Oliver's Council of State, from 1649 to 1651, and reported to the House the victory over the Royal Forces at Worcester. He sat in that Parliament which advanced Cromwell to the Protectorate, though he was supposed not to have concurred heartily in that measure. He was again returned in the second Parliament, called by Cromwell, and also in 1656, when he attempted, in vain, to be elected for Wycombe. The family of Cromwell had but an indifferent opinion of his sincerity: he was mentioned slightly in a letter from Henry Cromwell, when Major General in Ireland; and before he was allowed to sit in the House, was required to promise not to disturb the Protector's Government. He was probably a stern republican, and after the turn of affairs in 1659, became one of the Council, Secretary of State, Custos Rotulorum of Westminster, and was sent to congratulate General Monk on returning from Scotland. He terminated his Parliamentary career in a most indecent declaration, *that he felt no compunction for the part he had taken*—but gloried in the atrocious act, which he avowed was his hearty and deliberate design; and said, that he desired no greater honour than an inscription on his tomb, stating that *he had a hand and a heart in the execution of Charles Stuart, late King of England!* Notwithstanding all this he obtained a seat in the New Parliament, which might have been a *proof of the temper of his constituents* (if they had not been mercenaries) rather than of his own prudence, for in all the debates on the Act of Indemnity, his name was amongst those *not to be excepted* from its operation. He attempted to escape to France, but was seized on his passage, either by pirates or loyalists, or both; "plundered," and set on shore in Hampshire. He made a second attempt, landed in Flanders, but fell into the hands of one of the King's agents. However, the Governor of the Netherlands, who, when Ambassador from the King of Spain to the Commonwealth, had received civilities from Mr. Scott, set him at liberty. He afterwards surrendered himself to obtain the benefit of the Act of Grace; was brought back to England, tried at the Old Bailey, 12th October, 1660, found guilty, and 17th October executed at Charing Cross [Noble's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 194.] He attempted to speak in extenuation of his treason in his last moments, but was interrupted by the Sheriff; however, he made a long prayer, expressed assurances of future hap-

the 9th May and 11th December then past, the consideration of 2060*l.* part of a fine for his delinquency and 5*s.* also paid; Heydon-hill, with a messuage, called the Market-hall or Sessions' house, and all other houses for the use of the market and fairs, stalls and customs to the same belonging, and the fairs and town, with all tradings, &c. were granted by the aforesaid John Pakington, Baronet, and Dame Dorothy, to the said Thomas Scott and Richard Salway.¹

Whilst Scott held the estate of the Pakingtons he also acquired other lands here. By Indenture, 20th January, 1654, Sir John Wollaston, Knight, and other Parliamentary Commissioners to dispose of the Crown lands, granting for 88*l.* certain messuages or tenements in Aylesbury, to Thomas Scott, Esq. of Lambeth, in Surrey, which he held, *perhaps* in trust for the Inhabitants, until after the Restoration of Charles II., when an "Act of Parliament to make void certain charges imposed upon divers of his Majesty's subjects, for delinquency by the late assumed powers,"² restored this manor and estate to Sir John Pakington, who had happily survived the troubles.

In 1663, another Act of Parliament enabled Sir John Pakington and his trustees to sell estates for payment of his debts and raising a portion for his younger children;³ in which are set forth his prosecution and trial, the attempts made to confiscate his estate; and an indenture is recited by which conveyance was made of the *Manor of Aylesbury and Abbots-Broughton, and divers other manors*, lands, and tenements, in Bucks, &c., and specifying the Crowne Inne, two closes called Ffryer-meade meadow or pasture, *hades* or *leyes*, lying in Cow meade; the King's Head Inn, St. John's meade, Long Will-bedds' meadowe; the Porch house, behind Kingsbury; Paradise pond, &c. to be settled upon Anthony Lord Ashley, Francis Coventry, Esq., William Coventry, Esq., Sir Edmond Hoskins, Knight, Serjeant at Law, and Thomas Child, Esq., as trustees (for Sir John Pakington and Dame Dorothy), charged with an annuity of 210*l.* to the latter for life, and to raise portions for their two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, &c.

Another Dame Dorothy Pakington, who was wife of Sir John Pakington and daughter of the Lord Keeper Coventry, was eminently distinguished for wisdom and piety. Her virtues and talents have been abundantly celebrated; and she was accredited as the author of those excellent books, the *Whole Duty of Man*, and the *Decay of Christian Piety*. She lived in intimacy with many bishops and

pininess, and said, that "God had called him forth as a public spectacle, to some of shame and reproach, to others of comfort, and to the Divine majesty as a witness, who had served him with all faithfulness in his public employment;" declared the cause in which he had been engaged was *not* to be repented of, and gave thanks for the grace which had influenced him; mentioning with much fervour a manifestation of the Divine presence, in his "dark chamber, that morning," and ended with a supplication "that he might confirm the testimony of the will of his Creator, and submit himself thereto."

There was a remarkable coincidence between the speech of Sir Thomas Palmer, on the scaffold, and that of Scott [Vol. i. p. 30]. The fanaticism of the zealot is so apparent in this man, that it would be almost impossible to believe him of sound understanding, if his whole life had not displayed great abilities, and his trial abundant proof of legal subtilty and artifice; and although he repeatedly averred that he had acted with integrity in office, it was notorious that his conduct was often insolent, if not dishonest. During the Usurpation, he was one of those who obtained possession of the Archbishoppal Palace, at Lambeth; and the chapel being divided into two apartments, he made the eastern portion of it his dining-room; and Archbishop Parker, who had been dead about seventy years, being there buried, Scott dug up the corpse, sold the leaden coffin, and threw the body, which had been wrapped in cere cloth, (the flesh being found fresh, as if but newly dead) into a hole in an outhouse. After the Restoration, he was induced to discover where he had laid it, and it was again buried in the chapel, near the steps, above the Litany desk: so says Anthony Wood: but Strype asserts that the body was not removed into the chapel again, until Archbishop Sancroft, upon being informed by Sir William Dugdale, of its lying in obscurity, directed its reinterment.—Hasted's Kent, vol. xii. p. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

¹ MSS. in the possession of the late William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon-Hall.

² Stat. 13 Car. II. c. 25.

³ Stat. 15 Car. II. c. 15. Pr.

⁴ Willow-beds.

other learned divines, who admired her genius, declared themselves edified by her conversation, and instructed by her writings.¹

Sir John Pakington, third baronet, her only son, maintained a steady attachment to government, and was conspicuous for his firmness when questioned by Lord Carrington, Lieutenant of Worcestershire, who, by order, as is presumed, of King James II. previously to an election, enquired, "whether, if elected a member, he would consent to the repeal of the test and penal laws; contribute to the election of such as would repeal them, and live peaceably with his neighbours of all persuasions?" To which he answered:—that the intent of the test and penal laws being to serve the church, till he was convinced that the church was in *less danger* than when those laws were enacted, or some better security proposed, he conceived that they could not be taken away without hazard of ruin to the Church of England, of which, being a member, he could neither in honour nor conscience consent to their repeal: but as to living peaceably with his neighbours of all persuasions, it was so suitable to his inclination and practice, that by growing mutinous he must offer violence both to his nature and custom. After his death, his son, another Sir John Pakington, followed the example of his ancestors in a firm adherence to the constitution. In 1702, being Knight of that Shire, he instituted an enquiry relative to the interference of Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, in the election for the County, and charged him with sending threatening letters to the clergy and freeholders, censuring his conduct in Parliament: and on a motion made, his complaint being taken into consideration, Sir John stated, 1st, that soon after the rising of Parliament, the Bishop sent to him to desist from becoming a candidate for the County, threatening that if he would not, the Bishop must be obliged to speak against him to the clergy: 2^{dly}, that the Bishop sent letters to several of the clergy to make interest against him in their parishes; and when they could not prevail with those who had voted singly for him in the last election, to give one vote for one or both of the other candidates, desiring them to stay at home, and sent copies of the poll to their respective parishes: 3^{dly}, that he had aspersed Sir John Pakington to the clergy, branding him and his ancestors with several vices; and at confirmations and visitations had solicited his clergy to vote against him, as *unfit to serve in Parliament*, and threatening them with his displeasure if they did not oppose him: 4^{thly}, that the Bishop aspersed him and his ancestors to several of his tenants, and threatened them that if they would not vote against him he would never renew their leases, but set such marks upon them that his successors should not suffer them or their children to renew them any more: 5^{thly}, that Mr. Lloyd, the Bishop's son, aspersed him, gave a scandalous character of him to several freeholders, whom he solicited to vote against him, telling them that Sir John Pakington was desirous of introducing a French Government: 6^{thly}, that the Bishop's Secretary also aspersed him, by saying that they might as well vote for the Prince of Wales (meaning the pretender) as for him; whereupon the House resolved, that "Sir John Pakington, by evidence fully made out against the Bishop and Mr. Lloyd, that their proceedings and those of the Bishop's agents, to hinder the election of a member for Worcestershire, had been *malicious, unchristian, and arbitrary, in high violation of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of England*;" and it was resolved to address the Queen, to remove the Bishop of Worcester from his place of Almoner to her majesty;² and the Comptroller of the Queen's Household reported, that these resolutions and the address had been accordingly presented, and received this answer; "I am very sorry that there is occasion for this address against the Bishop of Worcester; I shall order that he shall no longer continue to supply the place of Almoner, but I will put another in his room to perform that office."

¹ Betham's Bar. vol. i. p. 190.

² Commons' Journals, vol. xiv. p. 38.

Sir John Pakington appears to have been actuated solely by patriotic and commendable motives, and is recorded to have been an indulgent parent, a kind master, charitable to the poor, loyal to his sovereign, faithful to his country, speaking his mind freely in Parliament, without fear or flattery, despising titles and preferments upon base and dishonourable means.

His descendants and successors in the baronetcy, as expressed in the accompanying Pedigree, continued to hold this manor and estate until April, 1802, when Sir John Pakington, the eighth Baronet, conveyed all his rights, &c.¹ in the Manor of Aylesbury, Birtton, and Broughton-Hollands, (*alias* Stavely) to George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquess of Buckingham, K.G.: subsequently to whose death, in 1813,² the same descended in the manner described in the account of Wotton,³ and other estates of that family; and is now vested in his Grace the most noble Richard Plantagenet Nugent Bridges Chandos Temple, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

PEDIGREE OF PAKINGTON OF AYLESBURY,

From the Registers of the College of Arms, and other authorities.

Arms: Party per chev. S. and Arg. in ch. three mullets pierced Or, in base as many garbs Gu. Crest on a wreath, a demi hare Az. on its sinister shoulder four Bezants. PAKINGTON. Banner of arms of Pakington and Kilsen, borne at the funeral of Sir John Pakington, Bart. [Regist. Cardiff, Coll. of Arms.] 1. Pakington. 2. Arg. three martlets, S. 3. S. three lucies in fess. Arg. a chev. Or. 4. Faly of six Arg. and Az. on a chev. three Bezants. 5. Erm. a fess cheque Or. and Az. 6. Arg. a fess between six mullets Gu. charged with as many quarterlois slipped of the first, 7. Arg. a chevron between three mullets pierced Gu. 8. as 3.

ROBERT PAKINGTON, descended from a Warwickshire family, temp. Hen. IV. = ELIZABETH, dau. of William Acton, of Iron-Acton, Co. Gloucester. [Harl. MSS. f. 14, 15, 1533.]

JOHN PAKINGTON, of Worcestershire, 14 Hen. IV. = MARGARET, dau. of William Ballard. [Harl. MSS. 1533.]

JOHN PAKINGTON, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. and heir of Thomas Washbourne, Esq. of Stanford, co. Worcester, 2nd son of Norman Washbourne, by Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Kingstone. [Harl. MSS. 1533.]

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Knt. of the Inner-Temple, Lond. Chirographer of the Com. Pleas 24 Hen. VII. Lent Reader 1520, Treas. of Inner-Temple 1529, had a grant to wear his hat in presence of the King 5 April 1532, Serj. at Law, Justice of N. Wales 1535, Justice of Brecon, Glamorg. and Radnor, 1542; ob. 1560, s. p. m.

ANNE, dau. of . . . Rolle, [called dau. of Davis in Harl. MSS.] relict of . . . Tychebourne, founded Almshouses in Whitefriars, ob. vidua 22 Aug. 1563, bur. in St. Botolph Aldersgate. [Maitland's London, vol. ii. p. 529.]

ROBERT PAKINGTON, Esq. M.P. for Lond. abjured the Romish faith. Will dated 25 Nov. 1535; m. d. undered in Chesapeake 1537; seized of the Manor of Aylesbury jure uxoris.

KATHERINE, dau. and co-heir of Sir John Baldwin, Knt. Lord Chief Just. of Com. Pleas, son of Will. Baldwin, by Agnes, 3rd dau. of William Dormer, Esq. of West-Wycombe. [Pedig. of Dormer.]

HUMPHREY PAKINGTON, merchant, of London [called 2nd son in Harl. MSS. 1533.]

PAKINGTONS of Harvington, Co. Gloucester.

URSULA, co-hs. = mar. to Sir John Scudamore, Knt. of Holm-Lacy, Co. Heref. BEULGEL, co-hs. = mar. to Sir John Lyttelton, Bart. of Frankley, Co. Worcester.

SIR THOMAS PAKINGTON, Knt. Ward of the Ld. Keeper, knighted by Queen Mary, heir of his uncle Sir John, Sheriff of co. Worcester 3 Eliz. Will dat. 31 May 1571; ob. 2 June at Bath Place, Holborn; bur. 12 June, 1571, at Aylesbury; Will proved 21 July. [Far. Reg.]

DOROTHY, dau. of Sir Tho. Kilsen, Knt. of Hawridge and of Hengrave, co. Suff, sole exec. of her husband's will; mar. 2dly. to Tho. Tasburgh, Esq. Will dated 30 April, bur. at Hawridge, 1577, Will proved 21 June, 1577.

JOHN PAKINGTON, Esq. = ANNE, dau. of Sir Will. Pelham, Knt. mar. at Denham, 1597, [Steele's MSS.]

ELIZABETH = mar. 1st. to John Lane, Esq. of Waldegrave; 2dly. to Sir Rich. Mallory, Knt. Alderm. of London. ANNE = mar. to Rich. Cupper, Esq. of Glympton, Co. Oxon. MARGARET = mar. 1st. to Benedict Lee, Esq. of Burslow; 2dly. to Tho. Scott, Esq. of York-shire. [Pedig. of Lee in Quaresborn.]

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, K.B. of Ch. Ch. Oxon.; Privy Coun. Lieut. Co. Worcester, Cust. Rot. Bow-bearer of Malvern Chase; ob. 19 Dec. at Westwood, Co. Worcester, bur. 24 Jan. 1625, at Aylesbury, att. 77. [Far. Reg.]

DOROTHY, dau. of Andrew or Humph. Smith of Chesapeake, 7th son of John Smith of Wittoote, Co. Leicest.; mar. 1st. to Benedict Barham, Esq. Alderm. of Lond. silk-mercer to Queen Eliz.; mar. 3rdly. to Rob. Vise, Kilmorey (who died 1631); mar. 4thly. to Tho. Earl of Kelly, K.G., who died 1639; admo. granted to her 31 Oct. 1639. [Nash's Worcestersh.; MSS. Gough in Mus. Brit.; Gent. Mag. vol. xcviij. p. 318; Regist. of Coll. of Arms.]

HENRY PAKINGTON, 2nd son, v. p. s. p. ob. 1571, s. p.

ROBERT PAKINGTON, ob. 2nd son, v. p. s. p. ob. 1571, s. p.

THOMAS = ANNE, dau. of Sir Will. Pelham, Knt. mar. at Denham, 1597, [Steele's MSS.]

MARY = mar. to Walter Long, Esq. of Draycot, co. Wilts. CATHARINE = mar. 1st. to John Davis, Esq. of . . . Co. Wilts; 2dly. to Sir Jasper Moore, Knt.; 3dly. to Sir . . . Mompesson, Knt. of Teddington, Co. Wilts. MARGARET = mar. to Thomas Lichfield, Esq. Gent. of Privy Chamber to Qu. Eliz. M.P. for Aylesbury 1562, 1570, 1571.

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¹ MSS. Lysons from information of George, Marquess of Buckingham, K.G.

² See vol. i. p. 601, and PEDIGREE OF GRENVILLE.

³ vol. i. p. 600.

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SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, <u>cr.</u> Frances, dau. of Sir John Bart. 22 June 1630, M.P. for Aylesbury 1629; ob. v. p.; bur. 29 Oct. 1624 at Aylesbury; admn. to effects granted 22 May 1625.	FRANCES, dau. of Sir John Ferrers, Knt. of Dorset, Co. Staff.; mar. 2ndly, to Alex. Leslie, Earl of Leven; vidua 1661.	MARY=mar. to Sir Richard Broke of Nacton, co. Suff., who died 1639, ob. vidua 14 Mar. 1651; bur. at Nacton.	ANNE=mar. 9 Feb. 1619, at Kensington, to Sir Humph. Ferrers, Knt. son and br. of Sir John Ferrers, Knt. of Tamworth Cast.; 2ndly, to Philip, 1st. Earl of Chesterfield; ob. vidua 1657 in London. [Lysons's <i>Enquiries of Lond.</i> vol. iii. p. 200; also <i>FEDIC.</i> of STANHOPE, vol. i. p. 479.]	MARY=mar. 1st. to Col. Henry Washington; 2ndly, to Samuel Sandys, Esq. of Ombersley, Co. Worcester, who died 1685; Will dated 21 Dec.; ob. s. p. 1698; Will proved 20 Feb. 1698-9.	ELIZABETH=mar. 1st. to Col. Henry Washington; 2ndly, to Samuel Sandys, Esq. of Ombersley, Co. Worcester, who died 1685; Will dated 21 Dec.; ob. s. p. 1698; Will proved 20 Feb. 1698-9. [Regist. of Coll. of Arms.]
SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart., st. 4 in 1625, M.P. for Co. Worcester 1639-40; Aylesbury 1641; Com. of Array 1642 in Co. Worcester; imprisoned in the Tower; Dec. buried 3 Jan. 1680 at Hampton-Lovet, Co. Worcester; admn. to his effects by his son, 5 Mar. 1680.	DOROTHY, dau. of Tho. Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; ob. 1639; bur. 13 May 1679 at Hampton-Lovet; admn. to her will granted 1690.	ELIZABETH=mar. 1st. to Col. Henry Washington; 2ndly, to Samuel Sandys, Esq. of Ombersley, Co. Worcester, who died 1685; Will dated 21 Dec.; ob. s. p. 1698; Will proved 20 Feb. 1698-9.	MARGARET, 2nd daughter of Sir John Keyt, Bart. of Ebrington, Co. Gloucester. Administration to her will granted 19 Nov. 1690.	DOROTHY; died young. [Regist. of Coll. of Arms.]	
SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P. for Co. Worcester. 1685: Will dated 5 May 1685; buried at Hampton-Lovet 28 Mar. 1688; Will proved by his widow 25 April 1689.	MARGARET, 2nd daughter of Sir John Keyt, Bart. of Ebrington, Co. Gloucester. Administration to her will granted 19 Nov. 1690.				
FRANCES, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Henry Parker, Bart. of Honington, Co. Warwick, at. 11 in 1682.	SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart., b. 16 Mar. 1671, M.P. for Co. Worcester, 1690=1698, 1701, to 1732 inclusive. Recorder of Worcester 21 Feb. 1725. Will dated 10 Aug. ob. 13 Aug. at. 55; bur. at Hampton-Lovet: will proved 27 Oct. 1727.	HETER, dau. and sole heiress of Sir Herbert Perrot, Knt. of Haroldstone, Co. Pembroke; ob. 1715,			
JOHN PAKINGTON, Esq., died at Oxford 1712, at. 19.	THOMAS PAKINGTON, Esq., died at Rome, 1714, qu. ? celebs.	MARGARET, FRANCES=mar. to Tho. Charles Lord Vise, Trucey; ob. 15 April 1751. ✱	SIR HERBERT PERROT PAKINGTON, Bart., (only surv. son and hr. 1721), M.P. for Co. Worcester 1727-34, ob. 24 Sept. 1748 at. 46, at Leyden; buried in the Collegiate Church there.	ELIZABETH, dau. of John Conyers, Esq. of Walthamstow, Co. Essex; mar. June 1721; bur. at Hampton-Lovet, 14 July 1758.	
SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart.=MARY, dau. of Hen. Bray, Will dated 1 Dec. 1761, Gent. of Bromyard, co. ob. s. p. 30 Nov. 1762, at. Hereford; married 1761, 40; bur. at Hampton-Lovet; Will proved 22 June 1763.	MARY, dau. of Hen. Bray, Gent. of Bromyard, co. ob. s. p. 30 Nov. 1762, at. Hereford; married 1761, 40; bur. at Hampton-Lovet; Will proved 22 June 1763.	SIR HERBERT PERROT PAKINGTON, Bart. (bro. and hr. of John) Will dated 26 May 1791; ob. 2 May 1795 at Bath; buried at Hampton-Lovet; Will proved 3 June 1795.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Cushe Hawkins, Esq.; mar. 1st. to Herbert Wyld, Esq. of Ludlow; mar. 2dly, 1759; ob. June 1783; buried at Hampton-Lovet.	HETER, ob. inupt. 26 Nov. 1762.	CICILIA, ob. inupt. June 1763; buried at Hampton-Lovet.
SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, Bart. b. 1760, sold the Manor, cc. of Aylesbury 1802; ob. 6 Jan. 1830, s. p.; buried at Hampton-Lovet.	THOMAS PAKINGTON, Esq., ob. s. p. 1812; Will proved 25 March 1812; buried at Hampton-Lovet.	HERBERT PAKINGTON, youngest son, ob. celebs (adm. granted 7 Oct. 1805 to his brother, Sir John); buried at Verdun, in France.	WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq. of Powick-Court, Co. Worcester, ob. Dec. 1812; bur. at Powick.	ELIZABETH, mar. 4 Feb. 1793, at Bath; died May ANNE, 1818; bur. at Powick, Co. Worcester.	DOROTHY, 1838.
JOHN SOMERSET RUSSELL, Esq. of Powick-Court, born 20 Feb. 1799, bapt. at Powick; took by royal license, 1 Mar. 1831, the name of PAKINGTON, as eldest co-heir, M.P. for Droghda, 1840.	MARY, d. of Moreton Aglionby, Esq. of Shiffnal, co. Salop, born 14 Aug. 1822 at Lichfield Cathedral.	WILLIAM HERBERT FRANCES, younger dau. RUSSELL, born 22 of George Thornhill, June 1794, ob. s. p. 10 Nov. 1819.	ELIZABETH ANNE PAKINGTON RUSSELL, born 19 May 1802; bapt. at Powick; mar. 8 Dec. 1823 to Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, Esq. of Coldbrook Park, Co. Monmouth, and has issue, Mary, born 24 Aug. 1828.		

JOHN SLANEY RUSSELL, born 13 July 1826; bapt. at Powick.

THE GARRISON AT AYLESBURY,

IN THE CIVIL WAR OF CHARLES I.

THE popularity and influence of the family of HAMPDEN, deservedly in public estimation for a patriotic opposition to the arbitrary measures of Government, and eminent on account of their wealth, and the generous hospitalities maintained during a long series of ages at Hampden, together with the residence, in the vicinity of Aylesbury, of the Ingoldsbys, Serjeants, Maynes, and Goodwyns, obviously pointed out this place as very important in the event of hostilities between the King and the Parliament; which being foreseen by men of reflexion of both parties, it induces rather surprise that the former seemed either to overlook or to undervalue the advantage of attaching the principal town in the county to his Government, at so critical a period, than that it should have become, even at the commencement of the civil war, the very focus of the most active preparations and proceedings by which the Parliament might derive assistance. The commanders, officers, and soldiers of the trained bands and volunteers assembled at Aylesbury by Parliamentary orders, as soon as Lord Paget, then Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, had gone to join the king, *petitioned the House* for his removal and the

appointment of a new lieutenant,¹ and 17th June 1642, at *their request*, Lord Wharton was appointed accordingly;² and afterwards so good an understanding prevailed between the town of Aylesbury and the Parliamentarians that it became notorious for its disloyalty.

In the beginning of September, Henry Bulstrode was appointed to raise all the forces "within the three Hundreds of Chiltern," to command them as colonel, and to muster them either within the county or out of it; and they were assembled at Aylesbury, of which town he was made governor, on the 12th of November, and colonel of the regiment, late Fleetwood's, then in Aylesbury.³

Here also was formed, and sate a committee in constant correspondence with the Parliament: and Mr. Francis Saunders, who had been ordered to be sent up *in safe custody* from that committee and imprisoned in Ely House, was directed to be discharged upon payment of 1000*l.* by his near relation Sir Thomas Saunders, to Sir Walter Pye, (by way of smart money for delinquency) which sum was placed at the disposal of the Aylesbury committee for the service of the county.

Colonel Goodwyn, on the 11th January, intercepted a letter containing 100*l.* coming from Oxford, which the House much approved, as they did the activity shewn in raising subscriptions in Bucks for the use of the army.

In July following, additional forces, both cavalry and infantry, were ordered to be raised under the command of *John Hampden*, Arthur Goodwyn, Richard Winwood, and Bulstrode Whitlock, who were sent from the Parliament to Aylesbury on this service.

Frequent communications passed between the new officers and Parliament; and Lord Brooke, with Sir Peter Temple, Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Goodwyn, &c. were at Aylesbury, when an attack was meditated on Sir Richard Minshull's house, at Bourton, near Buckingham, said to have been the second outrage of that kind committed in England in the war, and the first in Buckinghamshire.⁴

The Earl of Essex had fixed his quarters at Aylesbury and in the neighbouring villages before the spring of 1643,⁵ and there had been some previous skirmishing, without much advantage on either side.

In a scarce tract by Wesley, a clergyman, who was a great sufferer in the civil war, allusion is made to the garrison of Aylesbury,⁶ in the following terms: "My body was much weakened by my long restraint, wet I was in my feet, weary hungrie and thirstie, but 'twas no time to linger now nor any securer place was there for refreshment: on I must. Well after a 40 miles circuit my companion and I with joyfull hearts arrived at *Aylesbury*, in *Buckinghamshire*, where we mett with two more of our fellow-prisoners, and were all of us courteously received, and beyond our expectation relieved by the worthie commanders and other gentlemen of that garrison, whose favour and bounty I shall ever acknowledge with a thankful heart."

In March, a letter was read in the House from Sir Samuel Luke, concerning the approaches by the king's forces under Prince Rupert, to Aylesbury; and the next day, another from Colonel

¹ A previous step, in the usurpation of the Royal Prerogative, had been made by the appointment of Lord Paget to that office, 16th February, 1641, by an Ordinance of Parliament, and by the same authority he was authorized to train and exercise the militia; and 14th June following, (1642) upon his defection, the deputy lieutenants, nominated by his lordship and appointed by the Lords and Commons, were empowered in his absence to execute the office.

² See WINCHENDON, vol. i. p. 545-6.

³ Lords' Journals, vol. vii. p. 696, 700.

⁴ Mercurius Rusticus, p. 37.

⁵ Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 8vo. ed. vol. ii. p. 168.

⁶ "The Prisoners Report or a true Relation of the Cruell Usage of the Prisoners in Oxford: together with the strange deliverance of about fourtie men out of the Dungeon in Bridewell, in Oxford, March 5th and 6th. Written by Edwin Wesley, Master of Arts and Minister, who was himself a prisoner in the Castle, and afterwards in the same Dungeon. *Prooc.* The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel. Ordered 20 Mar. 1642, to be printed; by the Committee of the Ho. of Commons in Parliament concerning printing. John White."

Arthur Goodwyn, Colonel Hampden, and others, of the passage and carriage of trees under the command of General Ruthen, Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, the Earl of Carnarvon, &c. *before Aylesbury*: and a copy was ordered to be printed and sent to the Lord Mayor of London, to be communicated to the City, and another to the Lords:—this preceded the attack made upon the town, which is thus described.¹

“ On Tuesday, All Saints Day, destined for holier uses, Prince Robert with his well beaten Troops after they were routed in the late knowne battaile by the Parliament's Forces, wearied with their flight and bleeding with the wounds they had received there, sought to refresh themselves in the pleasant and plenteous County of Buckingham, in which all things exuberate that might please their appetites or satisfy their wants, (that County being most odious to them, cause *most faithfull to the Parliament*) they left no expressions of their hostility and rapine unperformed: soldiers (specially *wanting ones*) wishing no better place for plunder than a rich and fertile province, till they arrived at Ailesbury, where Prince Robert with some ten thousand horse and foote on Tuesday morning about six of the Clock entered, to the great amazement and feare of the honest inhabitants, who little expecting such a sudden greeting from the enemy were unprovided for defence; *the faithfull Militia of that good Towne* being unable to make resistance against such a multitude of halfe desperate men made a vertue of necessity and gave them a free entertainment: the chiefe Mgisstrates there knowing it was *Prudentie multum dissimulare*, affording them good words and to give the Divell his due; there they remained in indifferent peaceable disposition, till some of Prince Robert's scouts or horse Centinels upon the spurre came in, and with a sudden alarme gave a speedy and dreadfull notice to their Generall that there were great and formidable forces approaching, the body of the army, as their fears made them conjecture, of at least 6,000 men, when (as since it was certainly knowne and credibly affirmed) they were not above 1,500 men or thereabouts, under the command of the valiant St. William Belfour sometime Lieutenant of the Tower and now Lieutenant-General of the present Forces for the Defence of the Kingdome under his Excellency the Earle of Essex, who after the late battell were sent by the said Earle's careful directions to advance through the neighbouring counties, and to secure their safeties; to that end therefore was St. William Belfore sent forth, who investigating the Enemies passages had certaine intelligence that Prince Robert with some of the profigated troops was returned into Buckinghamshire, and had fixt their place of rendezvous at Alesbury whither, with all convenient speed the said St. William made (*knoweing* that delays in affaires military as in all other actions beget dangers) with his fifteen hundred men being six horse troops and the foot part of Colonell Hampden's, and parte of Colonell Grantham's Regiments, which were the army of six thousand foot and horse which the Centinels gave information to the Prince were then invading him, at not halfe an houre's march distance, with which alarme, not affrighted but a little troubled, hee prepared not for his defence, but to give them the *bein* or the *mal venu* (take it as you please) to Alesbury, leaving (lest the townesmen whom he durst not confide in, should fall upon his rear) a troope of horse and two companies of foot there, in *perudu* to secure the inhabitants, where, when they heard of their friends approaches were all unmindfull to act their parts on that Theatre of War for their owne safeties:—active spirit forces young men, like Lapwings to run out of their nest, part of their shell yet sticking to their temples; so it has done with this Prince Robert whose fiery soul has rendered him too great a Sticker in this Kingdom's Quarrels, but he having drawn forth his Companies into one entire body without the Towne, hee espied within a quarter of a mile the Parliament forces which were as ready to charge him as the Prince was them: but their wise and prudent Chiefe Sir William Belfore knowing that hasty attempts beget dangerous and uncertained successes kept them in, facing the Prince with a numerous body of horsemen, his troops being drawne out like a Pyramid sharpe at the top and broad by degrees in the grosse.

“ Prince Robert with his owne troope the flower of the Cavalry charging through Sir William Belfore's in front; and thinking to make us find as easie passage through the rest, was led to a bloody dinner in the heart of his squadrons. The horsemen there being at least ten broad in rawk, thundering death from their Carabines and Petronels into the bosome of the Prince's Soldiers who neither knew well to advance nor to retreat.

¹ “ Good and Joyful News out of Buckinghamshire, being an Exact and True Relation of a Battle stricken betwixt Prince Robert [Rupert] and St. William Balforth, Lieut-General to his Excellency the Earle of Essex, near Aylesbury, in this County, on Tuesday last, 1 Nov^r when the said St. William obtained a happy and glorious Victory.” London: printed for Francis Wright, 1642, small 4^{to}.

"Another Troop young *Master Pym's* the hopeful son of an excellent Father charging them hotly in their right flanks, so that Prince Robert maugre his native courage was at his *non plus ultra*, till Sir Lewis Dives a man of as much acrimony and spleen as any of the Malignants against the Parliament fell in *pell mell* to the Prince's rescues, having behind each of his horsemen a musqueteer, who being at competent distance, alighted and diffused their dreadful death-bearing bullets through our squadrons which then began to totter from their order, some ten or fourteen falling in that furious charge, till Capt^r. Herbert Blanchard, Captain of the Earl of Peterborough's Troop came in with much courage to the aid of Sir William Balfour," &c.

The relation proceeds with tedious circumlocution to state that the Parliamentary forces, after a loss of about ninety men, captured 200 prisoners, killed 600 royalists in their flight, only one officer of note, Mr. Dudley Smith, being among the captives, (who soon after died of his wounds) Sir William Balfour marched to Aylesbury, and passed the rest of the day in prayer and thanksgivings, whilst the troops under Prince Rupert took the road towards Oxford, burning the villages which lay in his way.

This is the *ex partè* statement of the Parliamentarians: and on both sides there were on most occasions great rancour and animosity shewn by the contending parties.

In some accounts this affair is said to have happened 27th October, 1642; in others, Colonel Bulstrode had the credit of successfully defending the town and repulsing Prince Rupert.

It is also represented that an attempt was made by the King in person, 21st March, 1643, to reduce the garrison of Aylesbury, but no authentic particulars seem to be preserved of that effort, unless the letter communicated to the Parliament 18th May, 1643, may refer to it:—

"For our much honoured friend, Colonel Hampden,
or in his absence to Colonel Goodwyn, or
Bulstrode Whitlocke, Esq.

"Aylesbury, May 16, 1643.

"SIR,—WE cannot but acquaint you, that you may make it known to the House of Commons, if you please, in what miserable condition this County is at this time. The King hath sent into these parts about 12 or 1400 of his forces, commanded as we are informed by the Earl of Cleveland, who is accompanied with the Lord Chandois, Lord Crawford, Sir John Byron, and others of note; who contrary to the known laws of the land, pillage and plunder all the towns where they come. They murder our neighbours that make any defence to preserve their goods; one woman among the rest big with child, who could make no resistance; they cut in pieces what household goods they cannot carry away: they sweep clean divers of our pastures, leaving no cattle behind them; and that no cruelty might be left unexercised by them they have this day fired a country village, called *Swanburne*, in seven places of the town, for no other reason but because they were not willing to be plundered of all they had; and guarded the fire so carefully, with all their forces divided into several parts, that no neighbour durst adventure to come to quench it, all the while it burned.

"Our Forces in this garrison consisting only of foot saving one troop of horse, were not able to encounter with the enemy, nor relieve our neighbours thus despoiled; but yet, to interrupt that which to them is a sport, we drew out some forces in their sight, as far as with safety we could, whereby they have not acted this day all the mischief they intended to execute, before night; but what they have left undone to-day, we expect, e'er they leave us they will make up; for they are now so strong that they quarter at Buckingham and where they please in these parts, without resistance.

"We wish the Parliament's army were so accommodated that this County, which has hitherto been and yet is most ready to serve and obey the orders of the Houses might not be destroyed, and made utterly unable to contribute unto it, before we can be relieved by it; but relying upon God's Providence and the best means which may be afforded to preserve it, we rest

"Your loving Friends,

"JOHN WITTEWRONG,
"THOMAS TYRRELL."

It was resolved that this letter should be communicated at a conference with the Lords the same day; and with their concurrence, copies were ordered to be sent to the several Counties, with letters from Parliament, inviting the inhabitants to rise and join the Lord General's forces.

30 March, 1643.—WHEREAS the Committee for the County of Bucks did by virtue of the Ordinance of both Houses, of the 29th of Novr. raise Monies within that County monthly for pay for the County Soldiers within the Garrison at Aylesbury, and for the making of Fortifications there; but now the sd. County being taxed by the late Ordinance of both Houses, at the weekly sum of 425*l*. for the maintenance of the Army raised by the Parliament, the said County is not able to bear both the said Taxes: it is therefore Ordered, by the and Commons, that the Committee shall out of the said weekly sum of 425*l*. allow, for the maintenance of the County Soldiers in the said Garrison, and for the finishing and maintaining of their works and other extraordinary charges the weekly sum of 200*l*.; for which nevertheless the said Committee shall be accountable unto this House.

Mr. Winwood was appointed to carry this order up to the House of Lords.¹

In the autumn of 1818, some labourers digging gravel near the brook which is the boundary of the parish of Aylesbury, and contiguous to the turnpike road to Winslow, about six furlongs N.W. of Aylesbury, discovered many human bones, buried promiscuously,² in pits from two to four or five feet deep. From some of the skulls the hair had not been entirely detached, and (at least in one instance personally seen by the writer) the head lying imbedded in the saponaceous blue clay which abounds here (called the Oak-tree or Aylesbury stratum, by some modern geologists) the substance of the brain itself was preserved without much tendency to decomposition; but in the gravel, most of the bones were become quite dry and decayed. From the appearance of the teeth they seemed to have belonged to adults, but there were very few perfect skeletons. It was remarked, that neither any weapon nor other article of a metallic substance was dug up, excepting only one single buckle, which *was reported* to have been lying on the neck of one of the skeletons first discovered.³ Some pains were taken to collect the bones, and by the care of Lord Nugent they were subsequently removed to and buried in the church-yard of the contiguous parish of Hardwick.⁴

It was generally supposed, that these were the bones of soldiery killed in the civil war of Cha. I. but various conjectures were indulged in regard to which particular skirmish at that period the slaughter was to be referred. Lord Nugent seems to have adopted the opinion, that it was in November 1642, on the very day on which the celebrated JOHN HAMPDEN wrote to the Lieutenancy of Bucks, (or rather the Aylesbury Committee) encouraging them with the hope of speedy succour, for which they had importuned Parliament, and that part of Hampden's own regiment, and Colonel Graham's, supported by six troops of horse under Sir William Balfour, repulsed a very superior force led by Prince Rupert in person: that strong parties having been sent from Banbury to Oxford to collect forage and cattle for the King's army, to watch the march of the Earl of Essex, hover over his flank, and hinder communication with the Metropolis, the small garrison of *new raised militia* at Aylesbury having been removed to some quarter more closely threatened, and the town and rich pastures of the vale left unprotected, Prince Rupert having marched with *some thousands* of horse and foot (after having seized for the King much of the produce of the vale, and laying waste much more, *possessed himself of the town, where his men for one day had free quarters*, and inflicted upon the inhabitants all sorts of

¹ Com. Journals, vol. 3. p. 24. Lords' Journals, vol. v. p. 719.

² Lord Nugent supposed many to have been officers, from the manner in which they were laid, vol. i. p. 32.

³ Reports were afterwards circulated of some few corroded copper coins having been also found, and of a ball called a cannon-ball, of *lead*: but upon investigation, the latter proved to be one of the weights formerly used with steelyards by butchers, and probably might have fallen out of a market cart in crossing the ford.

⁴ See HARDWICK, and an inscription on a tomb there.

outrage: but receiving intelligence of the approach of a brigade of Parliamentary troops from Stony-Stratford, the Prince, afraid of attempting a defence *within the walls* (by the bye there never were any) where all the townsmen were his enemies, left there only one troop of horse and two companies of foot, and with his other forces marched out to meet the enemy; that the brook had then a bad ford, swollen by the rains, and he was checked by Balfour's forces in column on the opposite bank: that after the first volley or two, the Prince charged across the ford, and breaking through Balfour's two first lines of infantry, plunged into the centre of his horse, who were flanked on the right by Charles Pym's troop: that a sharp and desperate conflict began: Sir William Dives came up with the Prince's reserve, and Capt. Herbert Blanchard with Sir William Balfour's, and after a conflict of a few minutes, the King's troops were driven back in confusion to the town, ineffectually supported by the forces there, and attacked by the inhabitants in the rear as they retreated hastily towards Thame, and some hundreds of Prince Rupert's men fell, with about ninety on the Parliament side.

The preceding account is indeed very minute; but, if *authentic*, the chief slaughter must have taken place on the north side of the brook, in the beginning of the action; for as to the destruction of the fugitives on the road to Thame, that could have had no relation to the engagement near Westhill brook, where all the bodies found in 1818 were, on the south side of the ford towards Aylesbury. It may be therefore doubted whether the skirmish in which these men fell, were not that in which Lord Clarendon states that "the Earl of Essex having spent his time about Thame and Aylesbury *without any action*, after that skirmish in which *Hampden was slain* (1643), save by small parties of which there was none of note, but *one handsome smart conflict* between a party of 500 horse and dragoons commanded by Colonel Middleton (a Scotsman on the Parliamentary side), and a regiment of horse commanded by Sir Charles Lucas, on the king's part, when after a very soldierly contest, and more blood drawn than was usual upon such actions, the King's party prevailed, returning with some prisoners of name, and the slaughter of one hundred of the enemy, not without some loss of their own."¹ This relation wants the precision of a date, but it could not have been the conflict described as having happened about a quarter of a mile from Aylesbury, on the Thame or Bicester Road, when Prince Rupert retreated towards Oxford, because *Colonel Hampden's regiment* is mentioned as being there, and Lord Nugent assigns the event to the *very day* on which Hampden had written to the Committee at Aylesbury; but the affair here described was at least some time *after Hampden's death*, and probably the same which is mentioned amongst the remarkable occurrences in 1643, and noticed in other accounts,² viz., when the Earl of Essex being with his army at Thame, sent Colonel Middleton with five hundred horse and dragoons towards Padbury, to intercept Prince Rupert in his return from Buckingham to Oxford, whilst the Lord General attacked the Prince's troops, which being discovered by Sir Charles Lucas, then commanding at Padbury, he met the enemy with three troops of his own regiment, repulsed them with great bravery, routed Middleton's horse and dragoons, and pursued them to a pass at *Westhill brook*, followed them *through the ford*, in despite of the musqueteers there, slew about 100, took 40 prisoners, and prevented the design of the rebels. This also seems to receive confirmation from the author of the *Life of Sir Charles Lucas*, who not only states that the latter *repulsed the party of Colonel Middleton, who attempted to surprise him in his quarters*, but that he *drove them back to Aylesbury*; and, also, by an entry in the register of Padbury of two soldiers buried *there*, 2d July, 1643, to the beginning of which month this skirmish is elsewhere assigned, although "A true and impartial relation of the Battle between his Majesty's Army and that of the Rebels, near Aylesbury, Bucks," mentions the occurrence 10th Sept. 1643.³ If therefore it be conceded that

¹ Clarendon's Hist. p. 292.

² See *Mercurius Belgicus*, 1685.

³ Attributed to George Digby, Earl of Bristol. Walpole's *Noble Authors*, p. 27.

this is insufficient authority on which to ground any doubt of the former relation, it must be allowed that it by no means supports the accuracy of the date of the year in which the conflict has been asserted to have happened.

The Earl of Holland and Lord Howard, by order of the House of Lords, had proceeded with a Committee of the Commons, on their way to the Lord General, to receive proposals concerning the army, but were met at Aylesbury by a message to inform them of the King's forces being abroad, and that it would be dangerous for them to come further; and they accordingly returned, and reported this circumstance, 3d July, 1643.¹

When the question was agitated between the King and Parliament, respecting the removal of certain garrisons, the King, by Lord Falkland, desiring to know whether it was intended to restrain the quarters of either army from the other, and that the forces at *Abbingdon* might not remove to Banbury, or the forces at Henley to Aylesbury, or other places within the quarters of each army respectively, dated 13th March, 1643; and the Committee replied, that it was not intended to restrain the quarters of their armies from each other, but that forces at *Abbingdon* may remove to Banbury, and forces at Henley to Aylesbury: the communication being signed by John Holland, B. Whitelock, Will. Pierrepont, Will. Armyne, dated 13th March, 1643: whereupon the King desired to be informed, whether the forces at Oxford may not as well go to *Reading*, as the forces of *Henley* to *Aylesbury*? but the Committee replied that they were "not authorised to give any resolution upon this question."²

In August, 1643, the Earl of Essex marched out of London with considerable forces, having appointed a rendezvous near Aylesbury, where he was met by Lord Grey of Groby, Serjt.-Maj. General of the Associated Counties, and then proceeded towards Gloucester.³

In September, 1643, Col. Aldriche was Governor of Aylesbury, where his name and the names of Lt.-Col. Moseley and William Russel, Esq. jun. of Chalfont, were added to the Committee at Aylesbury, for levying money to pay the garrison there.⁴

A letter from the Lord General Essex was read in the House of Lords, 31st Oct. 1643 (with three others of Sir John Byron), directed to Colonel Aldriche, Governor of Aylesbury, to treat with him about delivering up and betraying that town to the King, one of those letters containing his Majesty's approbation of that scheme, signed with his own hand;⁵ and the Lords, in consideration of the fidelity of Aldriche, recommended him to the Commons to receive a reward: and 23d Dec. 1643, it was moved that the garrison at Aylesbury, "a place of great consequence," was in much distress, and should be taken into consideration; and accordingly a message was sent to the Commons,⁶ who agreed, 9th Jan. to send 1500*l.* to Aylesbury. On the 26th, it was represented to the Lords, that the Earl of Bristol had attempted to seduce Col. Moseley to surrender the garrison of Aylesbury, by a bribe of 100*l.* and the King's forces were drawn up before Aylesbury, intending, if the town were not surrendered, to set it on fire, with the magazine, &c.;⁷ and the King's letter to Col. Moseley was read, and the Colonel being called in, received thanks for his good services to the Parliament; whereupon he stated the proposal made to him to blow up the magazine and part of the town, by means of two engines sent from Oxford, while the King's forces were to surprise the garrison; and on the suggestion of Lord Wharton,⁸ that Mr. Nye and Mr. John Goodwyn had refused to intermeddle in that business,—the House thought that they also deserved thanks and a reward, and directed communication to the Commons, recommending an immediate supply of necessities for the garrison and security of the town, now for the fourth time attempted to be gained over

¹ Lords' Journals, vol. vi. p. 117.

² Works of King Charles, 2d Ed. fol. p. 345.

³ Clarendon's Hist. vol. ii. p. 343.

⁴ Lords' Journals, vol. vi. p. 203.

⁵ Ibid. p. 284.

⁶ Ibid. p. 351.

⁷ Ibid. p. 394.

⁸ See vol. i. p. 545, et seq.

to the King; and the Lords Manchester and Wharton were appointed to conduct a conference with the Commons thereupon.¹

Letters were ordered to be written into several counties to assemble their forces at the rendezvous at Aylesbury, 19th April, 1644, and to desire them to send thither cheese, corn, butter, and draught horses for the army;² and the Lord General alluded to that rendezvous in his speech to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

On 1st of May, 1644, the Lords having received information of the approach of the King's forces towards Aylesbury, with a request that the ordinance for the renewing of the authority of the Earl of Manchester might be expedited,³ the Lords and Commons agreed, 17th July, that there be issued from the public magazine in the Tower of London, five demy culverins of iron, 150 saker shot, 100 demy culverin shot, and 50 minion shot, for the use of the garrison at Aylesbury.⁴

In December, 1644, Col. Crawford was Governor of Aylesbury.⁵ In February following, Colonel Martyn was Governor.⁶ In May, 1645, the Lords resolved to consider a letter from the Committee of Aylesbury, and a report concerning Lieut.-Col. Cockaine's being Governor of Newport-Pagnell; and 30th June, it is stated to have been communicated to the House, by letters from Aylesbury, that three hundred of the King's troops being dispatched from Oxford to procure contributions and provisions against the siege of that city then captured, were encountered by 100 of the troops from Aylesbury,—routed by the latter, with many killed and wounded, fifty made prisoners, and eighty stand of arms taken: the rest being driven back to Oxford.⁷ In August, many stragglers from the King's forces marching to Oxford, were taken by detachments from the garrison at Aylesbury, of which town, 11th November, Lieut.-Col. Bulstrode was, by a vote of the House, appointed to be Governor, after which period it does not appear that Aylesbury made any conspicuous figure in the affairs connected with the war; but still adhering to the usurped authority of the Commonwealth, was principally guided by the influence of those who most sedulously cultivated the attachment of the inhabitants, or had *the best means of gaining the favour of the electors in the choice of Parliamentary Representatives.*

THE BOROUGH.

AYLESBURY was incorporated and made a Borough by a Charter of Queen Mary, in 1554, by which a body politic was formed, consisting of one Bailiff, ten Aldermen, and twelve capital Burgesses, to be the Common Council, and for the conservation of its privileges to enact salutary rules and ordinances; John Walden being the first Bailiff. The election of the Capital Burgesses was vested in the Bailiff and Aldermen, with perpetual succession, &c. The said Bailiff, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and their successors, having the right to nominate and elect *two discreet and honest men of the said borough* to be Burgesses in Parliament, according to the usages in other boroughs, to be of council to the Queen, her heirs and successors, and have their voices in Parliament as had been accustomed, &c.⁸

¹ Lords' Journals, vol. vi. p. 394.

² Parliamentary History, vol. xiii. p. 15.

³ Lords' Journals, vol. vi. p. 536.

⁴ Ibid. p. 639.

⁵ See vol. i. p. 213.

⁶ Lords' Journals, vol. vii. p. 692.

⁷ Whitelock's Memorials.

⁸ Patent, 1 Mar. p. 2. AYLESBURY.—“R. õibus &c. Cum dilecti & fidel' subditi nri ville de Aylesbury & eor' melior' gubernacone nobis humiliter supplicauer' ut villa illa et Inhabitant' eiusd' incorporate' & unì corpus Politica' de uno Ballivo & Aldermannis ac Burgens' facere & creare dignaremur. Sciatis qd. nos eor' peticoni gratiose annuentes ac Considerant' qd p'ds subditi vri de quorum fidelitate nedum ex relacone magnat' & fidelìu' subditor' nror verum etiam ex nrâ certâ & regale scientiâ asserti p'sertim tempe rebellionis & Jehem D. Northumbr' & ejus Confederat' contra nos & corona', nrõm attentat fidelissime nobis adherebant ac ejus rebellioni viriliter resistebant. Et ut ejdm subditi nrì melius

The new Corporation does not appear to have exercised the privileges conferred by the Charter, which seems to have been annulled when Elizabeth came to the Crown, if not before, for in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, no return is found of Burgesses elected to Parliament; and subsequently the election is said to have been by the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot, the constable being returning officer, and no semblance of the Corporation authorised by the Charter being preserved. Various disputes subsequently occurred; and in 1698, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, on the part of Richard Heywood and other inhabitants, against "divers illegal practices" at the then last election, when Sir Thomas Lee and Simon Mayne, Esq. being candidates, a majority of votes was procured for the former; and being referred to a Committee 7th Feb. following, upon that petition, and petitions by Mayne and others, complaining of an undue return of James Herbert, Esq. who had been seated in place of Mayne; and also of petitions of Robert Dormer, Esq. and others, against Sir Thomas Lee, the House *resolved* the right of election to be in the householders not receiving alms; and the question was, whether certain persons deriving benefit from an institution called Bedford's Charity were disabled thereby from voting?¹

intelligent regal nōm favor' & affection quas erga eosdā de causā gerimus & habemus de grā nra special' & Concedimus Inhabitant dictę ville de Aylesbury qđ dicta villa sit et erit Liber Burgus Corporat' de uno Ballivo Alderman. & Burgens'. Et volumus qđ de Cetero erunt in p'd Burgō decem de melior' & discretior' Inhabitant qui vocabantur Aldermani. Qui quidem Aldermani duodecim de melior' & discretior' Inhabitant sibi ipsis Eligere & assumere ac associare valeant & possint qui vocabantur Capital Burgenses ejusd' Burgi. Et qui quidem Ballivus Alderīm & Capital Burgenses facient et erunt ac vocabantur Cōe Consiliū' Burgi p'd pro oībus rebus ac negotiis materiis & causis Burgi p'd ac regimē & gubernacōne inde tangent' aut concernent' [and they to nōiāte & chuse y' Bayliffe]. Et qđ ipsis licebit facere ordinare & stabilire bona & salubria statuta ordinationē & constitutionē tam & meliori gubernacōne & regimine Burgi p'dct. quam pro meliori p'servacōne & disposicōne terrā ten^{ur} & hereditam^{ur} Burgi p'd ac aliis Burgū' p'd ac causas & negotia inde tangent, [and then assigns John Walden to be the first Bayliffe, & ten others to be Capitall Burgesses, with divers other clauses and grants]. Ac etiam volumus ac pro nobis hered' & successor' nris & presentes concedimus & ordinam qđ sint et erunt in dicto Burgō duo Burgenses partī nri hered' & successor'. nostror', quodqū p'd Ballivus Aldermani & Burgens' dicti Burgi de Aylsbury & successor' sui sur bre' nrm hered' & successor' nror de electione Burgensiu Partī eis direct. habeant & habebunt potestat. autoritat. & facultat. eligendi & nominand. duos discretos & probos viros dicti Burgi fore Burgenses Partī nri hered' & successor' nror. & eor. Burgō Eosdem q' Bergenses sic electos ad onera & custag dicti Burgi & paroch & Cōitatis ejusd' mittent ad Parlū nrm ubicunq; adhuc tentum fuerit ejusd' modo & formā prout in aliis Burges regni nri Anglie usitat & consuet fuit. Quos quidem Burgenses sic electos & nōiātos volumus interesse & moram facere ad partium nōm hered' & successor' nror ad onera & custag' dicti Burgi de Aylsbury & Cōitatis ejusd' durante tempe' quo hujusmodi Partū teneri contigerit in Consilibus modo & forma prout alii Burgenses Partī in quibuscunq; aliis Burgis aut alio Burgō quocunq; infra dictū regnū nrm Anglie faciunt seu facere consuever' Et qui quidem Burgens in Partīs nris hered' & successor' nror' habebunt voces suas tam affirmativas quod negativas Ceteraq; oīa ibid facient & exequantur que alii Burgenses vel alii Burgensis partī nri & quibuscunq; aliis Burgis aut alio Burgō quocunq; habent faciunt aut Exequuntur aut habere facere seu exequi valeant seu possint ratione aut modo quocunq; T. R. apud Westmon. xiiii die Januarii, & breve de privato Sigil', &c.—[From an original MS. in the possession of the writer of this History.]

¹ John Bedford, by his will, 12th July, 9 Hen VII., allotted lands of about 120l. per annum for the repair of highways at Aylesbury, and to be given in alms to blind, crooked, sick, and poor people; and in 39 Eliz. that charity was settled by an Act of Parliament, and the trust vested in nine persons as a Corporation, with perpetual succession, under the name of *Surveyors of the Highways*, &c. who annually on St. Thomas's day distributed as fees 2s., 2s. 6d., or other small sums to each of such poor at their discretion (changing the objects of their bounty at will), but accounting to the Bishop of Lincoln for the distribution; and many persons thus participating in the charity having voted at elections (on one occasion, however, controverted), John Heywood examined as a witness, said, that at the election in King James's reign, when Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. and Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knt. opposed Sir William Egerton and Mr. Anderson, the Bedford men were polled with a query? and subsequently the votes were agreed to be in the householders not receiving alms, vulgarly called *pot-wallopers*, thus excluding those who had received benefit from the Bedford and other charities, and Sir Thomas Lee was eventually adjudged not duly elected.—[Commons' Journals, vol. xii. p. 487.]

A subsequent dispute respecting the electors, gave rise to a remarkable litigation.¹

It has been argued that the characteristic of British humanity, exemplified in the multitude of public charities, eventually diminishes industry, by providing for many who otherwise might exert themselves to lay up in store against the day of necessity ; and it can not be denied, that the Bedford charity has too often encouraged corrupt practices, and afforded opportunities of obtaining votes for favourite candidates of the trustees, by holding out to a certain class of electors greater advantages by the sale of their suffrages than even from the charity itself, deterring them from resorting to parochial relief, not from an honest spirit of independence, but that they might keep up the market price of votes in the borough, in which *the most notorious bribery* has been openly acknowledged and even proclaimed by the authority of Parliament.

Almost a century afterwards, another dispute arose out of a contested election, between Scrope Bernard and William Fremantle, Esqrs. on one side, and James Duprè and Robert Bent, Esqrs. on the opposite ; and the two last being declared duly elected, petitions were presented and heard 20th February, 1804 ; and although the return was confirmed, of bribery and corruption having been proved, a new writ was ordered in place of Mr. Bent ; and 29th June, an act of Parliament was passed,² “ *for the preventing of bribery and corruption in the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Aylesbury,*” by which every freeholder above twenty-one years of age having, within the three hundreds of Aylesbury or either of them, a freehold of the yearly value of forty shillings, was empowered to vote at every election of a burgess, the proper officer required to make due return, and administer an oath touching the nature of his qualification (or a solemn affirmation if one of the people called Quakers), under penalties enacted by statutes 5 Eliz. and 2 Geo. II., and providing, that this act be publicly read at every election of the borough, which henceforth was to extend to all places included in the *three* hundreds of Aylesbury ; by which has been introduced a new description of electors, but without effectually remedying the evils which had before prevailed. These acts controlled the elections until the passing the Reform Bill ; and Aylesbury continues to send two burgesses as the number of its representatives in Parliament.

¹ The case of Matthew Ashby, William White and others, in a writ of error, was briefly, that on 6th Dec. 12 Will. III. writs for a new parliament on 6th Feb. following were issued, and one was delivered to Robert Weedon, Esq. sheriff of Bucks, who 30th Dec. sent his precept to White and others, defendants, the constables ; and 6th Jan. being appointed for the election, Ashby, the plaintiff, was refused to be polled, and brought his action, with damages laid at 200*l*. Defendants having pleaded, a trial came on at the assizes, 9th March, 1 Anne, by a special jury, whose verdict was for the plaintiff, with 5*l*. damages. In the next term, defendants moved for a new trial, which, on certificate of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, that there was nothing to impeach the verdict, was refused. The Court of Queen's Bench, by the opinion of three judges, against Lord Chief Justice Holte, arrested this judgement, and adjudged for the defendants ; and pl. brought his writ of error in Parliament, and *proved* that having lived a hired servant in Aylesbury for one whole year, and afterwards rented tenements there of 10*l*. per ann., being legally licensed as a victualler, and having served as a parish officer, the case was referred to a Committee of the House of Lords, whose report was printed, 27th Mar. 1704. The argument of Lord Chief Justice Holte, with Gould, Powis, and Powel, puisne judges, *seriatim*, is in 2 Lord Raymond, 938 ; and when the cause was argued at the bar, ten of the judges being present, the Lords reversed the judgment of the Queen's Bench, with damages for the plf. ; whereupon the Commons, alarmed at this *infringement of their privileges*, appointed a committee, 17th Jan. to examine the journals, who, by Mr. Freeman, a member, on the 26th reported, and it was resolved, “ That according to the known laws and usage of Parliament, it is the sole right of the Commons of England in Parliament to examine and determine all matters relative to the right of elections, that Ashby, the plf. was, in contempt of the jurisdiction of that House, for commencing his action, and guilty of a breach of privilege ; and prohibiting all attorneys, solicitors, counsellors, and sergeants, from prosecuting or pleading in such cases, under pain of being guilty of a high breach of Privilege,” &c. ; ordering that resolution, signed by the clerk, to be fixed on the gate of Westminster Hall, which occasioned a great dispute between the two Houses.

² Stat. 41 Geo. III. c. 60.

³ See page 1.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR AYLESBURY FROM THE TIME OF QUEEN MARY.

MARY.

1553. Tho. Smith, Esq.; Henry Peckham, Esq.; and in place of the latter, Humfry Moseley, Gent.¹

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554. William Ryse.
1555. William Ryse; Anthony Restwold.
1556, 1557, 1558. No return.

ELIZABETH.

1559. Arthur Potter; Tho. Crawley.
1562. Tho. Sackville; Tho. Colleshill, Esqrs.
1570. Tho. Litchfield; Edm. Dockwra, Esqrs.
1571. Tho. Litchfield;² Geo. Burden, Esqrs.
1584. Tho. Tasburgh; J. Smith, Esqrs.
1585. Tho. Tasburgh; Tho. Scott, Esqrs.
1588. Tho. Pygott, Esq.; Humfry Fleetwood, Gent.
1592. Sir Tho. Weste, Knt.; John Lillye, Esq.
1596. Tho. Tasburgh; Tho. Smith, Esqrs.
1600. John Lillye; Rich. Moore, Esqrs.

JAMES I.

1603. Sir Will. Borlase, Knt.; Sir Wm. Smith, Knt.
1614.
1620. Sir John Dormer, Knt.; Henry Borlase, Esq.
1623. Tho. Crewe, Esq. serjeant-at-law; Sir John Pakington, Bart. and, at his death, Sir Robert Carr, Knt.

CHARLES I.

1625. Sir Robert Carr, Knt.; John Hare, Esq.
1626. Clement Coke; Arth. Goodwyn, Esqrs.
1628. Sir Edmund Verney, Knt.; Clem. Coke, Esq.
1640. Sir John Pakington, Bart.; Ralph Verney, Esq.
1640. Sir John Pakington, Bart.; Ralph Verney, Esq. replaced by Tho. Scott; Simon Mayne, Esqrs.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

1660. Richard Ingoldsby; Thomas Lee, Esqrs.

CHARLES II.

1660. Richard Ingoldsby; Thomas Lee, Esqrs.
1661. Sir Ric. Ingoldsby, K.B.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.
1679. Sir Ric. Ingoldsby, K.B.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.
1680. Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.; Sir Ric. Ingoldsby, K.B.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir William Egerton, K.B.; Ric. Anderson, Esq.
1686. Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.; Richard Beake, Esq.
1688. Simon Mayne, Esq.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.; James Herbert, Esq.

WILLIAM III.

1695. James Herbert, Esq.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.
1698. James Herbert, Esq.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.
1700. James Herbert, Esq.; Sir Tho. Lee, Bart., who, not being *duly* elected, in his place, Robert Dormer, Esq.³
1701. Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.; James Herbert, Esq.

ANNE.

1702. Sir John Pakington, Bart, who being also returned for Worcestershire, and making his election for that county, in his place, Sir Henry Parker, Bart.; James Herbert, Esq.
1705. Sir John Wittewronge, Bart.; Simon Mayne, Esq.⁴
1708. Sir John Wittewronge, Bart.;⁵ Simon Mayne, Esq.
1710. Simon Harcourt, Esq.;⁶ John Essington, Esq.
1713. Simon Harcourt, Esq.;⁷ John Essington, Esq.

¹ A bookseller in London.

² Thomas Litchfield, who appears to have been seated for Aylesbury in the preceding Parliament, was the son-in-law of Sir Thomas Pakington and *Dame Dorothy*, having married their youngest daughter Margaret. He was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to Queen Elizabeth. Thomas Tasburgh, who succeeded him in the Parliaments of 27th and 28th Elizabeth, was probably the second husband of Dame Dorothy; and Thomas Tasburgh, who represented Aylesbury in 39th of the same reign, seems to have been son of the former.

³ Afterwards Justice of the Common Pleas. ⁴ Petitioned against by John Essington, Esq. but the petition withdrawn.

⁵ Being made a Colonel in the Army, a new writ was ordered 1st Dec. 1709, and he was re-elected.

⁶ Appointed Master of the Crown-Office.

⁷ Petitioned against by Nath. Mead and J. Deacle, Esqrs., but petition withdrawn.

GEORGE I.

1714. Sir Nathaniel Mead, Knt.; John Deacle, Esq.;¹
and in his place,
Trevor (Hill) Viscount Hillsborough in Ireland.
1721. Richard Abell, Esq.;² John Guise, Esq. Colonel
in the Foot Guards.

GEORGE II.

1727. Hon. Sir Will. Stanhope, K.B. who making his
election for the county, in his stead,
Edward Rudge, Esq.; Philip Lloyd, Esq.³ and in
his place,
Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq.
1734. Christopher Tower, Esq.; Sir George Campion,
Knt.;⁴
1741. William Lord Viscount Petersham; Charles Pils-
worth, Esq.⁵
1747. Will. Earl of Inichiquin; Edward Willes, Esq.
1754. Thomas Potter, Esq.; John Willes, Esq.⁶

GEORGE III.

1761. John Wilkes, Esq.;⁷ Welbore Ellis, Esq. (cr.
Lord Mendip), and in his stead,
Anthony Bacon, Esq.⁸
1768. Anthony Bacon, Esq.; John Durand, Esq.
1774. Anthony Bacon, Esq.; John Aubrey, Esq. LL.D.⁹
1780. Anthony Bacon, Esq.; Thomas Orde, Esq.¹⁰
1784. Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt.;¹¹ Thomas Wrighton,
Esq.
1790. Gerard Lake, Col. 1st. Reg. Guards;¹² Scrope
Bernard, Esq. LL.D.¹³
1796. Scrope Bernard, Esq. LL.D.; Colonel Gerard
Lake.
1802. James Duprè, Esq.; Robert Bent, Esq., who be-
ing displaced,
William Cavendish, Esq.¹⁴
1806. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Nugent, Bart.; George
Henry Compton Cavendish, Esq.¹⁵ (on whose
decease),
William Hussey Esq.

¹ He waived his return; but both were petitioned against by Simon Harcourt and Philip Herbert, Esqrs. whose peti-
tions were withdrawn.

² See vol. i. p. 172.

³ His election was petitioned against by John Guise, Esq., but the petition withdrawn, and renewed in the second
session. He was appointed one of his Majesty's Esquierries, and a new writ ordered 6th Feb. 1730.

⁴ Brit. Parliamentary Regist. No. 11, but in another account, probably more correct, George Chamberlaine, Esq.

⁵ Election contested against Pilsworth (who had 344 votes) by Sir Wm. Stanhope, K.B. who polled 320, and James
Herbert, Esq. who polled 135.

⁶ Filacer of the Com. Pleas.

⁷ See page 36.

⁸ Merchant in London. See vol. i. p. 73, et seq.

⁹ This election was contested. 450 electors polled, viz.: for Ant. Bacon, 222 votes; John Aubrey, 215; John
Durand, 187; Cha. Lowndes, 196.

¹⁰ He was the second son of George Orde, Esq. of Morpeth, co. Northumberland; educated at King's College, Cam-
bridge, A.B. 1770, A.M. 1773. He married Catharine, *natural daughter* of Charles Powlet, Duke of Bolton, and after
his Grace's decease (then Governor of the Isle of Wight, and one of the Commissioners, with Sir William Heathcote, Bart.
and William Chute, Esq. for executing the offices of Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Southamp-
ton, and of the town and county of the town of Southampton), took, by Royal license, the name and arms of Powlet;
and was, in 1797, created Baron Bolton of Bolton, co. York, appointed Lord Lieutenant, &c. of Hants, and Vice-Ad-
miral of the coasts of Hampshire and Dorset; and died at Hackwood-Park, near Basingtoke, in Aug. 1807.

¹¹ Sir Thomas Halifax was a native of Yorkshire, apprenticed to a grocer at Barnsley, but, before the expiration of his
term, removed to London, where, by unremitting industry, he acquired an ample fortune. He married the eldest daughter
of Thomas Saville, Esq. of Enfield, co. Middlesex, by whom he had two sons; was a banker in Birch Lane, Cornhill, from
1766; Alderman of Aldersgate Ward, Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1769; Lord Mayor, 1777; died 7th March 1789,
and was buried in the family-vault of the Savilles at Enfield with great pomp, his hearse being drawn by six horses, with
escutcheons of arms, followed by a numerous train of coaches, the pall borne by six Aldermen of London, and Mr. Deputy
Harding (related to him by marriage), with his two sons (then of the age respectively of fifteen and twelve years)
attending as chief-mourners.

¹² Afterwards a General, and Viscount and Baron Lake of Delhi and Aston-Clinton.

¹³ Afterwards Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. See WINCHENDON, and PEDIG. OF BERNARD, vol. i. p. 521, &c.

¹⁴ Eldest son of Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, and nephew of William Duke of Devonshire. His election was contested.
Cavendish, 485 votes; Right Hon. Tho. Grenville, 418.

¹⁵ Votes polled for Nugent, 567; G. H. C. Cavendish, 490; W. T. Williams, 413.

1812. Rt. Hon. Lord George Grenville, Baron Nugent
in Ireland; Charles Compton Cavendish, Esq.¹
1818. Rt. Hon. Lord George Grenville, Baron Nugent;
William Rickford, Esq.²

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Rt. Hon. G. Lord Nugent; Will. Rickford, Esq.³
1831. Rt. Hon. G. Lord Nugent; Will. Rickford, Esq.
1835. Rt. Hon. G. Lord Nugent; Will. Rickford, Esq.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Rt. Hon. George Lord Nugent; William Rick-
ford, Esq.
1826. Rt. Hon. G. Lord Nugent; Will. Rickford, Esq.

VICTORIA.

1837. William Rickford, Esq.; Winthrop M. Praed, Esq.
on whose decease, in 1839,
Cha. Bailie Hamilton, Esq.

THE TOWN

stands on an eminence, or as Leland says, "in respect of all the ground there about, a hill" partly surrounded by a small brook on the north, and another which, running from north to south, nearly encloses it also on that side. Leland mentions "a little bridge of stone, called Woman's' bridge, under which passed a brook on the right hand," as he rode into Aylesbury;⁵ and from this bridge to the town, he adds, "is a stone causey;" this "as far as I gather," he proceeds, "is Tame water: and there runneth a pretty brooke almost at the very end of the towne by south under a wooden bridge. It runneth downe from east to west into Tame by the leftte ripe of it about a mile bynethe Aillesbyri, somewhat lower than Stone bridge on Tame."

In the time of this ancient Topographer, the town was "meetly well builded with tymbre," had a celebrated market, "with a *domus civica* in the middle of the market place a late re-edified by Baldwin, Chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas, but the King gave the tymber of it." He adds, "the gaole for Buckinghamshire is in this towne."⁶

The *Market-place* is an oblong square, enclosed with irregularly built houses, (among which are many inns) varied by different ideas of taste or convenience since the reign of James I. when the old Market-house and Sessions-hall, of very rude construction, were re-erected by Sir John Baldwin. On the east or lower side stands the *County-Hall*, a regularly built edifice of brick, with stone window cases, and a handsome flight of steps at the entrance, enclosed with palisadoes. Here the Lent Assizes, General Quarter-Sessions, Elections, and other County meetings have been constantly held since the removal of the county business from Buckingham, in consequence of the more central and commodious situation of Aylesbury. The interior of the building is spacious, and besides the respective courts of justice, contains the office of the clerk of the peace, and the Record office. Ad-jacent is the common gaol, with its infirmary, tread-mill, and the other usual appendages to places of criminal confinement.

The county gaol was in this town at the beginning of the reign of Edward III. when it was repaired at the expense of Government.⁷

In 1737, an Act of Parliament was passed to impower the Justices of the Peace for Bucks to raise money for the completion of a new gaol and court-rooms in Aylesbury, for the use of the

¹ Son of Lord G. A. H. Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Burlington, and Baron Cavendish of Latimers.

² Banker at Aylesbury. This election contested. Votes for Lord Nugent, 185 resident burgesses, 854 freeholders; Rickford, 188 burgesses, 385 freeholders; Cavendish, 43 burgesses, 377 freeholders.

³ See Oldfield's Representative History of Great Britain, &c. p. 78, 79.

⁴ Holman's Bridge.

⁵ From Buckingham.

⁶ Leland's Itinerary.

⁷ Inquis ad quod Dam. 5 Ed. III. 60. 60. Cal. p. 294. De repacona gaole de Aylesbury in com. Buck. in qua prisonēs nullo modo custodi possunt sine evasione, &c.

county, the freehold to be vested in trustees;—the assessment not to exceed 4*d.* in the pound rent, to be collected by the constables, and after payment for the site and buildings, the overplus to be added to the county stock; the town of Buckingham being specially exempted from the Rate.¹

In this hall, during many years, it was the custom to hold balls and assemblies, not only upon public occasions of festivity, but even immediately after the close of the solemn business of the assizes and gaol delivery, until at length this indecency within those walls, which had just reverberated “the sorrowful sighing” of unhappy prisoners under the awful sentences of death or banishment, was corrected by better taste and more benevolent feelings.

OFFICE OF CUSTOS ROTULORUM.

The county records are kept in a brick building, with a stone floor, under the hall, and adjoining to the office of the clerk of the peace, who, under the direction of the Custos Rotulorum (Lord Lieutenant of the county) has their care and arrangement. They consist of

Proceedings of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Bucks, from Midsummer, 1678, in large books, bound in calf. The Inrolments of Awards of Commissioners upon Inclosures and Grants of Annuities; in large bound books. Files of Original Indictments found at the Quarter Sessions; Orders of Removal; Recognizances to indict, answer, and give evidence; Proceedings for returning Records, Certificates, Convictions, &c. Rolls of Persons taking the Oaths to Government and Test. Files of Treasurer's Payments; Duplicates of Assessment of Land-Tax. Plans and Reference Book deposited previous to application for Canal Acts. Register of Recognizances of Persons licensed to keep Public-houses. Register of Deputations of Gamekeepers, from 1711. Register of Persons annually certificated to kill Game. Rules and Orders for Friendly Societies, filed in pursuance of 33 Geo. III. c. 54. Register of Boats, under 35 Geo. III. c. 58. Register of Printing Presses, under 39 Geo. III. c. 79. Bonds for the due Transportation of Convicts. Jury Books, with Returns of all Persons liable to serve on Juries. Poll Books on Contested Elections. Commissions of the Peace. Register of the Names of Papists, and an Account of their Estates. Certificates of receiving the Sacrament. Traverse Rolls. Books of County Treasurer's Accounts. Papers relative to Insolvent Debtors.²

Kingsbury, an open space, nearer the form of a triangle than a square (and therefore not very appropriately dignified with the modern title of *Kingsbury Square*), is the chief market for cows and sheep, and is thickly crowded with taverns and ale-houses. This was unquestionably the site of the old mansion or residence of the chief Lord of the town.

Temple Square, and *Temple Street* issuing from it, seem to have been built early in the last century, and derived their names, not from being the principal approach to the church, as has been incorrectly supposed, but from the family of Temple. John Temple, the first of that family who was seated at Stowe,³ held lands in Aylesbury in the reign of Henry VIII.; and a fine was passed of that estate in 1544,⁴ under which it was transferred to new possessors, and has been subsequently divided amongst many different families and purchasers, the site of the buildings still preserving the name of its early owners.

Castle Street evinces in that name its origin, but was formerly, and is even at present (*vulgo dicto*) called *Cat Street*. It has been immemorially noted for the abundance of poultry, particularly ducks,

¹ Stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 10.

² The fees of the Clerk of the Peace subjoined to the Return are: For every search of Record of Sessions, the first 3*s* 4*d.*; every subsequent search 6*d.* Copies of Records 8*d.* per fol. of seventy-two words. Search in the Inrolment of Award under an Inclosure Act, 1*s.* Copies, unless when particular directions are given, 3*d.* per fol. Attendance with Land-tax Assessments at Elections of Members of Parliament, 2*l.* 2*s.* per diem. [*Return of Clerk of the Peace for Bucks, to the Committee on the state of Public Records, printed by order of the House of Lords, 1801, signed Acton Chaplin, p. 262.*]

³ PEDIGREE OF TEMPLE IN STOWE.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 36 Hen. VIII

reared there by the cottagers, in little hovels, with small pools or puddles of water attached, close to the highway; but in some degree compensating for their disgusting appearance and offensiveness to the more delicate, by the support which they contribute to the very inconsiderable earnings of many of the indigent inhabitants, whose subsistence is scantily maintained by the utmost industry of the lower classes of females employed in the fast-decaying manufacture of thread, formerly called *bone-lace*,¹ and the more recently established trade in straw hats, bonnets, &c.

Many old houses, irregularly built with timber and plaster, still remain even in the principal streets, and several of the inns and taverns contain vestiges of antiquity. The *White Hart*, adjacent to the County-Hall, though partly modernized, had an old gallery or balcony of timber surrounding its court-yard, of which many of the decorations were reported to have been brought from Salden-House, the seat of the Fortescues, and other ancient mansions in the neighbourhood; and several other inns and places of public entertainment undoubtedly formed part of the estates of the religious foundations in the town. The *King's Head*, on the s.w. or upper side of the Market-square, is an ancient house, and the name of its inhabitant in the time of the civil war is preserved by the tokens here represented.



Tradesmen's Tokens, faithfully copied from the originals, which are but indifferently preserved

THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY,

at Aldenham-Hill, at the angle of the two roads leading out of Aylesbury to Buckingham and Bicester, is a plain edifice, built in 1832 by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, which, between the 18th of October 1830, when the design was originally formed, and 11th September 1833, amounted to 723*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in aid of which John Lee, Esq. LL.D. and F.R.S., of Hartwell-House, munificently presented one thousand guineas in addition to his important personal efforts to promote this benevolent institution, an annual subscription, and the advantageous transfer of the site of the building, which that gentleman had purchased and re-conveyed, upon very beneficial terms, to the trustees of the charity.

The *Rules and Regulations* for the government of the Infirmary, confirmed at a general meeting of the governors, 7th December 1836, set forth its design for the relief of sick and lame poor of all countries, unable to provide themselves with medical aid; and the appointment of a president, vice-presidents (the former to be elected annually from amongst the latter), and a monthly board of not less than fifteen governors, three auditors, a treasurer, chaplain, physicians, surgeons, &c.²

The third annual report of the Infirmary, from 24th June 1835 to 24th June 1836, represented the gross receipts during the preceding year to have amounted to 855*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, and of the expenditure to 940*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; that the annual subscriptions and interest on the funded capital was 571*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* subscriptions in arrear amounting to 146*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; the weekly average of patients increased two and one-third; new annual subscriptions amounting to 61*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* the funded capital increasing.

Among the general improvements which have rapidly followed each other in modern days, the conveyance of goods and merchandise, by a branch of the grand junction canal from the principal trunk

¹ From the bobbins turned of that material in ordinary use with lace-makers.

² Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the government and conduct of the Buckinghamshire General Infirmary, Aylesbury, 12mo, 1833; and Rules and Regulations of the General Infirmary at Aylesbury. London, 12mo, 1836.

at Marsworth to Walton, and the more recent completion of the line of railway communication,¹ are said to have materially contributed to advance the benefits of all classes here, and effected a highly favourable change in the manners and habits of the people.

A LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

was established here, 7th November 1833, for the promotion of useful knowledge, under the superintendence of a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, librarian, and curator of a museum, to be elected annually by ballot, with ten other members, according to certain rules and regulations, including the formation of a library, delivery of lectures, &c.²

NEWSPAPERS.

The establishment of the Post-Office at Aylesbury, for the conveyance of letters, *three days in every week*, to and from London, was first announced in the *Gazette*, 28th Sept. 1685.³ A Weekly Newspaper was projected, under the title of *The Bucks Herald*, in or about 1787. It was first printed at Tring or Berkhamstead, but afterwards removed to Aylesbury. The type and property were sold in 1794; but after a short time it was altogether relinquished, and many years elapsed before its revival was attempted. *The Bucks Gazette* was projected about 1812, and its success manifested a spirit of industry and talent highly commendable. In 1820, *The Bucks, Beds, and Herts Chronicle* was introduced, which, party politics running high, was vehemently opposed by its enemies, and by its friends as highly complimented: and at a public meeting in Aylesbury, in Feb. 1822, received a vote of thanks "for its sound constitutional principles." *The Bucks Herald*, a new paper, commenced on Saturday, 7th January, 1832; and the first number of *The Aylesbury News* was published on Saturday, 3rd December, 1836, and has been since announced as having eclipsed its competitors for public patronage, but did not discourage a new publication (by some considered a revival of the *Gazette*), called *The Bucks Chronicle*, of which the first number appeared on Saturday, 30th November, 1839.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

The weekly market held on Wednesday, under Queen Mary's charter, and afterwards by another of Queen Elizabeth in 1579, was changed to Saturday, and has so ever since continued, the supplies of corn, cattle, poultry, &c. being very ample.

An annual fair on St. Oswald's Day (5th August), granted 5 Joh. and confirmed by a charter of Hen. III.⁴ has been immemorially discontinued.

Another fair, granted in the charter of Queen Mary on the Annunciation of the Virgin (25th March), and also a fair on Holyrood-Day (14th September), the latter confirmed by the charter of Elizabeth; and likewise another on the eve of Palm Sunday.

The modern fairs are held on the *Friday* next following the 18th of January, on March 24th, May 8th, June 14th, September 25th, and October the 12th; the two latter called *Statue-Fairs*, chiefly for the hiring of servants.

¹ The *Aylesbury Railway Company* reported, by Mr. Robert Stephenson, their engineer, in March 1839, that the whole of the works were complete, *except the permanent road*, of which two miles and three quarters remained to be ballasted and laid. The mean rate of progress of the work during the preceding five weeks was 500 yards per week, and the residue was calculated to require ten weeks, a slight increase of expense being expected beyond 50,000*l.* originally proposed. This line branches off from the London and Birmingham Railway, near Marsworth, between Tring and Leighton, and has been since very successfully completed, to the great advantage of the town and neighbourhood.

² Rules and Regulations of the Aylesbury Subscription Reading-Room: small 4to, Aylesbury. Rules and Regulations of the Aylesbury Literary and Scientific Society: 12mo, Aylesbury, 1835.

³ *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcviij. p. 2, and 398.

⁴ *Rot. Cart.* 23 Hen. III. *Calend.* p. 15, 55.

In December 1804, a meeting of graziers and feeders of cattle in and near the vale of Aylesbury was held in the town, when it was resolved, that, to remedy the disadvantages of sending all the fat cattle from this neighbourhood to the London markets, whence many of them were afterwards driven back for the supply of the north-eastern and north-western districts (greatly increasing the price of meat to consumers), there be established at Aylesbury, markets on Monday 10th of December, on the 7th and 21st of January next following, for fat cattle; and that if this undertaking obtained support, these new markets should afterwards commence on the first Monday in August, and be continued every succeeding fortnight till Christmas, and once every month from that period till May-Day; and a subscription was entered into for promoting the purposes of the meeting.

RACES.

Early in the last century, an attempt was made by some of the principal Buckinghamshire families to re-establish annually the diversion of horse-races near Aylesbury.¹ The spot chosen was Haydon-Hill, then belonging to the Pakington family; and during several years the races were pretty well attended, although they never obtained great celebrity. They were on the decline in 1777, and becoming more neglected, were altogether discontinued about 1784. After a considerable interval, another effort, but by no means a spirited one, was made to re-introduce similar amusements in Weedon-field, contiguous to the s.w. verge of the Vale of Aylesbury; but there was little sport, and scarcely any company, and after a second attempt was abandoned. In Feb. 1836, another species of amusement, under the appellation of the Steeple-Chase, was brought into vogue in the neighbouring county of Herts; and notwithstanding the deep stiff tenacious clayey soil, formidable quickset fences, and almost impracticable condition of many of the roads in the vicinity, so much countenance was shown to this novel undertaking, that elegant engravings, by Turner, were published to preserve the recollection of the sport, and record the prevailing taste of the visitors, and the hair-breadth escapes of the sportsmen who patronized and joined in the Steeple-chase at Aylesbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY. THE PREBEND OF AYLESBURY.

The Church of Aylesbury is a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral, annexed to it, as some accounts state, at the original erection of the Deanery with which it was anciently held; but more certainly granted by William the Conqueror. Leland remarks, "it is said that a B. of Lincoln desired by a Pope gave the Personage of Aylesbury to a stranger, a kinsman of his, found means to make it a Prebende, and to impropriate it to Lincoln Church. *At the which tyme also the Personage of Tame was impropriate and made a Prebende in Lincolne*; see that the cures of both the churches, with a right bare livinge, be reject unto the Vicars." This evidently relates to the time of Ottobon and Pope Innocent IV. who, in the reign of Henry III. severed Aylesbury Church from the Deanery of Lincoln, and made it a separate stall in that Cathedral, of which the ancient Deans previously held possession probably from the time of Bishop Remigius, in the following order:—

RALPH appointed *DEAN* of Lincoln in 1092.
Simon Bloet, 1110, supposed to have died in exile.
Nigel, between 1123 and 1138.
Philip de Harcourt, 1141; then promoted to be Bishop of Bayonne.²

Adelinus, or *Ascelinus*, 1145; died 6 Cal. Feb. 1162, called "egregius Decanus quarto," though certainly the *fifth*, according to this list; being succeeded by *Hamelinus* about 1164, towards the close of Bishop Robert Chesney's time.³ He was founder of a Gilber-

¹ See QUAINTON, vol. i. p. 392; and WINCHENDON, ib. p. 553, 567.

² Cole's MSS. vol. xxvii. p. 282, in Mus. Brit.

³ See WOBURN, also Monast. Anglic. vol. ii. p. 804.

tine Priory at Alvingham, Co. Lincoln, but omitted in Le Neve's Catalogue of Deans, being perhaps the same person called Ascelinus.

Goffroy Kirtling, 1169, or according to Le Neve, 1176.

Richard Fitz-Neal, 1184. In 1189 he was advanced to be Bishop of London, and died 10 Sep. 1198, having been a liberal benefactor to his Church.

Hanes, 1189; died in 1195.

Roger de Rolveston, 1195; died 1223, being succeeded by *William de Tournay*, who was suspended in 1239; and

Roger de Wesenham having succeeded him, Grosthead, then Bishop of Lincoln, upon Wesenham, who was called "Dean of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln and Rector of Aylesbury," being elected to the Bishoprick of Chester, having long desired to sever the Church of Aylesbury from the Deanery, believing it to have been unjustly taken from the See, immediately erected it into a separate Dignity, not without, as some said, great prejudice to the Church, its annexation to the Deanery having been immemorial.¹ Wesenham died in 1257, Bishop of Litchfield;² and at the head of the list of distinct Prebendaries of Aylesbury³ is placed the name of

ROBERT DE MARISH, who was also Archdeacon of Oxford in 1248; and in 1259 succeeded Richard de Gravesend in the Deanery. Willis seems to have passed over Robert de Marish in his History of Lincoln Cathedral;⁴ for he "presumes" that the first Prebendary after it was a separate dignity, in 1245, was

William de Shirewood, who, in 1259, was Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln, and whose name occurs as "*Master William de Schirewode*, Rector of the Prebendal Church of Eylesbury," in a Patent of Richard Bishop of Lincoln,⁵ for the annexation of the Chapels of Burton, Querendon, Stokes, and Bukland, to the Prebend of Ailesbury, dated at Buckden, Non. Oct. 1266, recited in a Patent of King Ed. referred to in letters patent of Hen. VIII.⁶ He is also mentioned in 1267, as Treasurer of Lincoln,⁷ but had previously vacated this prebend, for *John de Sharrested* was collated by Bishop Gravesend about 1265, but was succeeded by

Percival de Lavinia, who was clearly that foreigner before-mentioned, who (whenever he came in) held it in 1285, from which period the succession of Prebendaries is more accurately preserved, and many of Willis's additions to his former list have been carefully noted by Cole.⁸ Lavinia was also Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1270, (and brother to Ottobon, Legate from Pope Innocent, and afterwards himself Pope); and died Prebendary of Weighton in York Cathedral, in 1290.

In his time the Dean and Chapter were called upon by Quo Warranto to shew their right to the ancient privileges and exemptions claimed in respect of this Prebend; and a suit was protracted for some time, until it appears to have been terminated by the death of the Dean.⁹

Richard de Hederington, collated 5 Id. Jul. 1290. Upon a complaint of the insufficient endowment of the *Vicarage*

¹ Matt. Paris, Sub. anno 1245, p. 660, and Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 302. ² Pegge's Life of Wesenham, p. 4.

³ This Prebendary has his turn to preach in Lincoln Cathedral annually on Lady-day.

⁴ Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 267, 664.

⁵ See also Regist. Peckham, Cantuar. Ep. in Lambeth Library MS. and Willis's MSS. vol. xii.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. Test. 13 Feb.

⁷ Le Neve, p. 152, Twyne, L. 2, p. 340.

⁸ Cole's MSS. vol. xxvii.

⁹ Decanus et Capitulum ecclesie Be Marie Linc. sum' fuerunt ad respondendū Dñō Regi de plo quo wāro clam' here visum franciplegii et weif in villa de Aylesbiri quæ ad Dñm Regem et Coronam suam p'tinent. Et quo wāro clam' p se et hoibz suis esse qui eti' de sectis com' hundror & theolonio & coi am'ciamento sine lic' et voluntate Dni Regis vel p'dict' suor Regum Angl' &c. Et Decanus & Capitulum veniunt et quidam Nichs de Cantuar' attorn' ejujsu' *Percivalli de Lavinia qui est p'bendarius p'bende de Eylesbirs* & se jununt simul in respondendo et dicunt qd clamant p se et tenentibus suis p'dce p'bende esse quieti de sectis com' hundror theolonio et coi am'ciamento. Et p'ferunt cartam Willi Regis Conquestoris quā cartā Dns Rex nunc inspexit et exemplificavit. Et in qua continetur qd ipse Rex Wills' concessit dedit in liberam purā elemosinā ecclesie Linc' ecclesiam de Eyltbsirs cu Pris et decimis quietam ab omnibz consuetudinibz; unde dicunt qd p p'dem cartam ip'i et hoies sui sunt quieti de sectis com' hundror theolonio et cor amciamento. Et quo ad visum francipleg' et weyf dicunt qd ip'i et omes p'bendarii p'bende p'dce et eor p'dce' hucusque semp extiterunt in seina de p'dcis visu et weyf. Et dicunt qd clam' here p'dem visum de tenentibus suis ville de Eylesbirs. Et tenent visum suum semel p'annu et sh s'viente Regis. Et nichil dant Dño Regi p p'dco visu hendo. Et dicunt qd no het furcas tumb'ellu pillor' neq. alia judicialia &c. Et Gilb'tus de Thorenton qui sequitur p Dñi Rege dicit quo ad quietaneiam p. se et hoibz suis de sectis com' et hundror qd non intendit qd p'dca carta extendi debeat ad hujus acquietaneiam. Et petit qd p Dñm Regem et concilium suum judicetur. Et quo ad visum francipleg' dicit quod ea que dicta sunt p p'dcis Decano Capitulo & Percivallo non debent ei esse sufficiens wārm quia nichil hnt in p'dca villa nisi p. cartas Regum in quibus hujusmodi lib'tas non continetur. Et qd ad weyf dicit qd p'dci Decanus Capitulo et Percivallus non sunt in seina de p'dca lib'tate hendo. Et hoc petit qd inquiratur p priam. Et Decanus Capitlm et P'civallus similiter. Et Walterus de Uptone, Edmundus de Wedon, Gilb'tus

he augmented it with two parts, out of three, of the tithes of all his mills in the Parish; and in his time Milton in Oxfordshire, before a member of this Prebend, was severed from it, and erected into a distinct stall.

Richard de Havering installed 9 Id. Aug. 1309, and called "*Dublin electus*," for he had been chosen Archbishop of Dublin (and is said to have held that See about twelve months); but vacated it *in consequence of a dream*, and took this Prebend.¹ He was in 1321 Archdeacon of Chester (which dignity with the Prebend of Bolton-le-Moor annexed, then belonged to the Church of Lincoln); and on his promotion was succeeded by

Robert de Baldock, 6 Aug. 1320, who had been Archdeacon of Middlesex in St. Paul's Cathedral, from 1314; but being deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments in the wars of Edward II. was, in 1326, imprisoned by the populace in Newgate, and died there 28 May, 1317.²

Robert de Stratford occurs in 1329. He was also Rector of Stratford-on-Avon, Canon of Lincoln, and in 1381 Vicar-General of Winchester.

Simon de Islip, collated 1329. He was in 1331 Archdeacon of Stow, by exchange for the Rectory of Eston, near Stamford, (qu.?) and about 1337 exchanged this Prebend for Welton-Bicknell or Beckhall (also in Lincoln Cathedral). He was of Merton Coll. Oxon, Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1343 Archdeacon of Canterbury, and successively, Dean of the Court of Arches, Secretary of State, Privy-Councillor, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and by a Papal Bull dated at Avignon 7 Oct. 1349 (published in the Chapter-House at Canterbury 18 Dec.), created Archbishop of Avignon, and conse-

crated by the Bishop of London and others 20 Dec. in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is not extraordinary that, thus loaded with preferments, he should have been called "proud and lofty," but he was also a munificent Prelate. He died in 1366.

Edmund Bereford, collated 1337, by exchange with his predecessor from the Prebend of Welton-Beckhall. He was Prebendary of Aylesbury in 1348.³

William, or Philip Beauchamp, occurs in 1361, and was succeeded by

John Flive, who was admitted 29 Nov. 1371.

Peter de Yeverino, or Vernhio, a Roman Cardinal by Papal provision 1376. He held this Prebend in 1378, then valued at 80 marks.⁴ He was also Archdeacon of Exeter.

Richard de Holland, installed Feb. 1389, but in 1395 exchanged with

Thomas More, who in the same year quitted this Prebend, was in 1398 made Archdeacon of Colchester in St. Paul's, promoted to the Deanery of Lincoln in 1406, died 23 Dec. 1421, and was buried in the Cloister there.

John Lincoln, admitted 14 July, 1395. He was Rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk, Provost or Dean of Caerogroby College, in Wales, and Prebendary of Sarum and Wells.

Thomas Walton, L.L.B. collated 14 Oct. 1415, and on his resignation,

Robert Fitz-Hugh, A.M. was collated 14 Aug. 1419, in which year he was also Archdeacon of Northampton (then belonging to Lincoln), and was sent twice Ambassador to Germany, and once to the Pope: consecrated 16 Sept. 1431, Bishop of London: attended at the Coun-

de Bolebeck, Wills de Grant de Huccote, Rob'tus de Seyncler de Stone, Wills Blackston de Bissopeston, Rob'tus de la Mersche, Wills Wolvy de Ayl', Rics de la Hale de eadem, Rob's de la Barre de eadem, Nichs de Hauseby de eadem, Johes fil' Willi de Hedenham, jur' dnt sup. sacrm suu qd p'dcs Percivallus non est in seina de p'dca lib'tate henda. Io' ad judm de p'dcis Decano Capitulo & Percivall. Postea p'dci Decanus Capitlm et P'civallus p'attorn' suu a die Sci Mich in xv dies a' r' r' xv^o. veniunt. Et quia judicii inde nodu fem est eo qd carta p'dca non pot'it judicari vel int'pretari nisi p. d'f'm R'. Ideo datus est ei dies a die Pasch' in xv dies in Sec'rio. Et dem est eis qd hent hic p'dem cartam &c. Ad quem diem ven'it Decanus & Capitulu p'attorn' suu. Et datus est eis dies hic a die Sci Michis in xv dies &c. Adque die testatum est qd Decanus obiit Jo' n'l &c. [Rot. 5, p. 93]

¹ Cole's MSS.

² Ibid.

³ In 1341, in the taxation called the ninth (15 Ed. III.) the return from the chapel prebendal of Aylesbury, rated at 105 marks, amounted to thirty-nine marks on the presentation of Will. Wolny, Will. Aulnath, John Fitz-Thomas, Robert Fitz-Richard, Edmund at Hyde, John de Chalfonte, Walter Craunford, Will. le Chapman, Robert Edolph, William le Taverner, Thomas Dymesant, and Richard of Woodstock, valued at 26*l*. and no more, because the offerings, altarage, and small tithes annually received, were worth only 24*l*. the rents of assize only 8*l*. tithe bay, and one acre of meadow belonging to the rectory 8*l*. Item, fees of one court, with view of frankpledge and jurisdiction ecclesiastical, 60*s*. per annum. Item, twenty-six acres of demesne belonging to the church, worth 20*s*. Of all these no advantage accrued to the ninth, so that its value was only 26*l*. The taxation of the moveable goods, merchandise, and chattels liable to the fourteenths, valued at 30 marks. [Inquis. Nonar. p. 329.] And in the same year, John son of Thomas, Robert son of Richard, Edmund at Hyde, Elis de Pyrie, John de Northfolk, Robert le Roper, Robert Edolph, Robert Hamond, Walter Granasted, and John de Chalfonte, returned the amount of the *fifteenths*, chargeable on the moveable goods of merchants, cattle-dealers, and other traders of Aylesbury, for the products of their land and store of wool, &c. at 39*s*. 8*d*. and no more. [Ibid. p. 340.]

⁴ Fox's Martyrology, vol. i. p. 562.

cil of Basil in 1434 by command of King Hen. VI. and soon after his return was elected Bishop of Ely, but died suddenly before translation, 15 Jan. 1435, at St. Osyth, in Essex, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where he has a Monument.¹

Richard Cawdrey, circ. 1431. He had been previously Prebendary of Bedford Major, and Archdeacon of Bedford, in Lincoln Cathedral, from 1423, collated 3 Oct. 1431 to the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, thereupon vacating his Archdeaconry of Bedford and this Prebend, but held the Archdeaconry of Lincoln till his death, in 1455, according to Willis, or 1458, according to Le Neve.

John Urry, collated 25 Oct. 1431, died in 1434, and was succeeded by

Thomas Chicheley, installed 19 June 1434. He was a kinsman of the Archbishop. In Feb. 1432 he had been made Prebendary of Caddington-Minor in St. Paul's; collated to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury 14 Dec. 1433; licensed by writ of Privy-Seal to hold the office of Prothonotary to the Pope.² He was also Master of St. Thomas's Hospital, Canterbury, and Provost of Wingham College, Kent.³ He died 26 Jan. 1466, and was buried at Wingham.

John Forster, collated in 1438.

John Beverley occurs in 1448 and 1453; resigned in 1458, being collated to the Prebend of Caistor. He died in 1473, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, where an inscription on brass describes him as "Magister Johannes Beverley sacre Pagine Professor quondam Canonicus Residens qui obiit 21 die Junii A.D. 1473."

William Ingram, LL.D. collated 14, installed 18 Jan. 1463. He resigned, and was collated to the Archdeaconry of Oxford (then still in Lincoln) 2 July 1467, and died in 1472; being succeeded by

John Marshall, S.T.P. who was collated 2 July 1467, and in the next year promoted to the See of Llandaff. He is stated to have been a generous benefactor to the Church, and bequeathed a legacy to Aylesbury. He died in 1459, and was buried in Llandaff Cathedral.

Ralph Scroope, installed 3 Dec. 1478. He was Rector of Hambleton in 1489, Archdeacon of Northumberland in the Cathedral of Durham 23 Feb. 1493; died in 1516, and was buried at Hambleton.⁴

Richard Maudeley, B.D. installed 10 Mar. 1516. He had been Prebendary of Stow, which he quitted for Heydor-cum-Walton; was installed, 29 May 1518 Archdeacon of Leicester, made also Prebendary of Thame

and of All-Saints, all in Lincoln, but soon resigned the latter, keeping his other preferments until his death. By his will, dated 15 Mar. 1530, he directed a priest to sing for his soul in his Prebendal Church of Thame, where he desired to be buried; and Browne Willis mentions a grave-stone in the chancel there, despoiled of its brasses, which he supposed to have covered his remains.

Thomas Swaine, installed 1 June 1518. He had been successively Prebendary of Heydor, Corringham, and Stow. Willis says that he was buried at Bishop's Woburn, of which parish he was Vicar, but his name does not occur in Langley's Catalogue of Incumbents,⁵ unless there called Thomas Dakyn, said to have been instituted 15 Apl. 1515, and to have resigned and been succeeded by Hugh Matthew in 1530: but the next Prebendary mentioned by Le Neve, is

John Talbot, S.T.P. and M.D. collated 1519. He exchanged for the Sub-deanery of Lincoln, in which he was installed 1 July 1523, and resigned in 1533, and was succeeded in this Prebend of Aylesbury by

Brian Higden, LL.D. who was collated 26 June 1523. He had been in 1505 presented by the Abbat and Convent of Oseney to the Rectory of Bucknell, co. Oxon, having been educated at Broadgate Hall (since Pembroke College), Oxon. In 1511 he was installed Sub-dean of Lincoln, but resigned on obtaining this Prebend. He was Prebend of Neasden in St. Paul's, and admitted to the Archdeaconry of York 26 May 1515, advanced to the Deanery and the Prebend of Ulleskelf in June 1516, and made Vicar-General of York; and died 5 June 1539. In his time the Prebend of Aylesbury was valued at 36*l. p. ann.* clear and exclusive of 5*l.* for tenths, and 2*l.* pension payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln,⁶ but was liable to the payment of 5*l. p. ann.* for his Prebend.⁷

Henry Mallet, B.D. installed 29 Aug. 1539, held this Prebend in 1561; but intermediately, at the Reformation, the Advowson of the Prebend of Aylesbury was conveyed, in 1547, by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Earl of Warwick.⁸

John Chandler, LL.B. was installed in April 1578, being also Rector of *Great-Horwood*, and Prebendary of Winchester. He had also held the Vicarage of Aylesbury, on his own collation, between 1570 and 1572, and died in 1594, being succeeded by

William Swaddon, S.T.P. 13 May 1595. He was also Rector of *Great-Horwood*,⁹ and 10 Nov. 1610 Archdeacon of Worcester; and dying 2 Aug. 1623, was buried in the Cathedral there.¹⁰

¹ Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 48.

² Stemmat. Chichel. p. 11.

³ Harris's Hist. of Kent, p. 589.

⁴ See HAMBLETON: also Cole's MSS. vol. xxix. p. 214.

⁵ Langley's Hist. of Desborough Hundred, p. 470.

⁶ Valor. Eccles. 26 Hen. VIII.

⁷ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 8.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI. p. 3, n^o. 20.

⁹ See GREAT HORWOOD.

¹⁰ Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 664; vol. ii. p. 134. Also, Wood's Athenae.

John Hacket, B.D. installed 20 Dec. 1623. He was born in the Strand, co. Middlesex, in 1592, educated at Westminster and Trinity Coll. Cambridge, in 1608. Having become a Fellow of that Society, he was, in 1618, appointed Chaplain to Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln; and in 1623 was made Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, through the interest of Williams, then Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who had been his predecessor in the Rectory of Cheam, co. Surrey, to which the same Prelate obtained his presentation. Dr. Launcelot Andrews, Dean of Westminster, afterwards Bishop of Ely, and subsequently of Winchester, had been his early friend and patron. He was made S.T.P. and 4 Oct. 1631 Archdeacon of Bedford; and, besides being Chaplain to King James, was Prebendary of St. Paul's.¹ At the breaking out of the civil war, he was chosen by the Clergy as their advocate against the Bill proposed for taking away Church Government, and pleaded so powerfully, that the Bill was lost by a great majority. He was afterwards accused before the Committee of Plundered Ministers, and made no defence; but, by the advice of Selden, retired to Cheam, and there remained unmolested for some time; but about 1639, having obtained a subscription to repair St. Andrew's Church, the money was seized by Parliament, and applied towards the expense of the forces raised against the King. He was one of the Committee named for the Reformation of the Liturgy; and when the act for suppressing Episcopacy had passed, he was silenced, and prevented preaching at St. Andrew's; and then removing to Cheam, notwithstanding, continued to use the Liturgy in his church there, till the Earl of Essex, with his army, passing that way, he was made a prisoner, and great offers proposed to induce him to change his principles, but without effect. On being liberated afterwards, he continued to use the Liturgy, till enjoined to forbear by the Surrey committee, when he omitted some of those portions most offensive to the Government. Still holding Cheam, at the Restoration of Cha. II. he obtained re-instatement in his other preferments; and in 1660 the See of Gloucester was offered him, which he refused, but 22 Dec. 1661 was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and early in the next year began to re-build his Cathedral, which had been nearly demolished in the war. Upon this great work the Bishop expended 20,000*l.* the Chapter having contributed 1000*l.* and the residue being made up by this Prelate and his friends. He consecrated the church in 1669, and made a magnificent feast for three days. The old Palace having been entirely destroyed,

he laid out 1000*l.* upon the Prebendal House in which he resided, and it afterwards became the Palace of his successors: and dying 28 Oct. 1670, was buried in the Cathedral, with the following inscription on his monument:

JOHANNIS HACKET,
Episc. Lichf. & Coventr. Cineribus sacrum
Primæve Pietatis & summa Eloquentiæ Presulem
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ & Fidei orthodoxæ Assertorem
strenuum
Concionatorem etiam ad ultimum assiduū,
Et superstitionis Babylonicæ tam maturum Hostem,
Ut pene in cunis traverit Loyalitas
1637001 (Raro exemplo
Ut Poeta præluderet Theologo)
Vitæ denique integritate & innocentia,
Morum suavitate & candore,
Caritate erga pauperes eximia,
Ex Liberalitate erga suos insignum typum;
(Verbo omnia)
Jo. Williams Metropol. Ebor. Patroni sui Eclypsum
Desine ulterius quærere
Ista omnia Tabula hæc unico in Hacketo exhibit,
Adversus positum cætera Marmor habet,
Obiit 28 Oct. 1670
Sub anno ætatis suæ 79
Sistamus ergo!
Moræ pretium est scire,
Quis demum Langthono claudit latus?
Solut Hæcetus tanto dignus contubernis;
Cujus piæ Liberalitati debetur
Quod Langthoni cineres non frigescent
Ædis Cathedralis Lichfeldiæ Instaurator illic
Restaurator hic jacet.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Antistitem par ingens,
Eoque ingentius quod sibi pares.
Scire vis Lector,
Quam multis ille bonis flebilis occidit?
Schola Regia Westmonast. Alumnum,
Collegium SS. Trinitat. Cantabr. Socium,
Eccl. Sancti Andræ Holborn } Quadrigenarium
Et Cheam in Agro Surrien. } Rectorem,
Ædes D. Pauli Residentiarium
Sedes hæc Episcopale dignissimum sibi
Presulem abreptum defiet.
Sed ludo te, Viator,
Dum inter mortuos refero
EUM VIRUM
Quem restauratæ Pauli reliquiæ & Cedæ ruinæ
Quem Hospitium Episcopali S.S. Trinit. Coll.
De novo extractum,
Et Cantab. Bibliotheca libris cumulate aucta,
Longum dabunt superstitem.

¹ Willis's MSS.

At the head of the statue, upon the monument, is engraven :

I will not suffer my eyes to sleep till I have found out a place for the temple of the Lord.—Psal. cxxii.

At the feet :

Quam speciosa vestigia Evangelizantium Pacem.

The motto of the arms, at the head of the tomb :

Zelus Domus tue exedit me.

On the opposite coat, at the feet :

Inservi Deo & latere.

When at College, he had written a Latin Comedy, called *Loiola*, which was acted before King James in 1616, subsequently printed: and after his death appeared A century of Sermons preached by the Bishop, and with his Life prefixed.¹

Whilst he held this Prebend, a decree was obtained against John White and other feoffees, of certain impropriations, under which a lease for lives of the Prebend, Rectory, and Parsonage of Aylesbury (inter alia), purchased for the maintenance of *preaching ministers*, was ordered to be conveyed by them to the King, which was accordingly done; and afterwards William (Juxon) Bishop of London, Thomas Turner, D.D. and John Juxon, Esq. by lease under the Privy Seal, and the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, received divers rents, which, by writ of Privy Seal, were to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the endowment of certain churches, of which one was the church of Chepping-Wycombe; but on an appeal to the House of Lords (1 Aug. 1643), that decree was reversed, and the persons above mentioned were ordered to pay these rents, &c. to John White, Sam. Browne, and other surviving feoffees, for the purposes for which they were originally designed.²

Abraham Cole, installed 29 Mar. 1662. He was Rector of Offord-Cluny, co. Huntingdon, and died in 1664, being succeeded by

Thomas Laney, D.D. installed 15 April 1664. He was made Precentor of Lincoln 6 Nov. 1667, and Prebendary in the sixth stall of Peterborough 19 Nov. 1662, both which he held, with this Prebend of Aylesbury, until his death in 1669, when he was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

Francis Drape, B.D. collated 17 Feb. 1669, died 26 Sept. 1671, and was buried at Cumnor, co. Berks, of which church he had been Vicar.

John Hammond, A.M. installed 31 May 1672. He

had been Prebendary of Brampton, but resigned 2 May 1670, and was made Archdeacon of Huntingdon 23 Sept. 1673, when he vacated this Prebend; but was afterwards Canon in the fourth stall at Ch. Ch. Oxon, 4 July 1679, and D.D.; also Rector of *Chalfont St. Giles*,³ from 1701 until his death, at a great age, and was buried at Christ Church, his monument being thus inscribed:—

H. S. E.

JOHANNES HAMMOND, S.T.P. qui cum in Regio Westmon. Gymnasio sub Busbeio Præceptore Literarum Fundamenta posuisset; inde inter hujusce Ædis Alumnos cooptatus, Fellicque Disciplinâ perpolitus, tandem à Rege Carolo II. intelligente Literarum Patrono, ad Canonici Dignitatem proventus est: Quam Provinciam ut assiduâ in Deum Pietate, in officiis sibi demandatis Diligentia et piscâ Fide, insigni in hanc ædem Munificentia, per Annos 42 ornavit; ita denum testandæ suæ apud posteros in hanc Eccl. Benevolentie ædificium Refectorio adjunctum, quod vivus suis Sumptibus extruxit, Monumentum reliquit perpetuum. Obiit Anno Ætatis 83. Anno Dom. 1723, Maii 2.

Walter Bronscombe, or *Bromesgrove*, installed 2 May 1673, was also Rector of St. Peter's Arches in Lincoln, and buried in the chancel there 7 Dec. 1689.

George Williams, installed 1 Feb. 1689. He died 30 Nov. 1723, being also Rector of Kingston, near Cambridge, where he was buried,⁴ and was succeeded by

John Dudley, A.M. collated 27 Dec. 1723, and installed 4 July 1724. He was of Jesus Coll. Camb. A.B. 1715, A.M. 1719. In 1729 he was Vicar of Watford, co. Northampton, and collated to the Vicarage of Aylesbury.⁵ He died in 1735, being succeeded in this Prebend by

Edmund Castle, B.D. whom Cole calls his "worthy friend," and "the very worthy Master of Benet Coll. Cambridge." He was of C.C.C. Camb. A.B. 1719: A.M. 1723, S.T.B. Com. Reg. 1728, and Adm. 1745. He was also a Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, Rector of Barley, co. Herts, 16 Dec. 1731,⁶ vacated by Dr. Hemming (afterwards Abp. of York), on his being made Dean of Rochester, and Dean of Hereford 4 Mar. 1748.⁷ He died at Bath in 1750, and was buried at Barley, being succeeded in this Prebend by

John Taylor, LL.D. collated 1750. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1724, A.M. 1728, Fellow of St. John's 1730, Librarian to the Univ. of Cambridge 1732, Registrar S.T.B. 1738, LL.D. 1741, Advocate in Doctor's Commons 15 Feb. 1741, Chancellor of Lincoln April 1744, Rector of Lawford, co. Essex, 1751, Archdeacon of Bucks 13 June 1753, Canon Resid. of St. Paul's 8 July

¹ Manning and Bray's Surrey, vol. ii. p. 479; Wood's Athenæ, Oxon, vol. ii. pp. 665, 666, 685.

² Lords' Journal, vol. vi. p. 162. ³ See CHALFONT. ⁴ Cole's MSS. vol. xvi. p. 27; and Willis's Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 135.

⁵ See page 45.

⁶ Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. iii. p. 387.

⁷ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1212, n.

1757, and Preb. of Ealdland, Commissary of Lincoln and Stow, and also Prolocutor to the Lower House of Convocation: F.R. and A.S. S.T.P. 1760: ob. 4 April 1766; bur. in St. Paul's Cathedral,¹ and was succeeded by

George Gordon, B.D. collated 6 April 1766 to this Prebend and the Archdeaconry of Bucks. He was Chaplain to Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, and being made Precentor of that Cathedral in 1769, resigned the Archdeaconry, and at his death in 1793 was succeeded in this Prebend by

John Pretymman, D.D. installed 1793. He was a younger son of Robert Pretymman, Esq. of Lincoln, and

brother of George Pretymman, D.D. successively Bishop of Lincoln and Winchester.² He was of Pembroke Coll. Camb. A.B. 1778, A.M. 1781, D.D. Prebendary of Norwich and Biggleswade 1786, Rector of Shotley, co. Suffolk, Precentor and Archdeacon of Lincoln 1793, and died in 1817, having, upon being presented to the Vicarage of Chiswick, co. Middlesex, in 1809, resigned this Prebend of Aylesbury to his son,

John Pretymman, A.M. installed 1809: instituted 1811 to the Rectory of Sherrington. In 1836 he was Official of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, and the present venerable and worthy Prebendary.

The estate holden by the Prebendaries, or their lessees, under leases for lives in the usual manner, renewable as in similar ecclesiastical appropriations, having been acquired by the family of Mead, came by marriage into the possession of the celebrated John Wilkes, Esq. afterwards M.P. for Aylesbury, who resided in the Prebendal House adjacent to the Church-yard on the west; and who was so remarkably conspicuous, both by his public character and extraordinary talents, more especially as connected with this town, as to deserve a more enlarged account in these pages.

JOHN WILKES was the son of Israel Wilkes, a distiller, and born in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, 28th Oct. 1727. He is said to have received the rudiments of his education at a school in Hertford, and was afterwards under the tuition of Mr. Leeson, a dissenting minister at Aylesbury (not in the Grammar School there, as has been erroneously asserted),³ who afterwards attended him to Leyden. He travelled through Holland, the Netherlands, and part of Germany; and early in life became conspicuous as a man of gaiety and taste, great elegance of manners, and brilliancy of wit. He married Mary, sole daughter and heir of John Mead, citizen and grocer of London,⁴ by whom he had an only daughter, Mary Wilkes, born 5th August 1750; and about 1757 a separation, by mutual consent, took place between himself and his lady. In 1754 Mr. Wilkes was High Sheriff of Bucks, and about the same time an unsuccessful candidate to represent Berwick in Parliament. He was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1757 elected a Burgess for Aylesbury, on the cession of Thomas Potter, Esq. one of his early, gay associates, the expenses of his election being calculated at near 7000*l*.⁵ In 1761 he was again chosen for Aylesbury, but was disappointed in his efforts to obtain the appointment of Ambassador to the Ottoman-Porte, which was given to the Right Hon. Henry Grenville. He is said also to have desired the Government of Canada. In June 1762 he was appointed Colonel of the Bucks Militia (in which corps he held a company in 1759) in the room of Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. He fought a duel 8th October 1762, with William Earl Talbot, at Bagshot.⁶ And having commenced writing on political subjects, undertook a periodical paper, called the *North Briton*, the influence of which was attempted to be counteracted by the Ministry, with little effect, until George Grenville, brother of Earl Temple, being admitted into the Cabinet, resolved to prosecute the printers and publisher, a measure which rendered the Author the more popular. The *North Briton*, No. 45, published 23rd April 1763, produced a

¹ Dugdale's St. Paul's, new Ed. and in the account there styled D.D. For a catalogue of his Literary Works, and other particulars of his Life, see LIST OF ARCHDEACONS OF BUCKS.

² See WOBURN.

³ Carlisle's Gram. Schools, vol. i. p. 46.

⁴ Many errors have been propagated respecting this alliance. In Almon's Preface to Wilkes's Correspondence, she is called the daughter of William Mead, a drysalter of London, who is said to have inherited the estate of the family in Aylesbury. In other accounts, the daughter of Robert Mead, sometimes termed LL.D. sometimes an attorney at Aylesbury; but neither of these statements is correct. ⁵ Almon's Account, &c. vol. i. p. 35. ⁶ Gent. Mag. vol. xxxvii. p. 291.

general warrant, signed by George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Secretary of State, under which Wilkes was arrested; and on the 30th committed to the Tower by another warrant signed by both Secretaries, the Earls of Egremont and Halifax. It was said that Wilkes was arrested in the street; but the fact seems to be, that this stern opponent of the Ministry, disputing the legality of the warrant and the authority of the officers, refused to attend the Secretaries unless by compulsion, and would not be conducted to the Treasury until informed of their determination to call out a regiment of Guards. When brought to the Treasury, he refused to answer any interrogatories, and treated the Earl of Egremont, who had shown something like the insolence of office, with great spirit. When about to be sent to the Tower he was pressed to give bail, and two Noblemen voluntarily offered to become his sureties to the amount of an hundred thousand pounds each; but he resolved not to do any thing by which he might seem to acquiesce in the proceedings against him, and was made a close prisoner—even Lord Temple being denied access to him, until two writs of *Habeas corpus* having been issued (the first being quashed for informality) on Tuesday, 3rd of May, he was brought before the Court of Common Pleas, where he complained of the violation of the laws, and said that he had been treated with more severity than if he had been a “Scotch Rebel.” The Court, *taking time to deliberate*, remanded him to prison; but on the 6th he was again brought up, and discharged by Lord Chief-Justice Pratt. Flushed with victory at this triumph, he wrote a bitter and sarcastic letter, demanding restitution of his papers seized under the general warrant, and applied to the Middlesex Magistrates for their warrant to search for stolen goods in the houses of the Secretaries of State. This application was ineffectual; but in an action against the parties, great expenses were incurred by the Secretaries and other officers (which, however, they had taken care should be defrayed by Government), and Mr. Wilkes recovered 4000*l.* damages.

During his imprisonment, he was dismissed from the command of the Bucks Militia, by a letter to Richard Earl Temple, Lord Lieutenant of Bucks:

Whitehall, May 4, 1763.

My Lord, The King having judged it improper that John Wilkes, Esq. should any longer continue to be Colonel of the Militia for the County of Buckingham, I am commanded to signify his Majesty's pleasure to your Lordship, that you do forthwith give the necessary orders for displacing Mr. Wilkes as an Officer of the Militia for the County of Buckingham.

(Signed) EGREMONT.

To the Earl Temple.

The pleasure of the Crown was signified to Mr. Wilkes in the following letter:

Sir, At my return last night from the Tower, I received the inclosed letter from the Earl of Egremont. In consequence of His Majesty's commands therein signified, you will be pleased to observe that you no longer continue Colonel of the Militia for the County of Buckingham. I cannot, at the same time, help expressing the concern I feel in the loss of an Officer, by his deperiment in command endeared to the whole corps.

Pall Mall, May 5, 1763.

I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

TEMPLE.

Mr. Wilkes's answer:

My Lord, I have this moment the honour of your Lordship's letter, signifying His Majesty's commands that I should no longer continue Colonel of the Militia for the County of Buckingham. I have only to return your Lordship my warmest thanks for the spirit and zeal you have shown in the support of that constitutional measure from the very beginning. Your Lordship will please to remember, that I was among the foremost who offered their services to their country at that crisis. Buckinghamshire is sensible, and has always acknowledged, that no man but your Lordship could have given success to that measure in our inland county. I am proud of the testimony which your Lordship is pleased to give me; and I am happy, in these days of peace, to leave so amiable a corps in that perfect harmony which has, from the beginning, subsisted.

I have the honour to be, with unfeigned respect, my Lord,

Tower, May 5, 1763.

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN WILKES.

In the next term, an information was filed against Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench, as author of the *North Briton*, No. 45; and at the meeting of Parliament, that publication being voted *a false*,

scandalous, and seditious libel, was ordered to be burned by the common hangman ; a sentence executed in the city of London with great difficulty ; and Sheriff Harley was wounded by the populace.

Wilkes complained of breach of privilege as a member ; but it was voted that " the privilege of Parliament does not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws in the steady and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence." Some expressions used on this occasion, and a passage in the *North Briton*, occasioned a duel between Wilkes and Mr. Martin, M.P. for Camelford, in Hyde-Park, 16th December, when the member for Aylesbury behaved with great gallantry, but was wounded in the groin ; and his partizans considered him a martyr in the public cause.

Becoming embarrassed, he retired to France ; but the vindictive spirit of his opponents was increased by his absence ; and 19th January 1764, he was expelled the House of Commons, and a new writ ordered for Aylesbury. The House of Peers also highly resented the name of the Bishop of Gloucester (Warburton) being affixed surreptitiously to an obscene pamphlet printed privately in Wilkes's house ; and he was found guilty of re-publishing the offensive No. 45 of the *North Briton*. Of this paper he was the avowed Editor ; but as to the Essay on Woman, he was culpable only in permitting twelve copies to be printed at his press, but neither wrote nor circulated them ; and they might have remained unnoticed and unseen by the public, but through the perfidy of a servant, reported to have been bribed to convict him. During his residence abroad, he visited Lyons, Turin, Parma, Florence, Rome, Naples, Marseilles, and Geneva, between December 1764 and September 1765, and inscribed the following in the Album of the Convent of the Chartreuse, near Grenoble :

" I had the happiness of passing the entire day of July 14th, 1765, in this romantic place, with the good fathers of the Grande Chartreuse ; and I reckon it among the most agreeable of my life. I was charmed with the hospitality and politeness I met with, and edified by the conversation of the Pere General and the Pere Coadjuteur. The savageness of the woods, the gloom of the rocks, and the perfect solitude, conspire to make the mind pensive, and to lull to rest all the turbulent guilty passions of the soul. I felt much regret at leaving the place and the good fathers ; but I carry with me the liveliest sense of their goodness.—J. WILKES, Anglois."

He came over to England once, made a hasty visit to Aylesbury on the King's birth-day, and after entertaining the electors, returned to London, and again went to France.

During his absence from England, he had been outlawed for not appearing to receive his sentence ; and on his return, his voluntary appearance in the Court of King's Bench presented a strange, if not ridiculous scene ; for, notwithstanding two recorded convictions and the outlawry, the court refused to recognize him, and he departed like any ordinary spectator ; and although he again attended with a sheriff's officer, whom he had called upon to execute the writ (*capias ut legatum*), it was not until 8th of June that the outlawry was reversed ; not on the liberal principles of law and justice insisted on by Serjeant Glynne, but on the ground of *technical informality* discovered by Lord Mansfield, in the omission of two words, *pro comitatu* !

He surrendered to the King's Bench 20th April 1768, and on the 18th of June was sentenced to twenty-two months imprisonment, and a fine of 1000*l*. Upon the reversal of his outlawry,² he pro-

¹ It is remarkable that Cole, attending to the entries in this Album, shewed his prejudices against Wilkes, by calling him *debauched and profligate* ; but Cole, who was enveloped in prejudices, took no care to conceal them. See Cole's MSS.

² In a volume of Political Tracts, between 1765 and 1770, in Mus. Brit. several extracts from the *St. James's Chronicle* respecting Wilkes are endorsed in a beautiful autograph by Miss Wilkes. " My Papa's outlawry was reversed the 8th of June 1768." And a single sheet, printed for J. Lee, at No. 111, near Cripplegate, sold by J. Williams, 38, Fleet-street, and J. Kingsbury, 47, Tooley-street, Southwark, has at the top a good half or three-quarter length Portrait of Mr. Wilkes, with the Bill of Rights in his hand ; and at the dexter side, a representation of Wilkes seated at a table opposite to the Secretaries of State when about to be committed to the Tower ; above, a medallion of *John Hampden* ; on the sinister, Wilkes in a coach drawn by the populace to the Mansion-House ; above, the medallion of Algernon Sidney.

ceeded with his action against the Secretary of State. His long imprisonment increased his popularity, and on his liberation the people were inflamed to a frenzy which created serious alarm in the metropolis. Tremendous riots ensued, and St. George's Fields were a scene of indescribable tumult. The military were called out; and a young man in the crowd, who had taken no part in the riot, was killed by a shot from one of the soldiers, who, at an inquest, was found guilty of *wilful murder*; and an inscription in the church-yard at St. Mary's, Newington, commemorates the fate of the unfortunate William Allen. Discussions ensued in the House of Commons, where party animosity raged so violently, that Colonel Luttrell (afterwards Earl of Carhampton) was declared the sitting member for Middlesex, in the face of the Sheriff's return of the *due election* of Wilkes by a great majority. He was again expelled the House 3rd February 1769, but repeatedly re-elected; and during his imprisonment was chosen Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon-Without, and 27th April 1770 took the oaths of office.¹

In February 1771 he was presented with the Freedom of King's Lynn, in Norfolk; and on the next morning received a Poem, written by Sir Wm. Browne, Knt. with this inscription on the morocco cover:

Viro prænobili
Non Proavis non Titulis non Insignis sed Virtute
Johanni Wilkes, Armigero:
Qui metu Servitatis liberavit Cives Britannos.
Qui Patriæ Libertatem vindicavit
Qui Reipublicæ restituit Rem, Patri Patriam.
Coronam hanc necti gratus jussit Apollo.
Lennæ xvi. Cal. Mart. MDCCXXI.

In July 1771, he was chosen Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and in April 1772, presented by the City of London with a Silver Cup, elegantly embellished with a representation *in relievo* of the Assassination of Julius Cæsar in the Capitol.

In April 1773, Mr. Wilkes was returned one of the Knights of the Shire for Middlesex; but attending at a call of the House on the 5th of February 1774, to be sworn and take his seat, was refused a certificate from the Clerk of the Crown, and the oaths were not tendered.

About the same time, William Temple, Esq. bequeathed to him a legacy of 300*l.* for his strenuous exertions in the cause of liberty; a tribute of respect for his political opinions having been previously paid, during his imprisonment, by Catherine, Duchess of Queensberry, and the Lady Betty Germaine, who each sent him 100*l.*; and Robert Brady, Esq. who died 1st January 1774, left him 100*l.* with 20*l.* for mourning, and a ring.

In October 1774, he was elected Lord Mayor of London, and being sent to Parliament for Middlesex, took his seat unopposed, and was a frequent speaker.

He is next to be described in private life. His taste induced him to select the company at his table with unusual care, grouping and classing them with the happiest address, and always entertaining with the highest elegance. He spared no expense in delicacies; and though abstemious in his habits, his parties were always delighted with his polite hospitality and the brilliancy of his conversation.

Of the effect of his great political struggle, it is said that, by abolishing general warrants, and compelling even from Lord Mansfield an acknowledgment of their illegality, and by subjecting the juris-

¹ Wilkes, upon being made an Alderman, took upon himself to liberate from the custody of a Messenger of the House of Commons, a printer whom the messenger was commanded to attach; and the Lord Mayor Crosby and Alderman Oliver following his example, and committing the messenger, were ordered to attend in their places, being members: and by the House were both sent to prison. Wilkes refused to obey the summons, unless allowed to take his seat as M.P. for Middlesex, and withdrew himself into France, where he remained for some time longer.

diction of the Serjeant-at-Arms to a more constitutional authority, he strengthened the rights of the subject, and gave additional force to the maxim, that *an Englishman's house is his Castle*. It is not true that his patriotism was mere vapour, and the great object of his life to become conspicuous; for he boldly endured poverty, opprobrium, and banishment, as well as imprisonment (when mere pliability of temper would have enabled him to avoid them), that he might effectually resist corruption and overcome tyranny. Perhaps he outlived both his reputation and popularity; and if he had closed his life with the American war, his memory might have been more respected; for crowds who had once followed him with deafening applause, afterwards beheld without emotion the *Man of the People*, who had once excited their highest enthusiasm, only remarkable in his declining years by the singularity of his dress, the old-fashioned cocked hat with its button and loop, scarlet coat, and military boots, which he constantly displayed in his daily walk from Kensington, where he resided, to Grosvenor Square, the residence of his daughter, where he died. He was buried in South Audley Street Chapel, in which a tablet is thus inscribed:—

“The remains of JOHN WILKES, a Friend to Liberty: Born at London Oct. 17, 1727, O.S.; Died in this Parish 26 Dec. 1797.” And on his Coffin-plate—“John Wilkes, Esq. F.R.S. Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, Chamberlain of London and Lord Mayor 1775: Died Dec. 26, 1797, aged 70 years.”

An obelisk was set up, in token of respect to Mr. Wilkes, at the intersection of his Ward, by the line through Fleet-street to Ludgate-hill, inscribed

“The Right Honourable JOHN WILKES, Lord Mayor, MDCCCLXXV.”

He was the author of; 1. A Speech on becoming a Candidate for the Representation of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1754. [Gent. Mag. vol. xxxviii. p. 123.] 2. Political Essays.—1761, in the St. James's Chronicle. 3. Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain, laid before both Houses of Parliament on Friday, 29th January, 1762.—1762, London. 4. The North Briton, commenced 2nd June 1762, terminated 23rd April following, No. 1. to No. 45. 5. The Fall of Mortimer, a Tragedy, by Ben Jonson, with an Ironic Dedication to the Earl of Bute.—March, 1763. 6. Proceedings of Administration relative to Jno. Wilkes, with all the Original Papers.—Printed in his own house, 1763. 7. A Peep into Futurity, 1763: A Pamphlet. 8. An Edition of the North Briton, in two vols. 9. A Letter to the Duke of Grafton, then Prime Minister. [Ibid. vol. xxxvi. p. 586.] 10. A Second Letter from Paris to the Duke of Grafton. [Ibid. vol. xxxvii. p. 246.] 11. Animadversions on Sir John Cust's Speech, 8th February 1768. Many popular Songs, and particularly “Wilkes's Wriggle,” and “The Pilgrim,” were usually considered as his productions. 12. *Introduction to A History of England*, from the Revolution to the Accession of the Brunswick Line, dedicated to the Freeholders of Middlesex. (The History itself, for which considerable preparations were made, and for which the Author was in treaty with Almon, the Bookseller, was never finished.) 13. A Letter to the Right Hon. George Grenville, occasioned by his publication of the Speech he made in the House of Commons on the Motion for Expelling Mr. Wilkes, 3rd February 1769; to which is added, A Letter on the Public Conduct of Mr. Wilkes, first published 1st November 1768, with an Appendix, 1769. 14. An Address to the Electors of Middlesex, 17th March 1770. 15. A Counter Address. 16. A complete Collection of the Genuine Papers, Letters, &c., in the Case of John Wilkes, Esq., elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, March 28, 1768, with a Portrait. (This was not acknowledged by Mr. Wilkes.) 17. Letters between the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Halifax, Egremont, Temple, and Talbot, Baron Bottenout, Right Hon. Bilson Legge, Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. Chas. Churchill, Voltaire, the Abbé Winckelman, &c. &c. and John Wilkes, Esq.; with Explanatory Notes; vol. i.—1769. (The second volume, though frequently referred to, was never published.) 18. Some Notes on a few Passages of the late Mr. Churchill's Works, 1769. 19. An Address to the Freeholders of Middlesex, 1770. 20. The Controversial Letters of John Wilkes, Esq., the Rev. John Horne, and their principal adherents; with a Supplement, containing material Anonymous Pieces, 1770–1771. 21. A Joint Address, as Sheriff of London (with Alderman Bull), to the Livery, 1772. Most of Wilkes's Speeches in the House of Commons, from 1774 to 1782, were given singly in the Gentleman's Magazine. 22. A Letter to Lord Hertford on the King's refusing to receive any Address, Remonstrance, or Petition, but from the Corporation of London. [Gent. Mag. vol. xlv. p. 220.] 23. A complete edition of Mr. Wilkes's Speeches in

Parliament, in 2 vols. and afterwards in 1 vol. 1785. 24. The Poems of Catullus, 1788, small 4to. [Printed by J. Nichols.] 25. Theophrastus, 4to, 1790 (only 120 copies printed). 26. A Speech to the Inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without, on the Constitution of Great Britain, 1792. 27. A Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon, 1796, 4to. (Originally printed as a number of *The Observer*.) About three years after his death appeared—1. Letters from 1774 to 1796, of John Wilkes, Esq. addressed to his Daughter, with a collection of his Miscellaneous Poems, and a Memoir of his Life by Almon, 4 vols. 2. The Correspondence of the late John Wilkes, Esq. with his Friends, from the original manuscripts, bequeathed by his Daughter, Miss Wilkes, to Mr. Peter Elmsley; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by John Almon, 5 vols. 8vo.—London, 1805; with a Portrait engraved by Caroline Watson, &c. [See *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxv. &c.] There is also—The Life of John Wilkes, Esq. in the manner of Plutarch, being a specimen of a larger work, 2nd edit., revised and corrected. London, 1773, 8vo, with Portraits of Wat Tyler, Alderman Beckford, John Cade, Esq. John Wilkes, Esq.—Motto, “These are thy Gods, O Britain!” By Joseph Cradock, Esq. F.A.S. This scarce pamphlet being very sarcastic, so much excited the rage of the mob, then Mr. Wilkes’s devotees, that they broke the author’s windows.

The statement respecting Hampden’s death, from the bursting of a pistol given to him by his son-in-law, has been attributed to Wilkes, but was probably a story picked up by Horace Walpole,¹ who also asserted that Wilkes was in the pay of France, and mentions an improbable account of having seen a book in the hands of the French minister, which led to a conversation by which he was confirmed in that opinion;² but, considering the temper of Wilkes and of Walpole, this may be much doubted; and it is strongly opposed by the fact, that when Wilkes was Sheriff of London, he prohibited all French wines at his entertainments, to prevent any unworthy suspicions of his partiality towards that nation.

As a Magistrate, he exercised his authority with strict integrity, and maintained the civic dignity with becoming munificence. His friends formed a subscription to relieve his pecuniary embarrassments, and provide a fund for his future wants: and procured his election to the lucrative office of Chamberlain of London, 1st December 1779, on the decease of Alderman Hopkins, with whom Wilkes had annually, during several preceding years, contested that appointment. In 1787 he received the unanimous thanks of his constituents for his judicious and impartial conduct as a senator, in which capacity he had vehemently opposed the American war; and when Lord North had been dismissed from office, seized that opportunity of rescinding the decision respecting the illegality of his own elections as M.P. for Middlesex. This was called the termination of his political career; and he afterwards “looked upon himself as an extinguished volcano.”

He was a man of gallantry, and often sacrificed to his pleasures at the expense of his happiness, and perhaps reputation. He was the life of all social parties in which political differences did not interfere with the pleasantries of the company; and if he sometimes indulged his wit and sarcasm upon his City colleagues, it should not be forgotten that Hogarth, who was his intimate associate, is said to have been seduced, by bribery, to lampoon his former friend for the gratification of his enemies, by a caricature, to which Wilkes’s tall and meagre figure, fallow complexion, and remarkable obliquity of vision, rendered him peculiarly liable, and which circumstance was not neglected by his political opponents. Of this, however, he was not heard to complain; nor did it seem to make much impression upon him when satire was even most biting, for he was much accustomed to it; and when a Trustee of the School at Aylesbury, was compared to the Dragon of Wantley in the old song:

But the men of Aylesbury
Thought John Wilkes a greater rarity;
They made him Trustee of the School,
And he swallowed up the charity.

¹ Almon’s Correspondence of Wilkes, vol. i. p. 260.

² Monthly Mag. vol. lvi. p. 10.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, who had a great antipathy to his character, on being surprised into his company, was delighted with his conversation, and acknowledged, that although he had resolved not to be pleased, he fairly threw up his knife and fork to give way to the mirthful sensations which Wilkes's sallies of pleasantry excited. Lord Mansfield said that he was the most entertaining companion with whom he had ever conversed.

As an Author, he wrote to and for the People, wrote down one set of Ministers, and taught the British public to consider the speech delivered from the Throne to Parliament as the speech of the Ministry, and *therefore* open to animadversion, without the indecency of using such freedom with the speech of the Sovereign. He thus boldly manifested his love of freedom without inculcating disrespect to the Crown; and it would have been perhaps advantageous both to the Monarch and his subjects never to have lost sight of this important distinction.¹

Wilkes's connexion with Aylesbury terminated long before his death. He had written to Mr. Cotes 20th January 1764, from the Hotel de Saxe in Paris, and mentioned having agreed with Mr. Thomson to have removed a mortgage on his estate at Aylesbury (formerly Sir Cordell Firebrace's, and then Mr. Campbell's) to the hands of Sylva, a Jew; but Thomson being dead, he refers to Swale, an attorney, known to his brother, Heaton Wilkes, the depository of the deeds, to assist in making out the title.² In another letter,³ he speaks of selling Aylesbury; ⁴ and in 1764 mentioned having an account of the sale of this estate, which is presumed about that time to have been purchased by Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, came at his decease to his son, the last Sir William Lee, Bart. and was subsequently purchased, under an act of Parliament, for the redemption of the land-tax,⁵ by George-Nugent-Grenville-Temple, Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. and descended since his Lordship's death, with the principal possessions of that family, to Richard, 2nd Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Mr. Wilkes had previously to the sale of this estate executed a conveyance of property in England to Mr. Cotes, in trust for his daughter, Mary Wilkes, which appears to have been his leasehold estate in Aylesbury, held for three lives, those of himself, of Mrs. Wilkes, and Mr. Baskerville of Leighton, co. Bedford. Mary Wilkes, his executrix, died in Grosvenor Square in 1802. She had been educated with great care, lived in the first circles of fashion, and her polished manners rendered her society very agreeable. Her father, with great feeling and taste, inscribed a beautiful memento in the garden of Sandown Cottage, in the Isle of Wight—"To Filial Piety and Mary Wilkes"—(where he likewise commemorated with classical elegance his friend Churchill), which she had well deserved, by the generous devotion to his wants of her independent fortune, and the most undeviating attachment to him under all the eventful and distressing scenes of his life.

By her will, dated 18th July 1800, she bequeathed, *inter alia*, all her lands and houses, which came to her by the marriage-settlement of her parents, in Bucks, to her cousin, Charles Wilkes, of New-York, in America (son of her uncle, Israel Wilkes), and his heirs, subject to an annuity to her uncle Israel and his wife, for their respective lives.

¹ He was much respected in Bucks; and a petition in his favour, signed by more than 1800 freeholders, amongst whom were Henry Grenville, John Aubrey, John Calcraft, Edm. Burke, Esqrs. Sir William Stanhope, K.B. all M.P.'s, and other leading gentlemen of the county, was presented to the House of Commons, when under their displeasure.

² Almon's Preface to Wilkes's Correspondence.

³ From Original Letters of Horace, Earl of Orford. Monthly Mag. vol. v. p. 197.

⁴ An original letter of Wilkes (in the possession of that ingenious and indefatigable illustrator of Topography, Mr. Upcott, formerly the able Librarian at the London Institution), addressed to his father, Israel Wilkes, from Aylesbury in 1761, gives some few particulars respecting his family affairs, and mentions his brothers, Israel and Heaton; the latter seems to have been then unmarried, and to have some aversion from commercial pursuits, or perhaps from his father's particular line of business. It is a very sensible well-written letter, couched in terms of great respect, endeavouring to prevail upon the old gentleman to obtain the renewal of a lease of property at Aylesbury.

⁵ Wilkes's Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 32.

PEDIGREE OF WILKES.

Arms. Pale of eight Or. and Gu. on a chief Arg. three lozenges of the second; obtained for their loyalty a difference, viz. that instead of lozenges, roses Gu. seeded Or. and for a crest a Tiger sejant Arg. collared with a chaplet of roses Gu. 22 June 1670, 22 Car. 2. [Harl. MSS. 113, p. 71.]
Arms. Or a chev. between three birds' heads erased S. in middle chief a crescent for difference. Wilkes.

EDWARD WILKES, of Leighton Buzzard, co. Beds. father of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and Joane Wilkes, temp. Car. I.—

MATTHEW WILKES, called "elder brother of Luke," [Harl. MSS. 113, p. 71.] MARK WILKES, called "elder brother of Luke, and brother of Matthew." [Harl. MSS. 113, p. 71, but omitted in one Pedigree.] LUKE WILKES, Esq. Chief Yeoman of the Removing Wardrobe to the King. JOANE, called "sister of Matthew, Mark, and Luke Wilkes." [Harl. MSS. 113, p. 71.]

ISRAEL WILKES, Distiller, of St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, — SARAH, dau. of John Heaton, Esq. of Hoxton Square, viv. 1765.
 ob. 1761, at 72.

ISRAEL WILKES, of New York, N. America, Surveyor-General of Suffolk County 1763, living 1790. — ELIZABETH, dau. of John Heaton, Esq. of Hoxton Square, viv. 1765. — SARAH WILKES, of Hart Street, Bloomsbury; ob. 4 Oct. 1767. — JOHN WILKES, Esq. b. 17 Oct. 1727, Sheriff of Bucks 1754, F.A.S. M.P. for Aylesbury 1757, 1761, Col. of Bucks Militia 1762, Imprisoned in the Tower 1763, Expelled the House of Commons 1764, M.P. for Middlesex 1768, Alder. of London, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex 1771, returned M.P. for Middlesex 1773, but not allowed to sit; seated 1774; Lord Mayor of London 1775, Chamberlain 1779. Will dated 21 May 1793; ob. 26 Dec. 1797; buried in South Audley Street Chapel. Will proved 3 Feb. 1798. — MARY, dau. of John Heaton, Esq. of Hoxton Square, viv. 1765. — HEATON = . . . dau. of John Mead, citizen and Grocer in Vine Street, Marriage settlement dated 21 Piccadilly, ob. 1784; bur. at s. p. 1789. — SARAH WILKES, of Hart Street, Bloomsbury; ob. 4 Oct. 1767. — MARY, mar. to Jam. Stock, or Stark, Esq. Merch. of Lond.; 2dly. to Alderman Geo. Hayley, M.P. for Lond.; 3rdly. to . . . Jeffreys, of N. America.

CHARLES WILKES, of New-York, North American, Cousin and Devisee of Mary Wilkes, in 1800.

MARY, daughter and sole heir, born 5 Aug. 1750. Will dated 18th July 1800; ob. 12 Mar. 1802; buried in London.

VICARS.

Adam, died in 1271, and was succeeded by

Robert, presented in October, 1271, by the Procurator of Percival de Lavinia, Prebendary of Aylesbury in Lincoln cathedral. His name occurs in a fine passed in 1277 with Roger de Fylebroc, or Tilbroc, and Cecilia his wife, of a message in Aylesbury, declared to be the right of Robert, Vicar of the church of Aylesbury.¹ In 1292, Andrew Croke recovered in the King's-court, at Newport Pagnell, against Robert, Vicar of Aylesbury, and others, certain lands in Stoke and Halling.² On his death,

Adam de Rodebroke was presented 5 Cal. Dec. 1312, by Rich. de Havering, Prebendary. He resigned; and was succeeded by

William de Uffington, 2 Cal. May, 1315.

Ralph de Lutterworth, 10 Cal. Oct. 1315: exchanged for Ashby-Magna, co. Leicester, with

William de Grutleworth, 12 Cal. May, 1324.

John de Winchcomb, pr. 16 Cal. Jul. 1325.

Robert de Stanley, resigned 1348.

William fil Hugonis de Ludenton, pr. 4 Id. Dec. 1348, by Edmund Bereford, Prebendary.

Robert Randolph, succeeded 14 Cal. Nov. 1361, on the death of the last Vicar: and was himself succeeded by *William Theed*, or *Thede*, who, in 1412, exchanged for Wennington, in Essex, with

John Rede, 10 Feb. 1414. He exchanged for Morden, in Surrey, with

John Swell, 7 July, 1415: who was succeeded by

William Bode, who exchanged for the Vicarage of Croxton, co. Norfolk, with

Thomas Roger, 9 Dec. 1421; who was presented by Robert Fitz-Hugh, Prebendary. He is supposed to have been the same with Thomas Bayton, on whose death, in 1448,

John Ufflete, (called also *Palplatta*) was presented 7 July, 1448, by John Beverley, Prebendary: on his decease *John Younge*, A.M., was presented 1 Aug. 1463, by John Marshall, Prebendary.

John Golafre, pr. 7 Oct. 1472, by the same: was succeeded by

William Breforten who died, 1482.

Rich. Frere, pr. 8 June, 1482, by Ralph Scroope, Prebendary; and died in 1500.

Richard Harom, A.M. pr. 22 Mar. 1500, by Ralph Scroope, Prebendary. He resigned.

John Aslake, S.T.B. pr. 21 Oct. 1506, by the same Prebendary.

Nicholas Myllys succeeded 21 June, 1511, on the resignation of Aslake: and, himself resigning, was succeeded by

John Losche or *Lusshe*, S.T.P. 12 June, 1529, on the presentation of Brian Higden, Prebendary. He was Fellow of Eton College, and living in 1535;³ and at his death was succeeded in this Vicarage, by

John Penwynn, A.M. 1 June, 1545.

Robert Downing, 1555 or 1556. He died, and was buried here, 13 Feb. 1564.⁴

¹ Rot. Fin. 6. Ed. I.

² Rot. Orig. 21. Ed. I. ro. 28. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 80.

³ Val. Eccles. vol. iv. p. 248—9.

⁴ Par. Regist.



AYLEBURY CHURCH.



GREAT MISSENDEN CHURCH.

Francis Purefoy, 1565. He was also Rector of Hulcot, which living, with this Vicarage, he resigned about 1570, and was succeeded by

John Chandler, LL.B. Prebendary of Aylesbury; but resigned in 1572,¹ being succeeded in this Vicarage by

John Hitchcock, 9 Feb. 1572, presented by the Lessee Tenant under the Prebendary.

John Price, B.D. presented 1 Sept. 1597, by Sir Henry Lee, the Prebendary's Lessee Tenant. He resigned and *Robert Bell* was presented 30 August, 1598. He was buried here, 27 March, 1618, and succeeded by

James Colly, who died in the same year, and was buried, 18 July, 1618.

John Barton, 1618. He was Fellow of New College, Oxon; and being, by the Commissioners and Visitors appointed to purify the Church in the Protectorate of Cromwell, returned amongst "scandalous ministers," was voted to be expelled.² On the 8th of July, 1642, an information in writing having been given to the House of Commons that Mr. Barton had spoken against the Parliament, he was sent for as a delinquent, in custody of the Serjeant at Arms; and not denying the words, was committed to the gatehouse on the 18th, but discharged on the 26th of the same month. At length he was driven from this Vicarage about 1645, and taken into Mr. Greuville's house, at Wotton, in the capacity of Chaplain, and in 1651 was made Perpetual Curate of Wotton;³ but afterwards returned to Aylesbury in place of

John Luff, who had intruded during Cromwell's time, at the Restoration, but was displaced. At the death of Barton,

*John Dalton*⁵ was instituted Vicar, 1 Mar. 1665.

Isaac Loddington, inst. 16 Aug. 1688, and died Vicar in 1729; being succeeded by

John Dudley, A.M. (sometimes called James) who was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, 18 Oct. 1729, by lapse,⁶ being the Prebendary of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral.⁷

Decimus Reynolds, A.M. In 1735 he had a dispensation to hold the Rectory of Chalfont St. Giles with this Vicarage. He was of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb. A.B. 1731; A.M. 1735; and at his death, circ. 1755 was succeeded by

John Stevens, D.D. of whom no farther account has been obtained, but that he was a very corpulent man, and Master of the School in 1744; died about 1761, and was buried here; being succeeded by

Thomas Lloyd, A.M. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon, A.M. 10 July, 1787. In 1795 or 1796, he vacated this Vicarage on being presented by Christ's Hospital, London, where he was educated, to the Rectory of Albrighton, co. Salop; which he held until his death, 5 Jan. 1817, æt. 79, being succeeded at Aylesbury by his brother,

William Lloyd, D.D. of Jesus Coll. Oxon, A.M. 30 June, 1797, and Minister of Nether-Winchendon,⁸ who died in 1816, and was succeeded by

John Morley, Clk, inducted 21 April, 1816, on the presentation of the Prebendary of Aylesbury. He had been previously Curate of Hampton-Lucy and Charlecott, and in 1792 Vicar of Wasperton, co. Warwick; and was in 1819 Rector of Bradfield-Combust, co. Norf. on the presentation of the Hon. Tho. Howard, and likewise Curate of St. Clement's with St. Helen's, in Ipswich, and Author of

"Discourses Doctrinal and Practical, partly occasional, chiefly common, delivered in different country churches 8vo, 1815, Ipswich."

THE CHURCH,

which Leland called "one of the *most ancientest in all those quarters*," stands on the highest spot in the town, is cruciform, 140 feet in length, and has, at the intersection of the nave and chancel, a strong tower resting on piers about 72 feet high. The tower is 21 feet by 27, embattled and surmounted by a square turret 10 feet 6 inches in height, called the Clock Tower, terminating with a short spire of timber or frame-work covered with lead, about 22 feet high, sustaining a Malta cross 9 feet 6 inches, on which is a large gilt vane 3 feet high, weighing 40 pounds, the total elevation being 121 feet. The nave is 78 feet long by 26 feet 6 inches wide, the south transept 35 feet by 20 feet 6 inches, the chancel 41 feet by 26 feet 6 inches, with a short projecting wing or aisle on each side; that on the north converted into a vestry-room, and the other, on the south, long used as the Grammar-school.

The clock-tower, ballustrade, pinnacles, and spire, were formerly painted lead-colour, but more

¹ See PREBENDARIES OF AYLESBURY, p. 34; also GREAT-HORWOOD.

² Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, P. 1. p. 57.

³ Ibid. P. 2. p. 130.

⁴ See vol. i. p. 608.

⁵ See ASTON CLINTON.

⁶ Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire.

⁷ See p. 36.

⁸ Vol. i. p. 531.

recently have been made to resemble stone; and the clock, which originally had a dial on two of its sides only, has received an additional one towards the north.

The principal entrances are under a low embattled porch, at the east end of the south transept, by a pointed arched door in the south aisle of the nave, and in the north aisle.

Above the west door, which has a recessed arch, is a very large window with transverse mullions, trefoil-headed lights and tracery under an obtuse arch; and at the ends of the transepts are large mullioned windows, with cinquefoil-headed lights and tracery. The east window of the chancel has three stories of lights trefoil-headed, with cross mullions and quatrefoils, and in the sides are six lancet-shaped windows of higher antiquity than the rest. The clerestory windows above the roof of the aisles are square-headed and mullioned.

On the several sides of the tower, lofty pointed arches communicate with the nave, chancel, and transepts; and a gallery between the piers forms the belfry, into the western side of which a handsome organ (built by Green of Litchfield), and munificently presented by Mrs. Mary Pitches¹ of Aylesbury, in 1782, was, after some years, removed from the west end of the nave, where it had been originally placed, and inconveniently obstructed the great west window.

The roof of the gallery is panelled, the beams and those in the transepts carved and ornamented. In the north transept is a bracket-arched door-way, with quatrefoils in the spandrils, leading to the stairs of ascent to the roof in the n.w. pier of the tower.

Contiguous to the south transept is a wainscoted enclosure, in which is held the Consistory Court of the Peculiar of Aylesbury, where also formerly the Bishop of Lincoln and the Archdeacon of Bucks delivered respectively their charges to the clergy at their visitations.

In the north transept is a wainscot press, containing a small collection of Theological books, sometimes dignified with the title of *An Ecclesiastical Library*, but in bad condition, and apparently small estimation. At the east corner of the south aisle was a Chantry or Chapel; another at the end of

¹ Mrs. Mary Pitches, of Aylesbury, by will proved at London 21 Jan. 1800, bequeathed to Daniel Thomas Hill, Joseph Pitches, and John Parker, their executors and administrators, 500*l.* in the five per cent. annuities, upon trust, to receive the yearly dividends thereupon, and pay the same unto such person as should be elected and appointed from time to time the organist, or to play upon the organ in the church of Aylesbury, to the satisfaction of the trustees for the time being, or the majority of them, and to the satisfaction of the Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of Aylesbury for the time being, or the major part of them; and farther directing that the trustees shall, within one calendar month after her decease, by writing under their hands, but with the consent and approbation of the Vicar, churchwardens, and overseers for the time being, to be testified in the same writing, elect or appoint some fit and proper person to be organist, and to continue such organist during so long time as he should play upon the said organ to the satisfaction of the said trustees, or the major part of them; and in case of the death of such organist, or if he should not attend and play the said organ to the satisfaction of the trustees and the Vicar, churchwardens and overseers, as aforesaid, then the trustees shall, with the approbation and consent aforesaid, appoint some other fit and proper person to be organist, to whom the interest and dividends of the said 500*l.* stock should be paid, with the proviso aforesaid, and so from time to time for ever whenever there should be occasion; provided also, that in case the parishioners of Aylesbury should neglect or refuse to keep the organ then placed in the church in sufficient repair, or if the same could not be repaired, then, after the space of twelve calendar months, the inhabitants neglecting or refusing to repair said organ, or to purchase a new or other good organ, to be played upon by the organist so to be appointed, the testatrix thenceforth revokes and makes void every bequest for the benefit of such organist; and directs that her trustees for the time being should assign or transfer the said 500*l.* stock to the said Joseph Pitches, his exors and admors, to whom she bequeathed the same, absolutely for their own use and benefit; and likewise providing for the future appointment of trustees, in case of the death of either of the trustees aforesaid. In 1840, the sum of 491*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* new 3½ per cent. annuities, the annual dividends arising therefrom being 17*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was standing in the names of Daniel Thomas Hill, William Rickford, and Robert Dell, in respect of this bequest, of whom William Rickford and Robert Dell were living. The dividends are received by the trustees, and paid to the organist, the original organ given by the testatrix being in very good repair, and so kept at the expense of the parish out of the church-rates. The present Organist is reported to have been appointed by the trustees, but without any written agreement.



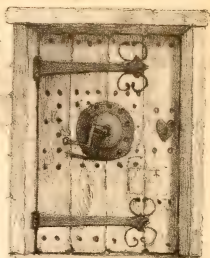
Effigy of a Knight under a canopied Niche, North Transept.



Cross at the end of the North Aisle.



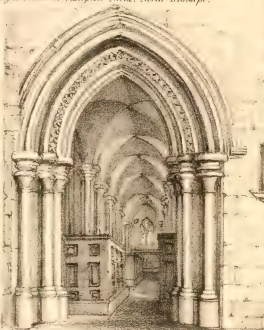
Piscina, South Aisle.



Oak Door with Winch Latch in Vestry.



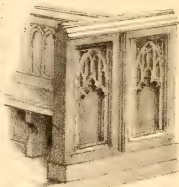
Square Piscina, North Transept.



A painted arch and doorway of the 13th Century, the doorway is filled up; the arch leads from the North Transept to the North side aisle.



Open Sents in Nave.



Anglo-Norman Font, 12th Century.



Piscina, North Aisle.



Remains of a canopied Niche, square window, and place for Cross, South Transept.

Recent discovery of Antique Remains in the Old Church.

AYLESBURY, BUCKS.

the north aisle: both are now regularly pewed, but still retain some of the old corbels and brackets, and a niche with a cinquefoil-headed arch, belonging to a shrine or a piscena. In the tower are eight bells and a saint's bell. The old tenor, which belonged to a peal of six, mentioned by Willis, is supposed to have been cast in 1623, and had this motto—"Non sono animabus mortuorum sed viventium."¹ In 1773, the old bells were re-cast, or exchanged for eight, the tenor not exceeding 22 cwt. and, besides the old metal, cost 239*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* exclusive of the saint's bell.²

The Font is semi-spheroidal, with a border of foliage and escalated grooves contracting towards its pedestal, which is supported on a cube sculptured with semi-circles, and was deemed sufficiently curious to deserve an engraving³ as an interesting relict of antiquity: but it was disused, and remained obscured by a coat of blue paint in a corner of the nave, amongst lumber, during many years (being superseded by a small and elegantly-proportioned vase, on a pedestal of veined marble, presented by Mrs. Pitches in 1782, and placed near the west end of the nave), until better taste transferred the ancient font to the north transept, where it now stands, having the modern vase within it.

THE PULPIT, which is oak, has a sounding-board, and is placed above the reading-desk, against the n.w. pier of the nave; and new furniture was presented for both, in 1829, by the Rev. John Dell, LL.B. of Walton, and Rector of Weston-Longville, co. Norfolk, a native of Aylesbury, who likewise gave 100*l.* towards new-pewing the church, on condition of the like sum being contributed by the parish.

At the east end of the chancel is a screen of oak, ornamented with carving by Grinling Gibbons,⁴ the pediment and cornice supported by Corinthian fluted columns. The Decalogue, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, are on black tablets, between the figures of Moses and Aaron, painted by Mortimer.⁵ The Communion-Table of fine old mahogany, its frame covered with fruit and foliage by Gibbons, has an ascent of three steps; and in the middle of the chancel is a long table, with a purple cover, reputed to have been used at the Sacrament when the Presbyterians, in the usurpation of Cromwell, thought proper to be seated at that celebration.⁶

In the north wall are two low arches, and on each side a long desk: on the north side, towards the west end, are five folding seats or stalls. The entrance into the vestry-room, on the north side, has a pointed arch with foliage, supported by slender round columns with plain capitals; and in the vestry-room are mullioned windows. In an apartment above are deposited in chests the parochial

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. ² Each of the bells is inscribed with the names of the founders, "Pack and Chapman of London, fecit. 1773." On the first or treble bell, (ab' 11 cw^l.)

1. I mean to make it understood,

That though I'm little, yet I'm good.

2. If you have a judicious ear, (11 cw^l 2 qrs. 9 lb.)

You'll own my voice is sweet and clear.

3. Such wond'rous power to music's given,
It elevates the soul to heav'n.

4. Music is medicine to the mind.

5. To honour both our God and King,

Our voices shall in consort ring.

6. Pack and Chapman, London, fecit 1773.

7. You singers all that prize

Your health and happiness,

Be sober, merry, wise,

And you'll the same possess.

8. In wedlock's bands, all ye who join (Tenor 22 cw^l.)

With hands, your hearts unite;

So shall our tongues combine

To laud the nuptial rite.

Also, on the last bell, "Benj. Dudley, John Fowler, and W^m Perrin, Ch. Wardens, 1773." In the belfry is a tablet with an inscription, stating, that on the 12th of Nov. 1804, a complete set of grandsire triples of 5040 changes, was rung here, in three hours and sixteen minutes, by the Aylesbury ringers.

³ Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 489.

⁴ See WOTTON, in vol. i. p. 604.

⁵ LITTLE MISSENDEN.

⁶ A table in the middle of the chancel seems to have been continued in many parishes from the time of Archbishop Laud. The change from the Catholic custom of having an altar at the east end had been found objectionable, both from the use and the abuses to which it led; and the expedient was suggested (but not then adopted) that the table should not be placed altar-wise within the rails at the east end, but be removed to the middle of the chancel, for more convenient celebration of the communion.

records; and, strange as it may seem, the same room has been occasionally used as a repository or magazine for gunpowder.

On the east side of the north transept is an alabaster monument, with two female figures kneeling, gorgeously habited, with large quilled ruffs, and two infants in swaddling-clothes. On shields within a recess in which these figures are placed, lying on the pavement before them:

Arg. on a fess Az. three lilies Or; between three unicorns heads erased S. impaling quarterly 1 and 4 S. on a cross engrailed Arg. five lions passant of the first between four eagles displayed Or; 2 and 3 Arg. two bars Gu. In a dexter canton Gu. a cinquefoil Or; in sinister chief a crescent; below, on the dexter side, the arms of the dexter impalement, and on the sinister those of the sinister impalement in a lozenge; for LEE of QUARENDON and PAGET, as farther explained by the following lines on a black marble tablet below:

If, passing by this place, thou doe desire
To know what Corpse here shry'd in marble lie;
The sum of that which now dost require,
This scle'der verse shall sone to thee descrie.
Entomb'd here doth rest a worthie Dame,
Extract and born of noble house and bloud,
Her sire, Lord Paget, hight of worthie fame,
Whose virtues cannot sinke in Lethe floud,
Two bretheren had she Baro's¹ of this realme,
A knight her freere, Sir Harry Lee, he hight,

To whom she bare three impes, which had to name
John, Henry, Mary, slayn by fortune's spight:
First two be'g yong, which caus'd their pare'ts moine,
The third in flower a'd prime of sle'der years:
All three do rest within this marble stone,
By which the fick'less of worldly joyes appears.
Good friend, stick not to strew with crimson flowers
This marble stone, wherein her cinders rest;
For sure her ghost lives with the heavly powers,
And guerdon hathe, of virtuous life possest.

On a mural tablet of wood in the transept:—

“A Catalogue of the Charitable Benefactions to the Parish of Aylesbury. Anno Dom. 1567.”²

ROBT. BRICKETT, Gent. gave to be paid on May-day out of certain lands in Therfield, in co. Hertford, 2*l*.³

William Findall, Anno D. 1604, gave 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. to be paid on Mid-lent Sunday, out of Summer Leys in the parish of Weston-Turvill. N.B. To be paid out of this sum: To the Poor of Weston, 6*s*. 8*d*.; To the Prisoners in Aylesbury Goal, 13*s*. 4*d*.⁴

Dame Dorothy Pelham,⁵ A.D. 1613, gave 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and also *Robert Lord Dormer*, A.D. 1616, gave 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. the interest whereof to be employed for the use of the Poor.

Jane Pigott, widow, gave 40*l*. the yearly interest whereof to be employed for the teaching poor children.⁶

William Swaddon, D.D. Preb. of this Church, A.D. 1623, gave 3*l*. 12*s*. to be paid out of certain lands in Singleborough.⁷

The above-mentioned sums to be paid into the hands of the churchwardens for the time being yearly for ever, for the use of the poor.

Anno Dom. 1649.

John Bedford, Gent. gave a reall estate, said then to be about 30*l*. now 120*l*. per ann. and upwards, to the use of this parish, now vested in trustees incorporated by act of Parliament.

Sir Henry Leigh formerly gave a certain messuage for the residence of a schoolmaster, which is since re-built; and a free school constituted by a legacy of 5000*l*. given by

Henry Phillips, Gent. A.D. 1714, vested in lands settled in trustees by decree in Chancery.⁸

William Cockman, Gent. A.D. 1589, gave an almshouse (since divided into tenements) for the use of the

¹ Her father was Sir William Paget, Lord Paget, K.G. Ambassador to France, Secretary of State, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, temp. Hen. VIII. Lord Privy-Seal to Qu. Mary. Her brothers, Sir Henry Paget, K.B. 2nd Lord Paget, and Thomas 3rd Lord Paget who was attainted in the reign of Elizabeth. See PEDIG. of PAGET; and of LEE in QUARENDON.

² In the printed returns, “*by Deed*.”

³ Having been irregularly or negligently collected during fifty years, was recovered and secured for the benefit of the poor, by Mr. S. Fowler and Mr. Robert Wheeler, churchwardens, in 1828.

⁴ In the printed return, in 1786, said to have been 5*l*.

⁵ See vol. i. p. 478.

⁶ Jane, dau. of Robert Hesketh, Esq. of Croston, co. Lanc. and widow of Ralph Pigot, 2nd son of Robert Pigot of Colwich [See vol. i. p. 486], whose late husband was of Gray's Inn, London, and buried here 21 Feb. 1607. *Par. Regist.*

⁷ See page 34.

⁸ *Ibid*. 55.

poor, to be nominated by the churchwardens and overseers for the time being.¹

John Stone gave, by will, two tenements to this parish, to maintain a clock and chimes for ever.²

William Jordan, Gent. gave by will, A.D. 1631, 40s. a-year for ever, to buy 2 gowns for 2 poor people of Walton.³

Simon Miles gave 16 acres of land and 2 tenements, vested in trustees, to repair the highways belonging to Walton.⁴

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

Besides the benefactions recorded on the tablet in the church, are others, which, for the sake of perspicuity, are here subjoined.

Elizabeth Heman, who in 1723, bequeathed by will a tenement,⁵ which (1786) was returned to be worth 15*l.* per annum, for the benefit of three poor decayed widows *born in*, belonging to, and residing in Aylesbury, having had only one husband. The proceeds to be distributed and assigned by certain trustees, whose names in 1786 were, William Shelton Russell, John Fowler, and Abraham Lee, (tradesmen of Aylesbury), who returned that the estate was "*much in debt.*"

Sir Richard Lee, Knt. returned in 1786 to have given in 1611, in some manner unknown, a rent charge of 2*l.* per annum, for the benefit of two poor widows of Aylesbury, vested in persons now "unknown," and "lost by neglect for several years."⁶

A donation of *two shillings* to each of two hundred and fifty of the poorest parishioners of Aylesbury, has been annually distributed during many years (from about 1816), by direction of *Mr. Jacob Clements*, a native of this town, who acquired considerable opulence by trade, in London. At Christmas 1822, this charity was distributed in bread and coal, the weight of the one shilling loaf being 8*lbs.* and the quantity of coal to each person about 67*lbs.*

Margaret Babham, in 1672, gave 2*l.* for two coats for two poor people in Walton, to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers of that hamlet.⁷

¹ In an old churchwardens' account-book, this almshouse is stated to be in Cat (Castle) street, and for the use of four persons, but is *supposed* to be incorrectly described; and it is said that the four tenements were in fact in Green-End, and being considered to belong to the parish, were, as is affirmed, sold to Tho. Tindal, Esq. under the provisions of the Workhouse-Act, to augment the fund for building such workhouse.

² A lease, dated 13 Oct. 1691, between the church-wardens and John Aylward, clock-maker, contains an agreement, that Aylward should, at his proper charge, set up a new clock and chimes in the church, and maintain them (excepting wires and injury done to these articles) during 31 years, at the annual rent of one pepper-corn, upon the demise of two messuages, cum pert. in Aylesbury, near Green End. The same premises were subsequently demise 1 Mar. 1814, by the churchwardens, then under lease to James Fell, in Green End, and also a cooper's shop and gateway, yard, garden, &c. described as known by the name of the Clock and Chimes Estate, devised to the churchwardens and their successors by John Stone, Gent. The lease, in 1840, was vested in Thomas Fell, Sylvanus Seymour, and James Sheriff, personal representatives of the lessee, at the rent of 36*l.* paid to the churchwardens, who disburse 5*l.* 5*s.* per ann. to the sexton for winding up the clock, &c. and in repairs; and in 1828, this estate having been mortgaged to Mr. Will. Oliver for 200*l.* laid out upon an extensive repair of the clock and chimes, interest and instalments of the capital have been paid from time to time, and the accounts are regularly inserted in the churchwardens' books. [*Returns of Public Charities.*]

³ This is a rent-charge payable out of a close of land, now a garden, of about three acres, near the road from Walton to Wendover, the rent stated to have been formerly very irregularly paid; but when received, entered in the churchwardens' book, and expended in purchasing clothing to the value of about 2*l.* for two poor women of good character, chosen by the churchwardens. The same persons not to receive the charity in two successive years.

⁴ These premises were conveyed by indenture 7 Sept. 1670, by Simon Miles, *late of* Walton, to *nine* persons, in trust, under a modern conveyance, which is said not to have passed the real estate; *Woodfield Blake Eagles*, John Cheese, Tho. Bell, George Ing, Will. Homeyer, James Grace, Charles Terry, Edward Terry, and Joseph Gurney, act as trustees. The property now (1840) consists of three cottages in Walton, with a garden of 2 ac. 24 p. in occupation of Tho. Terry, on lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1832, at 20*l.* per ann. An allotment of arable in Walton, part of Dean-field, containing 11 ac. 31 p. let to Cha. Terry on lease for 21 years from Mich. 1831, at 11*l.* clear (excepting land-tax, 2*l.* 19*s.* per ann.), paid to the treasurer, Woodfield B. Eagles. Out of the proceeds, 2*l.* 2*s.* paid to Mr. C. Stone for keeping the accounts, and the residue laid out in repairing the roads and footpaths, agreeable to the will of the testator.

⁵ Now the Red-Lion Inn, in Kingsbury.

⁶ In the old churchwardens' book before mentioned it is stated, that this charge is payable out of lands near Canterbury.

⁷ Mr. Morton, proprietor of the estate pays 2*l.* per annum to the churchwarden of Walton, and it is laid out in clothing, in the same manner as Jordan's charity. The name of the donor is printed Mary in the abstract of the returns to Parliament.

William Harding, Gent. gave in 1719, by will, five cottages, lands, and tenements for ever, to the following uses, viz. 10s. for two coats yearly, for poor people of Walton, the rest to bind poor children apprentices, and not to exceed 10*l.* each.

Mary Syms, of Aylesbury, by will 20 Oct. 1735, proved 9 June, 1737, at Aylesbury, devised to the churchwardens and overseers of Aylesbury, and their successors for ever, two freehold tenements in Aylesbury, (then occupied by Joseph Dorsett and herself respectively), upon trust, that on the 1 March in every year, they should distribute the rents and profits at the parish church among such *old decayed* inhabitants and parishioners, as in their judgement should be deemed most proper objects to receive the same; to keep the tenements in good repair, enter the rents in their accounts, and render an account of the manner and proportion of distribution, and of the persons to whom given, to be yearly approved in the same manner as the parish accounts. In 1810 the premises were described in a lease as messuages, &c. situate in Back-street, in tenure of John Mayne and Abigail Hutton, adjoining the Harrow public-house. These were, in 1840, let to Jacob Baldwin, as a yearly tenant, at £16 10*s.* and the total income (deducting land-tax £1 7*s.* 9*d.* insurance 12*s.* 6*d.* a payment to the gaoler of the county gaol for the prisoners 13*s.* 4*d.* the poor of Weston-Turville 6*s.* 8*d.* and some other small sums), amounting to £32 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, is distributed about Easter among all the poor of the parish, varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.* according to the number in families; and it is remarked, that the testatrix is presumed to have designed her bounty for decayed tradesmen and persons in reduced circumstances, rather than the regular class of parochial poor relieved by the parish funds.¹

Elizabeth Eman, of Olney, widow, by will 5 June 1723, recites her surrender to the lord of the manor of Aylesbury to the uses appointed by her will, the *Red Lion Inn*, in *Kingsbury*, cum. pert. and devised the same after the determination of certain life interests therein limited to Isaac Lodington, Joseph Bell, John Palmer, William Church, and Robert Hickman, and their heirs, in trust, “for the proper and separate uses of three poor and decayed widows, who had but one husband *apiece*, and Aylesbury women born, for so long as they should continue widows,” being approved by the trustees, (the number of trustees to be from time to time kept up, by new appointments of successors to those who might be dead or refuse to act. Divers admissions are presumed to have been subsequently made; and 5 October, 1825, Arthur Charles Stone, James Purcell, John Churchill, John Stone, and John Rolls Payne, were admitted tenants to the said premises upon the above trusts. The estate is occupied by John Evans, at the clear annual rent of 35*l.* which is expended by Mr. John Churchill, the treasurer, (after deducting payment of insurance 1*l.* 16*s.* per annum, and a quit rent of 4*s.* per annum to the lord of the manor), on three annuities of 8*l.* each to three poor decayed widows of respectable persons, such as are described in the will. The objects of the charity are selected by the trustees, who require certificates of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the husbands respectively, and evidence of some means of subsistence independent of parish alms. The accounts are regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose.²

Philip Lord Wharton's charity is annually transmitted to the minister of the parish of Aylesbury, in 20 Bibles, 24 Catechisms, and two reward books, which are distributed according to the printed instructions; the clergyman receiving also 2*s.* 6*d.* annually for making the distribution, and 10*s.* every fourth year for preaching a sermon.

Thomas Elliot gave two tenements in Green-End for alms houses for ever, to be occupied by persons to be appointed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being.

Thomas Hickman, Gent. gave by will³ a real estate in this parish of 40*l.* a year and upwards, for the habitation of poor people, and the other rents to be disposed of by the surviving trustees, and the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Aylesbury for the time being, to such poor people of the town of Aylesbury as do not receive

¹ Mr. Woodfield B. Eagles, one of the trustees, is stated to expend 5*l.* per annum out of this charity in the purchase of five suits of clothes (either a coat worth 1*l.* or a gown with other clothes of like value), and distributed by him about Christmas to five poor persons of Walton, of his selection.

² From information obligingly communicated by many very highly respectable inhabitants of Aylesbury to the Author.

³ Thomas Hickman's will, dated 1 January (7 Will. 3), 1695, with a codicil 19 April 1698, directed his interment in his mother's grave at Aylesbury, “digged as deep again as any grave now a-days made,” and his “executors to see it so done;” gives to his kinsman, “Robert Hickman, of Aylesbury, carpenter, Joseph Claydon, of Bishopstone, and John Plater the younger, of Haddenham, yeoman, and their heirs, and never to be sold,” the messuage wherein he dwelt, which he had purchased of Thomas Dawson, Gent. in Temple-square, Aylesbury; five cottages purchased of Joseph Baine, near the church gate; a tenement in the Market Place, purchased of Edward Kitson, near a passage leading to the King's Head

collection; and the names of many of those persons entitled to the benefit of Mr. Hickman's munificence will be found in the following pedigree:

Inn; with a message, farm house, gardens, &c. and 21 acres of arable land, leys, and meadow, situate in Walton, purchased of Thomas Deering the elder; three acres of arable and a house, purchased of Alexander Trott, in Walton Fields; four acres of arable, purchased of John Christmas, senr. and three acres and an half of arable, purchased of Nathaniel Berie, Gent. in Walton Fields, upon trust, that the said trustees their heirs and assigns shall let and set all these messuages, lands, &c. to the best advantage of rents, and keeping all the said messuages and tenements in good repair with the overplus of the yearly rents, save 100*l.* to be put out to interest, and such interest to be paid annually to his cousin, Mary Day, as long as she shall live, and the principal within three months after her decease, to his cousin Charles Withers her son; but if she die before he has attained the age of 25 years, the interest not to be paid him until then, and if he die before then, not to be paid unless to his mother, if she be living, and after such appropriation to raise in like manner another 100*l.* for his "cousin Joseph Hickman and his three children, to be divided amongst them, and to be paid 20*l.* at a time until they have received the whole; afterwards to raise 100*l.* more for his cousin William Hickman's three daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary, to be equally divided amongst them, and afterwards to raise another 100*l.* to be distributed amongst the children and grandchildren of his late cousin, Elizabeth Nelson, deceased, eldest daughter of his uncle, Robert Hickman; and afterwards to raise another 100*l.* for the children of his late cousin, Mary Humphrey, deceased, younger daughter of the same Robert Hickman, devise to his said trustees, Robert Hickman, Joseph Claydon, and John Plater yearly 20*s.* each, for their care and trouble in paying legacies, &c. and all the yearly rents and profits of the premises aforesaid, or in and above the repairs of the same, to be by the trustees, churchwardens, and overseers of the town of Aylesbury, to be distributed to the poorest people and most pitiful objects of charity, in alms to them and not to ease the parish; this gift being that they may have a more comfortable subsistence in their poor and mean condition as long as this world continueth; and the said premises never to be sold or disposed of otherwise as they (the trustees) will answer the contrary before GOD ALMIGHTY: and after the aforesaid legacies are paid, devise five cottages or tenements (part of the premises) near the church gate, to be and continue for ever almshouses for poor people of the said town to dwell in, and to be placed in by his trustees and the churchwardens and overseers (always excepted and reserved that if any of his kindred, though ever so far off, or living in the town, will accept of any of the apartments as they now are, and will live there and their children after them, shall at any time hereafter have their choice of any of the said apartments, whether they be poor or rich, for their lives; and gives them full power and authority to enter therein and dwell as aforesaid; and orders his trustees and the parish officers to assist them therein, and keep them in tenantable repair, be they one, two, or three of his kindred, so he would not let them want an habitation," seeing he had "given so largely to the said town:" bequeaths also legacies to his cousin Faith Plater; orders 30*l.* "to be spent" on his "funeral expences;" 15*l.* to be distributed to the poor by his executor; gives his cousin Robert Hickman, all his books, (excepting some good books to his cousin Faith) and mathematical instruments: leaves 30*l.* to the poor of Wendover, 30*l.* to the poor of Great Brickhill, 20*l.* to his cousin Gray Browne, 10*l.* to each of her children, 10*l.* to each of his cousin Joseph Clayton's, and his cousin John Plater's and his deceased cousins Richard Jarvis's and Munday's children; and the residue of his goods, chattels, money, plate, and effects, to his cousins Robert Hickman and Faith Plater, whom he makes his whole, joint, and sole executors; constitutes his loving friend Dr. John Wilson, of Hartwell, an overseer of his will to aid and assist his trustees and executors, with a legacy of 20*l.* Witnesses, William Hunt, John Piddington, Hester Piddington: annexing a codicil, dated 19 April 1698, devising other "lands and tenements lately purchased of Thomas Hoare, both copyhold and freehold, to Hickman Clayton and Plater, the trustees of his original will, and their assigns in trust to sell so much thereof as to pay all his debts and legacies and dispose of the rents and profits of the residue in trust amongst the poor of the parish of Aylesbury, by such hands and in such manner as his trustees are directed to dispose of his other estates, &c.; devise a house in Aylesbury to his servant, Catharine Plater, for her life, with remainder to the trustees, to be applied to the purposes before described. Witnesses, Wm. Busby, Ffra. Tyingham, and Tho. Smith. By an account of this charity, [Aylesbury News, 25 Jan. 1839, and 1 Feb. 1840,] it appears that Mrs. Ann Hickman, widow of Henry Hickman, a former trustee, descended from a brother of the testator, claimed by devise under Ann Hickman, who died in 1806, and was descendant in a direct line from the testator, to have the management of this charity. The rents then amounting to 73*l.* per annum, after deducting the following items: insurance 2*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* salary to the trustee 3*l.* land tax 6*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* stamps 2*s.* quit rant to the manor of Aylesbury, 4*s.*, and the expenses of repairs are said to be distributed by Mrs. Ann Hickman and the churchwardens on new year's day, in sums varying from 10*s.* to 2*l.* to poor decayed tradesmen and tradesmen's widows not in receipt of parish relief: that no regular accounts of the charity were kept before 1821, but imperfect accounts are extant, commencing in 1726, when Mr. Joseph Hickman was a trustee; as was also afterwards Mr. Robert Hickman, who died in 1795. Mrs. Anne Hickman, sister of Robert, died in 1806, but had kept no regular accounts. She was succeeded by Mr. Henry Hickman, who survived until 1813, since which his widow has had the management of the charity.

PEDIGREE OF HICKMAN OF AYLESBURY.

Arms. Qy. 1 and 4 Arg. 2 and 3 Lozenge Gules and Or. Crest, a Talbot couchant . . . langued . . . collared and chained. HICKMAN Motto, *Conserve me Domine.*

ROBERT HICKMAN, of Aylesbury==

ROBERT HICKMAN, uncle of Thomas (mentioned in the will of Thomas as dead before== 1695).

JOSEPH HICKMAN, son of Robert, bapt. at Aylesbury 27 Aug. 1637.== [Family Bible.]

WILLIAM HICKMAN, "cousin of Thomas" and son of Robert," dead before 1695.

ELIZABETH, SARAH, MARY, Cousins and devisees of Thomas, living in 1695.

ROBERT HICKMAN, "kinsman, executor and devisee of Thomas," eldest son of his father's elder brother, viv. 1698, co-trustee of the Hickman Charity: ob. between 1740 and 1750, at 80.

THOMAS HICKMAN, Gent. Benefactor to AYLESBURY; Will dated 1 Jan. 1695; orders his interment at Aylesbury, near his father and mother (not named). Codicil 19 April 1698; ob. cælebs, buried at Aylesbury.

JOSEPH HICKMAN, "cousin of Thomas," Trustee of Hickman's Charity in 1726; buried at Aylesbury.

ROBERT HICKMAN, b. 8 June 1702, ob. 1770.

ELIZABETH, dau. of John Parrott of *Bedgrove*, in Weston Parville, b. 9 May 1704, mar. 24 Oct. 1730, ob. 20 May 1767, at 63.

THOMAS HICKMAN, ob. cælebs at Aylesbury at an advanced age.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, youngest son, b. circ. 1715, of Aylesbury, ob. 11 Aug. 1777, at 62; bur. at Bathford, co. Somerset.

ANNE CAVE, dau. and heiress of Francis Cave, of Stanford-Dingley, co. Northampton; bur. at Aylesbury. [Arms: Az. frette Arg.]

THOMAS HICKMAN, old. son, of Reading, co. Berks, a Pensioner of Hickman's Charity, married, had issue, a son, supposed to have died young; bur. at Reading.

JOHN HICKMAN, b. 16 Oct. 1731; ob. 14 May 1790; bur. at Aylesbury 1795.

MARY HOLLOWAY, co. Northampton, b. 7 July 1728; mar. 23 May 1790; ob. 25 May 1803; bur. at Aylesbury.

JOHN HICKMAN, b. 13 July 1735, at Aylesbury; ob. 15 Dec. 1824, at Aylesbury.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, b. at Aylesbury 15 Aug. 1757, Surgeon, of Great Marlow, ob. 15 Dec. 1824, at Aylesbury.

ANNE, sole dau. of Geo. of Francis Neale, of Aylesbury, b. 8 Oct. 1756; mar. 1 Mar. 1787, at Aylesbury, viv. 1840, vidual.

SARAH, b. 1756; mar. to Rich. Cowper, merchant, of London; ob. Feb. 1824; bur. at Bathford, co. Somerset.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, ob. cælebs; bur. at Aylesbury.

ANNE HICKMAN, Trustee of Hickman's Charity, ob. 1806, at circ. 73, inupt.; bur. at Aylesbury.

JOHN HICKMAN, b. 16 Oct. 1731; ob. 14 May 1790; bur. at Aylesbury 1795.

JOHN HICKMAN, b. 13 July 1735, at Aylesbury; ob. 15 Dec. 1824, at Aylesbury.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, b. at Aylesbury 15 Aug. 1757, Surgeon, of Great Marlow, ob. 15 Dec. 1824, at Aylesbury.

ANNE, sole dau. of Geo. of Francis Neale, of Aylesbury, b. 8 Oct. 1756; mar. 1 Mar. 1787, at Aylesbury, viv. 1840, vidual.

SARAH, b. 1756; mar. to Rich. Cowper, merchant, of London; ob. Feb. 1824; bur. at Bathford, co. Somerset.

JOHN POOLE, son of George and Mary Poole, of Dinton, b. 25 Sept. 1757, ob. 17 April, 1839; bur. at Aylesbury.

MARY, young. dau. b. 28 April 1763; mar. ob. 11 June 1800, s. p. v. bur. at Aylesbury.

JOHN ASBURY, eldest dau. b. 16 Aug. 1761; mar. ob. 14 Jan. 1814; bur. at Aylesbury.

THOMAS, 1. MARY SMITH, m. at Aylesbury; ob. 1810, bur. at Aylesbury.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, b. 2 Oct. 1763, ob. 10 Dec. 1821. 1786, man, b. 2 June, ob. 14 June 1785, bur. at Marlow.

6. CHAS. ANN, eldest dau. b. 22 Jan. 1792. 1788, man, b. 10 Feb. 1789, s. p. 1840.

WILLIAM ELIZABETH, HICKMAN, b. 16 Sept. 1790, ob. 22 George HICKMAN, b. 28 May 1791, ob. 15 Mar. 1821, in London, viv. 1793, mar. to Benj. Gibbons, Esq. of Cumberland. SARAH-COWPER, b. 28 April 1795, ob. inupt. 6 Nov. 1819; bur. at Aylesbury. [Page 53.]

WILLIAM HICKMAN POOLE, b. 6 Nov. 1794, only surviving issue of John Poole, viv. 1840, cælebs, at Aylesbury.

MARY HICKMAN POOLE, b. 25 Aug. 1790; mar. 23 June 1811, ob. vidual 25 Nov. 1831. One Son and four Daughters ob. inf. all bur. at Aylesbury.

JOHN ASBURY, b. 22 Feb. 1803, ob. 1840.

THOMAS ELIZABETH, HICKMAN, b. 22 Feb. 1803, ob. 1840.

1. ELIZABETH HICKMAN, b. 10 Dec. 1795, ob. 29 Jan. 1830, inupt.; bur. at Aylesbury.

2. SARAH HICKMAN, b. 17 Sept. 1798; mar. 20 Mar. 1819, to James Welch, of Aylesbury, had issue, 12 children, of whom 2 sons and 5 daughters were living in 1840.

3. MARY HICKMAN, b. 9 May 1801, viv. 1840, inupt.

HENRY READ, b. 3 Nov. 1816.

ANNE, dau. of Thomas and Patsy Austin, b. at Woolwich, co. Kent, 15 Mar. 1814; mar. at Aylesbury 21 Oct. 1838.

JOHN READER, b. 10 Aug. 1819, ob. 20 Aug. 1821.

JOHN WILLIAM READER, b. 27 Dec. 1821.

WILLIAM-HICKMAN-POOLE-READER, b. 14 Aug. 1828.

CHARLOTTE HICKMAN, b. 26 July 1825, SARAH, b. 9 June 1831.

JOHN ASBURY, viv. 1840.

ALFRED ASBURY, viv. 1840.

SARAH HICKMAN, b. 28 July 1839.

On a black slab, enclosed with rails, in the north transept :

Here lies y^e body of Arthur Hodskin, Gent. who departed this life Dec. y^e 10th 1738, aged 53.

Here also lies y^e body of Eliz. wife of y^e above Arthur Hodskin, who departed this life Dec. y^e 19th, 1732, aged 52.

Here also lies y^e body of Elizth, daughter of the above Arthur and Elizth Hodskin, who departed this life June y^e 14, 1738, aged 13.

In the pavement opposite :

Here lye the bodys of Paul Heywood, of this parish, mercer, and Martha his wife. She died Oct. y^e 16th, aged 72. He the 9th, aged 65. They were buried on Sunday y^e 23rd, 1743.

Robert Jemmett, died June the 24th, 1779, aged 67 years. This *vault* erected in their remembrance by Robt. Jemmett, nephew of Martha Heywood.¹

On mural tablets :

Near this place lyes the body of William Lyndon, who departed this life March y^e 27th, 1709, aged 48 years : leaving one Son, who caused this monument to be erected.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Williams, apothecary, who died July 30, 1732, aged 67. Thomas, son of Wilson and Mary Williams, who died Feb. 20, 1742, aged 22. Wilson Williams, apothecary, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Williams, who died April 27, 1758, aged 63. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Williams, who died June 20th, 1759, aged 90. Elizabeth, daughter of Wilson and Mary Williams, wife of John Smith, mercer, who died April 9, 1764, aged 34. John Smith, son of John and Elizabeth Smith, who died May 20, 1765, aged 7. Archdale Williams, apothecary, son of Wilson and Mary Williams, who died June 22d, 1766, aged 35. Mary, widow of Wilson Williams, who died December 2d, 1787, aged 84.

On a stone within the altar rails :

Here lieth all that was mortal of Mrs. Ann Mead, wife of Mr. Robert Mead, who lived most justly beloved until the 8th of May 1724, in the 55 year of her age, and then died universally and worthily lamented.²

On a mural monument :

In a vault near this spot lie interred the remains of

William Rickford, Gent. who departed this life on the 3d of May 1803, in the 74 year of his age. Also of two of his grand-children, viz. William, son of William and Mary Rickford, who died 18 January 1798, aged 5 years ; and Elizabeth, the daughter of Zachar^d D. & E. H. Hunt, who died 27 Dec. 1804, aged 15 months. Elizabeth, widow of the above W^m Rickford, died 13 April 1807, aged 73 years. Fanny Hunt, born 14 June 1805, died 5 Nov. 1808. James Rickford, born 22 Feb. 1797, died 24 January 1809.

On a stone in the floor of the transept :

Mary Oviatt departed this life Nov. 22, 1792, aged 97.

On a small tablet affixed to the east wall of the north transept :

In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Henry Hickman, surgeon of this Town, ob. Aug. 23, 1813, æt. 50 : also Sarah Cowper Hickman, daughter of the above, and Ann his wife, obiit. Nov. 6, 1819, æt. 23, " suffocated by an abscess in the liver, *bursting into the chest, while asleep.*"

Many very ancient slabs have been despoiled of brasses.

On a marble tablet in the south transept :

Near this place lie the bodies of Matthias Dagnall, bookseller, and Sarah his wife. She died Aug. 25, 1736, aged 76 years. He died Sept. 26, 1736, aged 78 years ; and also their sons, Matthias and Deverell Dagnall, with Alice and Elizabeth, their wives. Matthias died April 6, 1773, aged 76. Deverell died December 7, 1773, aged 74. Deverell, his son, died January 13, 1776, aged 29. Elizabeth, wife of Deverell, died Aug. 18, 1784, aged 59. Alice, wife of Matthias, died Oct. 18, 1786, aged 75. Also Thomas Dagnall, bookseller, son of Matthias and Alice. He died Dec. 12, 1792, aged 46. John Parker, Gent. died Dec. 31, 1811, aged 63 years. Elizabeth, daughter of Deverell and Elizabeth Dagnall, died June 1, 1817, aged 73 years. Ann, widow, first of Thos. Dagnall, afterwards of John Parker, died March 22, 1819, aged 72 years.

On a slab in the floor :

Here lieth the body of Hannah Barret, wife of Thomas Barret, who lieth near this place. She was daughter of William and Eleanor Bell, of this parish : she departed this life April 28th, 1770, aged 70 years.

¹ Of the family of Jemmett, snuff manufacturer, of Cripplegate, London.

² Robert Mead, LL.D. of Aylesbury, died in 1725. See page 37, note. If conjecture were allowable when nothing certain can be discovered, might not Robert Mead and Ann his wife have been the father and mother of John Mead, citizen of London, and grandfather and grandmother of Mary, wife of John Wilkes, Esq. ?

On another :

In memory of Mary, wife of John Marlow, of Walton, in this parish, who departed this life January 24, 1808, aged 80. Also John Marlow, died 23 May 1820, aged 78 years. Also of Eliz^b Seaborne, niece of the above John and Mary Marlow, who departed this life December 23, 1808, aged 44.

On a white slab, on the north side of the chancel :

Here lyes the body of Martha Howse, wife of John Temple Howse, who departed this life June y^e 9th, 1762, in y^e 26th year of her age. Also, here lies the body of John Temple Howse, Gent. husband to Martha Howse. He departed this life Sep^r 20th, 1763, in the 31st year of his age.

On a brown slab, near the entrance into the chancel :

In memoriam Caroli Filii Thomæ Darby, nuper de Almondbury in Com. Ebor. Gen. hunc lapidem sepulchralem posuit Thomas Darby, Gen. Ejus Frater amantissimus. Obiit 29^o Junii, Annoq. Dom. MDCXXII. ætat 32 suæ.

On a slab in the floor of the chancel :

Λ	P	Ω
Mariæ		
Plus Quam XLI Annos		
conjug. suæ carissim et		
optime merenti		
XVI liberor. matri pientissim		
Dei peries Christum Domino		
str cultrici		
simplici humil poenitenti		
quæ		
Festo Sancti Bartholomæi		
A. S. 1764		
nata postrid. festæ		
Sanct. Matthiæ		
A. S. MDCCLXXIV		
In pace requiescit		
Joannes Morley Hujus		
Eccles. Vicarius		
C. V. P.		

On a mural monument on the west side of the south transept :

William Bell, son of Mr. Joseph Bell, and Celia his

wife, died April the 15, 1745, aged 24, on board his Majesty's ship the Medway, at Batavia, in East India, where he went to serve his country with great courage and cheerfulness. To whose memory this monument is gratefully and affectionately erected.

Arms : S. a fess ERM. between three bells Arg. Crest on a wreath Arg. and S. an Eagle volant. At the bottom, in bass relief, a ship under sail.

On another, surmounted by an urn :

To the memory of Elizabeth, the amiable daughter of Mr. Joseph and Celia Bell, who, after a painful illness, borne with uncommon calmness and the most saint-like resignation, inspired all around her for the first time with sorrow on Feb. the 8th, 1751, the day on which she died, inexpressibly lamented.

In the s.w. angle of the same transept, on an altar monument of white marble, with a pyramid of veined marble, between two sculptured urns :

To the memory of Anne,
Wife of Hugh Barker Bell, Esq.
This Monument is erected
By a most disconsolate Husband,

In testimony
Of the greatest and most deserved affection
For the best of Wives ;
Who, after having been a real blessing
To her husband near eleven years,
And through her whole life universally respected
By her neighbours and acquaintance,
Died
Much lamented by all
On the 16th day of July
1749,
Aged 33.

Arms : Bell impaling Arg. a chevron charged with three . . . between three roses Proper.¹

On a small tablet :

Beneath are deposited the remains of James James, Gent. who died the 7th of December 1808, aged 39 years ; and of John, one of the sons of the said James James by Catherine, his first wife, who died the 8th of August 1800, aged 5 years and 7 months.

On a stone tablet affixed to the east wall :

In memory of Catharine, wife of James James, who

¹ Hugh Barker Bell, Esq. Fellow of New Coll. Oxon, son of Hugh Barker Bell, Esq. and the Lady commemorated by this monument, was Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, and died in May 1792, a lunatic, being the last of his family here.

departed this life 15th April 1796, in the 27th year of her age.

On a marble tablet :

Near this place lye the Bodies of Sarah, wife of John West, of Aylesbury, ironmonger, eldest daughter of Matthias Dagnall, stationer, dyed October 5, 1729, aged 43; and Thomas Veere West, only son of the said John and Sarah. He of the small-pox, June 28, 1742, aged 29.

On a tablet near the stairs to the belfry, under the tower :

To the memory of William Hayward, who departed this life April 4th, 1800, aged 82. Also of Elizabeth, his widow, who departed this life March 13th, 1810, aged 83.

On a mural tablet, on the north side of the chancel, representing drapery affixed to an oval of black veined marble :

Arms : Sable, a cross fleury Or.

To perpetuate the Memory of John Delafield, Citizen, of London, and of Martha Delafield his wife, daughter of Jacob Dell, of this Town. He died 9th March, 1763, aged 43. She died 26 Nov^r 1761, aged 42.

On another tablet :

Arms : Qy. 1 & 4 Arg. a bend Az. charged with 3 horse shoes Or. 2 & 3 a fess chequy Arg. & Az. between 6 cross crosslets Or.

In this chancell near this place lye the Bodies of Thomas Farrer late of this Town Esq. who dyed in y^e 89th year of his age & was buried y^e 14th of September 1703 & Hellen his wife eldest Daughter of S^r William Boteler of Biddenham in y^e County of Bedford Kn^t by whom he had issue two Daughters and one Son : Helen married to Edw^d Wright of Lyde in y^e County of Hereford Esq. & Sybill married to John Emes of Parshore in y^e County of Worcester Gent. wth Sibill with her Mother were buried here y^e same day which was y^e 30th of June 1696 & William now living, in memory of whom & also of William his Son who is also here interred y^e said William Farrer & M^{rs} Crysgagon Coningsby Executrix of y^e said M^r. Emes caused this Monument to be erected, in the year of our Lord 1707.

On an oval mural tablet, near the altar :

In Memory of Sir Fra^c Bernard, Bar^t. late Gov^r of Massachusetts Bay. He married Amelia, dau^r of Ste-

phen Offley, Esq. of Norton-Hall, Derbyshire ; by whom he left issue, three sons, John, Thomas, and Scrope ; and four daughters, Jane, Amelia, Frances-Elizabeth, and Julia. He died the xvith day of June, MDCCLXXIX. in the LXVII. year of his age.¹

On a correspondent tablet, on the south side :

In Memory of Dame Amelia, the wife of Sir Francis Bernard, Bar^t. She died on the xxvith of May, MDCLXXVIII. in the LXIth. year of her age.

On a mural monument on the south side of the chancel, with pilasters, and shield of arms above :

Az. A lion rampant. Arg.

H. M. S.

In Memory of Henry Phillips, of London, Gent. who dyed the 13th day of Nov^r. 1714, aged 75. He gave 5000*l*. to be laid out in Lands, to be settled by his Executors on Trustees, for the enlargement of, and provision for the School in Aylesbury,² the place of his Nativity ; and

W ^m Meade ³	} Esq ^{ts} .	W ^m Collett	} Gent ^s .
Fra. Tyrringham		Tho. Goodson	
Tho. Ingoldsby		Ed ^d Martin	
Rich ^d Abell &		Jo ⁿ Heales	
Rich ^d Lamborne		W ^m James	

were appointed the first Trustees of Mr. Phillips's Charity, by the said W^m Meade, his surviving Executor ; who also named Joseph Bell, of Aylesbury, Gent. one of the Trustees of the old Charity, to be added to the Ten Trustees of the new.

On a black marble :

Henry, the son of Mr. Henry Phillips ; born September the 14th. 1640 ; baptized September the 19th. died November the 13th. 1714.

On another :

Beneath this Stone lies interred the remains of the Rev. William Lloyd, D.D. late Vicar of this Parish,⁴ who died on the 27th day of December, 1815, in the 67th year of his age.

In the north transept lies a white marble statue, dug out of the site of the Grey Friars monastery, of a man in surcoat of mail, party-gilt, and formerly painted, but worn quite smooth ; the features wholly obliterated, both hands broken off, the head reposing on a helmet with the crest, a bear's

¹ See NETHER-WINCHENDON, and PEDIG. of BERNARD, vol. i. p. 521.

² Page 48.

³ Page 37, n.

⁴ Page 45.

head (or qu. camel's) muzzled, chain gorget, cuirass, and part of a sword suspended by a belt. The feet partly broken, are placed on a lion, the right sole-
ret, which partly remains, is escalated. On the surcoat faint traces of armorial bearings, perhaps a fess dancette with three tiger's or leopard's faces, as borne by the Wests and Cantilupes. Willis supposed the statue designed for Sir Robt. Lee, of Quarendon, but he bore crescents: perhaps it belongs to one of the Botelers, descendants of the founder of the Grey Friars.¹ Willis mentions the arms of Fitz-Hugh and Boteler here, and calls them "Prebendaries of Aylesbury." The former occurs in 1419; but the latter does not appear, even in Willis's own list of those ecclesiastics.

On a grave-stone in the church-yard :

In memory of Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Stockins, ob. Nov. 1, 1818, aged 67 years; and of the said Rev. William Stockins, who departed this life Feb. 27th, 1827, in the 82nd year of his age.

Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.—Numb. xxiii. 10.

On a small tablet affixed to the western boundary-wall of the church-yard, the following words

The PARISH REGISTER begins in 1564, has been kept with remarkable neatness, and the entries made in three parallel columns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials: amongst which are,

John Gadesden buried 26 Feb. 1564.

John Packington cosen to S^r Thomas Packington buried 3 Sept. 1569.

mark the interment of a gardener of John Wilkes, Esq. and the classical taste of that gentleman :

To the Memory of John Smart, Gardener, who died the 16th day of November, 1754, aged 54 years.

Illum etiam lauri : illum etiam flevire myricæ.

VIRG.

In the church-yard, near the end of the chancel, on a white marble tablet, affixed to an altar tomb inclosed with iron palisades :

H. S. E.

Omne quod mortale erat

Josephi Bell de Aylesbury Com. Buck, Generosi

Archinatus de Bucks, plusquam triginta

annos Registrarius.

Nec non Uxoris ejus Celiæ Bell, Hugonis Barker de

Horwood Mag. com. Bucks, Armigeri Filiæ

Collegiarum Wiccamicorum Fundatoris consanguiniæ.

Quomodo

Vitæ omni manere functi sunt

Quibus noti erant testamentum omnes

Ignorantibus Dies ille supremus indicabit.

Obiit { Illa { Anno Æt. { 51 }
 { Ille { { 60 } Sal. { 1738

Hoc quale est Pietatis suæ Monumentum

Optimis Parentibus Liberi Mœrentes P.

Arms : A chevron Erm. between three bells, *Bell* : impaling three demi bears erased, in chief 3 Ogresses, *Barker*.

Joane Rowland daughter of Rowland the Surgeon baptized 1 Jan^y. 1569.

William Worley Lieutenant buried 27 Jan^y. 1642.

In the time of the civil war, and when Aylesbury was garrisoned for the Parliament, there were few entries made; but on one of the leaves is the following memorandum :

John Jorden of Aylesbury in the County of Bucks Clerke being by the major part of the Parish of Aylesbury present at the Church upon the 20th. day of September in the year 1653 chosen *Register* according to an Act of Parliament entitled An Act touching Marriages and the Registry thereof as also touching Births & Burials dated the 24th of August 1653 we therefore whose names are under written Justices of the Peace

for the said County doe approve of the said John Jorden to be Registrar and to have the keeping of the Register Booke for the said Parish of Aylesbury, under our hands this 20th Sept. 1653. John Jorden sworn &c. 23^d Sept. 1653.

WILL. ABELL

HENRY PHILLIPS

RICH. DALBY

Also, the appointment of John Saunders, as successor to Jorden, then deceased, 23d April, 1655.

¹ A drawing of this statue by *Priscilla Combe*, with the date 1787, forms an illustration in a large volume of Bucks prints, in the Royal Collection.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

The parishes of Aylesbury, Bierton, Buckland, Stoke-Mandeville, and Quarendon, being in the peculiar ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, Wills of inhabitants of those places are proved and administration granted in the Court at Aylesbury, and deposited in the office of the Deputy-Registrars there, which contains a regular series of wills from 1709 to the present time : and also more than fifty bundles of original wills from 1544 to 1709, irregularly packed.

Eleven bundles of copies of wills proved in the 16th and 17th centuries, between 1520 and 1650, viz. 1520, 23, 4, 5, 6, 7. 1532, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 1540, 1, 2, 3, 4. 1546, 7, 8, 9, 50. Fragments in 1551, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60. 1561, 2, 3, 4. 1568 to 1572, intermixed. 1573 to 1579, intermixed. 1583, 4. 1594 to 1598 inclus. Fragments of 1600 to 1605. 1616 to 1650. "Many imperfect; all on paper: several without binding, and much decayed." From 1650, no recorded copies until 1686, after which, till 1709, there are indexes in each volume, and subsequently also a general index. Previously to 1736, wills proved in peculiars are recorded in the Archdeaconry. Four books of administrations, some decayed and imperfect, commencing in 1633, have no index; but from 1709 is a general index, and the administration bonds from 1700, in bundles, are defective from 1705 to 1710, excepting 1707, and in 1724, 1732, and 1738.¹

THE ANCIENT HOSPITALS OF ST. JOHN AND ST. LEONARD,

were first founded by Robert Ilhale, Robert atte Hide, William Fitz-Robert, and John Paltok, of Aylesbury, in or before the reign of King Henry I. by whom and by Henry II. the lands settled upon them were confirmed by charter, as appears by an inquisition taken in 1360,² for the support of infirm lepers, and other poor persons of Aylesbury; and the above-mentioned benefactors and their heirs were, with the King's consent, to choose and present fit masters, at their discretion, for the custody and government of the hospitals, and the charitable deeds to be performed there. When this inquisition was held, the hospitals were found fallen into decay, having been neglected during eleven years, the charitable works there almost annulled, and their possessions seised into the hands of the laity; the whole of the lands and tenements of St. John's Hospital being then estimated at 33*s.* 4*d.* per ann. and those of the Hospital of St. Leonard, at 20*s.* per ann.³

¹ Government returns, p. 60; printed 1830.

² Esc. 34 Ed. III. n° 56, Cal. vol. ii. p. 245. Also Monast. Anglic. N. E. vol. vi. p. 631.

³ Modus & causa Capeor duor hospitalium in Aillesbury, viz. Sci Johis & Sci Leonardi talis est, eo q'd comp'tū sit p'. Inquis' jur' q'd' de'm Hospital Sci Johis p'. p'genitores Dñi Regis dudū dum tota villata de Aillesbury in antiquo dñio suo fuisset ad requisicōem & p'dicam hoim villate sup'd'ce & p' salute aiar, suar fundarunt dēm Hospital siml cu viij ac'r terre & iij ac'r p'ti sub forma que subsequit. viz. qd si qui infirmi et imbecille vel ecia depaupati' de villa sup'dca casuali' fuissent nec herent unde viverent nec depacerent' qd ipi tam de tris & ptis p'dcis qm de alijs elemosinis in villa sup'dca petend. intuitu caritatis viverent sine mendicatie g'viori quod quid' Hospital siml cu opibz caritatis ejusdem jam a dice cassant & omīno delapidant' pret'ea p'sentant qd appiant cit' tempus statuti Religiosor. xvi. ac'r tre in villa & campis de Stoke & Weston ext' dñia de Aillesbur' Hospital supdet. Et hoc sine licencia Dñi Regis [Itm. iudem p'genitores Dñi Regis] circa tempus supdem fundarunt ibi unū hospital Sci Leonardi sb. tali condicione qd si qui leprosi vt alit: aliquo morbo concussi ita q'd impotentes sui exstissent & de villa sup'dca geniti' vt oriundū fuissent qd in sup'dco Hospital. siml cu alijs elemosinis ville sup'dce inibi Comitivi viverent & depacerent' quod tota devastatū est & adnullatū & in usum laicis conversum. Et ecia' p'sentant qd iij ac'r. tre' & ij ac'r, p'ti in Hertwell ext'm dñiu' de Aillesburi sup'dcm p'd'co hospital appiant' cit' tempus statuti sine licencia Dñi Regis inde optenta. In cuj.' testimoniū sigillu' meū' p'sentibz est appens. [Esc. n° 25. Ex Autograph. Illingworth.] Juratores dicunt, quod hospitalia S. Leonardi et S. Joannis de Alesbury, una cum

In 1261, by another inquisition the jurors returned, that the Hospital of St. John was founded and endowed at a time beyond memory, with one messuage, twenty-one acres of land, four acres of meadow, &c. to about the value of 34s.; that it was not founded by the King or his progenitors; and that it was established for the support of infirm and indigent persons of the said town.

Also that the Hospital of St. Leonard, of Aylesbury, was endowed with one messuage, fourteen acres of land, and two acres of meadow, in Aylesbury and Hartwell, by Sampson son of William, Reginald Wauney, William Fitz-Alday, and others of the aforesaid town of Aylesbury, for the sustentation of leprous and indigent persons of the same town: that it was not founded by the King or his progenitors: that the said hospital was estimated at 20s. *per ann.* and that the Lady Alice Countess D'Ormund, lady of the said town, presented to the said hospital John de Adynggrave, John Synkere, and John de . . . &c. that sixteen acres of meadow in Stoke and Weston, were given to the said Hospital of St. John; and three acres of land and two acres of meadow in Hartwell, to the Hospital of St. Leonard, at their first foundation, and not after the enactment of the statute to restrain the gift of lands and tenements in mortmain, &c.¹

The order of Trinitarians for the Redemption of Captives (called also Maturines) was instituted by St. John de Matha and Felix de Valois in France, about 1197,² of the Rule of St. Austin, with some peculiarities. They wore, by order of Pope Innocent III. white robes, with a red and blue cross on their breast. Their revenues were to be divided into three parts; one for their own maintenance, one to relieve the poor, and the third to redeem Christians out of the hands of the Infidels. All their churches were dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and being brought into England in 1224, the lands, &c. of the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, were, upon the decay of that order, given to these monks. There are said to have been eleven houses of this order in England.³ Amongst their regulations, one was that they were not to ride on horseback, but might occasionally use asses. Wine in moderation was permitted. They were to sleep in woollen tunicks, observe

omnibus et singulis possessionibus suis, dudum fundata fuerunt per Robertum Ihale, Robertum atte Hide, Willielmum filium Roberti, et Johannem Paltok, per considerationem et confirmationem Henrici regis primi, et Henrici regis secundi, de terris et tenementis infra dominium ipsorum regum constitutis, ad sustentationem infirmorum leprosororum, et aliorum depauperatorum de Aillesbury supradicti: Et quod supradicti homines de Aillesbury et hæredes sui, per assensum et confirmationem regum prædictorum, eligere debent et præsentare magistros iloneos pro sua dispositione pro hospitalibus supradictis custodiendis, et omnia opera caritatis supradicta facienda: Quæ quidem hospitalia per xi. annos elapsos non sustentantur; immo posternuntur et devastantur, et supradicta opera caritatis penitus adnullantur, et possessiones eorum in manus et usus laicorum convertuntur. Et quod supradictæ terræ et tenementa supradicto hospitali S. Johannis concessa valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xxxiii. s. iiii. d. Et supradictæ terræ et tenementa supradicto hospitali S. Leonardi concessa, valent per annum in omnibus exitibus xxs. In cuius, &c.

¹ Juratores dicunt quod Hospitale S. Johannis de Aillesburi fundatum fuit per Robertum Hale, Willielmum filium Ricardi, Willielmum atte Hyde, Johannem Paltok, et alios inhabitantes de villa de Aillesburi, et hoc diu ante tempus memorie, de uno messuagio xxi. acris terræ, quatuor acris prati et . . . , per ann. juxta verum valorem xxxiii. s. Et non fuit fundatum per Dominum Regem, nec progenitores suos. Et dicunt quod idem hospitale fundatum fuit ad sustentandum infirmos et degentes ejusdem villæ. Item dicunt, quod Hospitale S. Leonardi de Aillesburi fundatum fuit de uno messuagio xliii acris terræ et duabus acris prati in dictâ villa et in Hertwelle per Sampsonem filium Willielmi, Reg. Wauney, Willielmum filium Alday, et alios de prædictâ villâ de Alesbury . . . ad sustentandum leprosos et degentes de eadem villâ. Et dicunt, quod non fuit fundatum per Dominum Regem vel progenitores suos; et dictum Hospitale valet per ann. xx³. Et dicunt quod Domina Alianora comitissa Dormund, domina dictæ villæ præsentavit dicto hospitali, Johannem de Adynggrave, Johannem Synkere, et Johannem de . . . &c. Et dicunt, quod xvi. acræ prati in Stoke et Westone dicto Hospitali S. Johannis; et tres acræ terræ et due acræ prati in Hertwelle dicto Hospitali S. Leonardi, datæ fuerunt c'stem in prima fundatione, et non post publicationem statuti de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis editi. In cuius, &c. [Esc. 35 Ed. III. p. 2. n. 57. Cal. vol. ii. p. 245. Monast. Anglic. N.E. vol. 6, p. 631, 632.]

² Newcourt and Mon. Ang. vol. vi, p. 1558.

³ Ibid.

fasts, and many particular regulations respecting diet, with occasional permission to eat meat on certain feasts, but only in their own houses. Every one was to be employed; and strict silence maintained in the church, refectory, and dormitory. The priests were to observe the rule of St. Victor, in regard to their hair, but the laity might allow their beards to grow moderately.¹

Notwithstanding these strict regulations, in 1402 (3 Hen. IV.) one of the *Friars Minors of Aylesbury* was hanged at Tyburne for high treason.² Leland mentions that "there was as some say, a nursery or other house of religion, wher as the personage yes now, and record yet remaynith, that this House should be of the Maturines, alias *fratris ordinis Sanctæ Trinitatis*, of like sect to the fryers of Tykehill and *Hundesloze*."³

THE GREY FRIARS MONASTERY

was founded in the reign of Richard II. by James Boteler, Earl of Ormond, under a patent granted in 1386.⁴ Leland describes it in the following words: "There was an House of Grey Friars in the Towne founded about the tyme of King Richard II. The Lord of Ormond was in tyme of Mans' minde counted chiefe L: of Alesbury since Boleine by partition of Land." The site was in the s.e. part of the Town, near the principal road from London; and a statue of the founder or some eminent benefactor, dug up there, is still preserved in the church.

In 1840, some carved stones and part of the foundations were discovered at a few feet below the surface of the site; and one window nearly entire, which corresponded with the architecture of the period of the original building, circ. 1387.⁵

Dr. London, one of the visitors of monasteries, writing to Thomas Lord Cromwell, described the Grey Friars, at the time of his visitation, as "very poor and in debt, their ornaments very coarse, and little household stuff."

The account of the surrender is,

"Forasmooche as wee, the Warden and officers of the house of Saynte Francis of Aylesburie, comonly call'd the Grey Freers, in Aylesburie, in the countie of Buckingham, do profoundly consider, that the perfection of Christian livinge dothe notte consist in dome cerimonies, waringe of a grei coote, disgesinge ourself after straunge fassions, dokyng, & bekyng, in gurdyng ourselves wyth a gurdle, full of knotts, and other like papistical cerimonies, wherein wee have ben moost principally practised & mislet in times paste, butt the verie true waye to please Godd, & to live a true Christen man, withoute all ypocrisie & fayned dissimulation, is sincerely declarid unto us by our Master Christe, his evangelists & apostolls, being mynded hereafter to folowe the same, conforming ourselfe unto the will & pleasure of our Supreme Hedde under Godd in erthe, the Kynges Majestie, & notte to folowe henceforth the supersticious tradicions of oni forincciall potentat or poore: with mutual assent & consent do submit ourselves into the merci of our saide Soverayne Lorde, & wyth like mutual assent & consent do surrendre & yelde up into the hands of the same, all our saide howse of Ste. Francis in Aillesburie, commonly callid the Grey Freers, with all lands, tenements, &c. and most humbly beseeching his moost noble grace to dispose of us, & of the same, as best shall stonde wyth his most gracious pleasure; & further freely to graunte unto every on of us his licence, under wretynge and seccalle, to change or abyttis into secular fassion, and to receive such manner of livinge as other secular prists comonly be preferred into. And we all faithfully shall pray unto Al-

¹ Laici verò barbas non radant sed eas crescere modestè permittant. Monast. Angl. vol. vi. p. 1561.

² Leland's Collect. vol. ii. p. 311.

³ Itinerar. vol. iv. f. 192, Dugd. Monast. Anglie vol. vi. p. 309, and 1616.

⁴ Quod Jacobus Comes D'Ormond possit fundare *Domum fratrum Minorum* apud Aylesbury. Rot. Pat. 10. Ric. 2. p. 2. m. 6. Cal. p. 215.

⁵ From information obligingly communicated to the writer by Mr. Thomas Dell, of Aylesbury.

mightie Godde longe to preserve his most noble Grace wyth increase of moch felicitie and honor; & in witness of all & singular the premises, wee the said warden & covent of the Grey Freers in Aylesburie, to these presents have putt our covent seall the first day of October, in the thirtieth yere of the rayne of our most Soverayne Lord King Henry the Eighth. Per me Henricum Martyne, Gardianum."¹

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII. a short account of its possessions may be found.²

In Dr. London's letter (dated 29 Oct. 30 Hen. VIII.) he states that he sold the glass windows, ornaments, and utensils, and left the house whole, only defacing the church there, which was "well covered with lead, and a good new roof."³

The Convent being surrendered to the Commissioners, the King, in the same year, for the good and faithful services performed by John Josselyn, granted to the said John and Anne his wife all that tenement or messuage, with all lands belonging thereto, in the parish of Aylesbury and Lordship of Walton, then in the King's hands, by reason of the dissolution of the monastery of Grey Friars in Aylesbury, to hold to John Palmer and Anne his wife for life, and to the survivor, by fealty only, and the rent "of one red rose annually on St. John Baptists' day, to be paid if askt for."⁴

In 1540 (32 Hen. VIII.) the King, for 729*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* paid into the Exchequer (for the following and other lands) granted to John Baldwyn, all that house and site of the Grey Friars in Aylesbury, with the appurtenances, a close of six acres, a pond called the Mote, and all waters and ponds in the said close; a cottage and garden, close of pasture of four acres, &c. and all waters, &c. a close of pasture of two acres near the Broke, another of pasture or meadow of two acres, a meadow of two acres, and eleven gardens, cum-pert. in Aylesbury, and two acres of land there, and a garden and all rents whatsoever, parcel of the possessions of the said House of Grey Friars, to hold, &c.⁵

THE FRATERNITY OR BROTHERHOOD OF THE TOWN OF AYLESBURY,

sometimes called a Chantry, was founded in the reign of Henry VI. by John Singleton, Esq. John Baldwin the elder, and John Baldwin the younger, inhabitants of Aylesbury, under a licence dated 10 Dec. 3 Hen. VI. and being dissolved on the abolition of chantries,⁶ their estates came to the Crown.

Their lands here being returned of the clear annual value of 23*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, William Bell and Robert Ellys, Clerks, incumbents, who received stipends in 1553, of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each per ann. but had "no other living."⁷

¹ In another account, the names of William May, Vice Gardianum, and others, were added.

² *Domus Conventis Fratrum Minor' infra Villam de Aylesbury: ubi Edward' Ryly est Gardianus.* Valet in Tempal' in com. Buck. AYLESBURY vill'

	£.	s.	d.
Val' in redd.' & firmis ibm p annu	iiiij	vij	vij
D' quibs. = Reps' Annuati' exeunt' scil't in Tempal' Resolucon redd'			
Et in redd' resol' comiti Wiltes p terr' pdcis p annu		xxij	ij
Et in reddu resol' abbi de Nottleu p certis terr' pdcis p annu		ij	
Sm ^a deducorum pr	£ —	xxv	ij
Et sic valet clare p annu		lxij	v
Inde p x' ma pte dno Regi debit		vj	ij

[vol. iv. p. 248.]

³ MSS. Willis, F. 44, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. and Monast. Anglic. p. 1509. Also Willis's Hist. of Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 38, 39.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. Test. 4 Dec.

⁵ Ibid. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 8 Apl. Repert. Orig. MS. vol. iii. f. 170. in Mus. Brit. also Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1509.

⁶ Stat. 37 Hen. VIII. c. 4, and 1 Ed. VI. c. 14. [This was afterwards the seat of the Pakingtons till the civil war, during which it received so much injury from the Parliamentary garrison, that it was never afterwards inhabited by the family.]

⁷ Signed Tho. Edge, Deputy, and Geo. Giffard, Supervisor, Dom. Regis.

The site of the building is pointed out in a subsequent grant of King Edward VI. in 1549. The whole of the consideration-money paid was 82*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* for a message or tenement called the Brother-House in Alesbury, next the church yard, with its appurtenances, parcel of the possessions of the late guild or fraternity of Alesbury; also a cottage there adjoining; a meadow called Castle Mead with its appurtenances, in the occupation of Robert Woodleff, parcel of the same guild, to hold of the King by fealty only, in free soccage, not in capite, by Edward Warner and John Gosnold, their heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Honour of Eye, in the county of Suffolk.¹ The King likewise granted in the same year (for a valuable consideration) to Sylvester Taverner, his heirs and assigns, one close with its appurtenances in the occupation of the heirs of Christopher Hall, in the end of the town of Aylesbury, parcel of the lands of the Fraternity of Aylesbury, to hold in free soccage, not in capite,² with other lands in Berton of the same Fraternity.³ The King also granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton, of London, gen. a message or tenement in Walton, in the occupation of Agnes Swift, late belonging to the Fraternity of Aylesbury, to hold the same in capite.⁴ And likewise to John Wright and Thomas Holmes, of London, gen. lands, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments, in the occupation of Hugh Harris, in Aylesbury, part of the possessions of the same brotherhood, being parcel of the Hundred of Aylesbury; as also lands in Rowesham in Wingrave, in the occupation of Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. late belonging to the Fraternity, and formerly to the Chantry of St. John in Aylesbury, and in the occupation of Richard Foyes.⁵

Stevens⁶ supposes that this monastery of St. Francis, being one of the five more modern foundations, was probably included with Bedford monastery under the wardenship of a religious house of the same order at Oxford, whose rule was to observe obedience to the See of Rome, to make a vow of chastity, to distribute upon their entrance into the Order the whole of their goods amongst the poor: the habit of probation was to consist of two tunicks (without a hood), a girdle, breeches, and cloak to the waiste; at the end of one year to be received to obedience, promising never to forsake the order afterwards, to have a tunick *with* a hood, and if necessary, "to be shod;" all the brothers to wear mean habits, which they might "*blessedly* mend with sacks and other pieces," but not to censure other men on account of their "*gay* garments, delicate meats, and drinks;" the priests to perform divine offices, except the psalter, out of which they might have breviaries; the lay-brothers to say twenty-five pater nosters for their matins, five for their lauds, for *prima*, *terce*, the *6th* hour, and *none*, seven for each, for *vespers* twelve, for *complin* seven; and to pray for the dead. To fast from All Saints until the Nativity; voluntarily from Epiphany, for forty days, but certainly till the Resurrection; at other times on Friday only, unless in cases of manifest necessity. They were exhorted to be "meek, peaceable, modest, mild, and humble;" not to ride, unless in cases of necessity and infirmity; enjoined on no account to receive money; those to whom "the Lord gave the grace of working," to work faithfully and devoutly, so that banishing "idleness, which is an enemy to the soul, they do not extinguish the holy spirit of prayer and devotion, to which all other temporal things are to be subservient." For their hire and labour they were to receive "necessaries for the body for themselves and their brethren, always excepting money," being constantly "followers of most holy poverty;" that they were not to make any thing their own, "house nor place," but go "confidently to beg alms like pilgrims and strangers in the world, serving the Lord with poverty and humility." They were not to preach in the diocese of any Bishop when

¹ Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. VI. Test. 15 Feb.

² Ibid. Test. 29 Jul.

³ See BERTON.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. VI. Test. 27 Apr.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Hist. of Monastic Orders, vol. ii. This seems very probable; and the ecclesiastical connexion of Aylesbury, &c. with Thame, is still continued, the Commissary still including in his spiritual jurisdiction Thame, with Aylesbury, Berton, &c.

forbidden by him : and when allowed to preach, that it should be with " short discourse," to visit and admonish their brethren humbly, and that " the ministers be servants to all the brothers," taking heed (the brothers) " of all pride, vain-glory, envy, covetousness, worldly care and solicitude, detraction and muttering," and that those who had not learning, should " *not run to get literature,*" but " to pray for a pure heart, to be humble and patient in persecution and sickness, and to love those who persecute, reprove, and correct them ;" " to avoid suspicious company, or familiarity with women," " not to go into the monasteries of nuns without apostolical licence," nor to " become gossips of men or women, lest upon this account there arise scandal," to the end that they might be " established in the Catholic faith, and observe poverty and the Holy Gospel."¹

In 1553, the King granted to Edw. Cowper, Clk. and Valentine Fayrwether, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, certain lands, late of Richard Nassh, in the occupation of John Bryckett, in Aylesbury ; also lands in Walton, in the occupation of John Collins and Chphr. Wogen ; two parcels of meadow, cum pert. at Hendon (Heydon) Hill, one acre in Wilcott's, lands, meadows, and hereditaments in the occupation of Richard Collingbourne ; one garden in Castle Fee in Aylesbury, in the occupation of Richard Bassett ; a meadow, in the occupation of William Harding, afterwards of Robert Woodleff ; a messuage, called the Plough, in the occupation of Walter Oliff, all late belonging to the fraternity of the *Blessed Mary* ; and rents of 6*d.* and services out of a barn, *besides the Temple*, in the occupation of William Adkyns ; messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, &c. in the occupation of Elstowe ; rent of 4*d.* with services out of a garden abutting on the church-yard, in the occupation of Tho. Spede ; rent of 6*d.* and services out of one barn, in occupation of Will. Hales ;² messuages, tenements, &c. in occupation of Rich. Ballard, all in Aylesbury, late belonging to the same fraternity, to hold *inter al.* as of the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free soccage, not in capite.³

In the same year the King granted to William Sackville, Esq. of the king's household, and Eleanor his wife, certain tenements, &c. between little and bridge, in Aylesbury, in the occupation of John Woodleffe ; lands, &c. in the occupation of John Bryckett ; a tenement and its appurtenances in the occupation of William Gibbett ; a *triangular messuage* or tenement, called *the Old Gaole*, in Aylesbury, in the occupation of Richard Fryer, also to the said brotherhood late belonging, to hold to the said William Sackville and Eleanor his wife, and John Dudley, and the heirs and assigns of Sackville, in free soccage, &c.⁴

In 1554, Queen Mary granted to William Walton, of Shapwyke, co. Somerset, and Jeremy Hally, of London, *gen. int. al.* the yearly rent of 2*d.* and services, parcel of the possessions of the fraternity of Aylesbury, issuant out of the " Crowne, in Aylesbury ;" a rent of 2*d.* out of another messuage formerly in the occupation of the Lord Baldwin ; a rent of 8*d.* out of a garden next the church end, in the occupation of the heirs of the Lord Baldwin ; a meadow, called St. John's mead, in the fields of Aylesbury, in the occupation of Thomas Mundy ; a tenement in the occupation of Richard Noble, next " Pagington Barnes," in Aylesbury, to hold in free soccage to them, their heirs and assigns for ever.⁵

In 1571, Queen Elizabeth granted to Richard Hill, of Heybridge, co. Essex, and William James, of London, *gen.* a tenement, *cum pert.* in Aylesbury, given for maintenance of the Guild of the Blessed Mary there, and in the occupation of Roger Pyme ; and another messuage there, sometime Bassett's, in the occupation of John Newers, belonging to the same ; to hold in fee farm for ever at 4*d.* rent.⁶

¹ Stevens's Continuation, vol. i. p. 90, and Monast. Anglie, vol. vi. p. 1565.

² A piece of ground close to the town is still called *Hale Legs*.

⁴ *Ibid.* Test. 24 May.

⁵ *Ibid.* 2 Mar. Test. 23 Jul.

³ Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. VI. Test. 11 May.

⁶ *Ibid.* 14 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

In 1577, the Queen granted to John Farnham, Esq. *int. al.* a ruinous tenement in Aylesbury, late in the occupation of Humph. Layne, then of Barlow, near the Market Place, between Verney's tenement, then David Williams's, and a tenement called Paved-Hall, alias *le George*, a close near the Crown Inn, one acre in the occupation of Henry Eglington, then of Richard Cockeman, parcel of the possessions of the late Fraternity of the Blessed Mary, in Aylesbury.¹

In 1585, the Queen, for the good services of John Mersh, Esq. deceased, and at the request of Alice, his widow, demised to Charles Bagchott and Bartholomew Yardley, gen. their heirs and assigns for ever, *int. al.* a messuage and 15 ac. of land in Walton, in the occupation of And. Johnson, alias Fysher, at 6s. 8d. pr. an. rent, by fealty in free soccage.²

In 1590, the Queen granted to John Fish and John Clarke, *inter al.* a cottage in Church-lane, at the annual rent of 1s. to hold the same by fealty.³

In the same year, the Queen, on the surrender of certain lands by Walter Coppinger and Thomas Butler, granted in exchange and satisfaction for the same, *inter al.* a cottage in *Castle-street*, Aylesbury, in the occupation of John Hance.⁴

THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL

adjoins the south side of the chancel, originally communicating with it by a door under a pointed arch, still remaining in the wall, it being probably a small chapel or oratory superadded to the old building : two windows on its south side, and a larger at the east end, being correspondent in form with those introduced into the church, when the improved Gothic architecture superseded the ruder structures of our Saxon ancestors. This apartment is appropriated for the upper class of scholars, who are instructed in the Latin classics by the head master ; the boys of the lower forms being taught English reading, writing, and arithmetic, by the under-master, in a much more commodious building on the south side of the church-yard, between the two houses erected in 1718 for the masters. The entrance to the Latin School is by a small bracket arched door-way, near the church-porch, and the roof is similar to that of the rest of the edifice. This school is reported to have been originally founded by Sir Henry Lee, Knt. of *Quarendon*, and Ditchley, co. Oxon. ; but the writings relative to property settled upon it are said to have been lost, and no exact account has been discovered of its early state. At the beginning of the last century, the value of the endowment was only about 8*l.* per ann. when in 1714, Mr. Henry Phillips⁵ bequeathed 5000*l.* for the augmentation of Sir Henry Lee's benefaction.⁶ The School was

¹ Rot. Pat. 20 Eliz. Test. 2 Sept.

² Ibid. 29 Eliz. Test. 28 Sept.

³ Ibid. 33 Eliz. Test. 15 Feb.

⁴ Ibid. Test. 4 Mar.

⁵ *Many of this family occur in the parish register, e. g. " William Phillips, buried 17 Nov. 1575 ; Matthew, son of Henry Phillips, Gent. borne 17 Aug. 1646 ; William, son of Henry Phillips, Gent. borne 4th Nov. 1652 ; " and the name of Henry Phillips occurs as one of three Justices of the Peace, before whom John Jordan was sworn in as Registrar, and to have the keeping of the register-books of Aylesbury, 23rd Sept. 1653.*

⁶ In his Will, dated 29 Sept. 1714, Henry Phillips, described as of London, Gent. directed his interment in the chancel of Aylesbury Church, as near as might be to the place where his late father, Henry Phillips, was buried : bequeathed legacies to his sister Anne Phillips, widow of his late brother Samuel Phillips ; to his cousin Nathaniel Meade, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq. if living at the time of his decease, or to any child or children of him then surviving (in case of his previous decease), to his *kinswoman*, Mary Monk, widow, and every of her children by her *first* husband, John Boughton, then living, and to such of the *eight* grandchildren of the said Mary Monk then surviving, males and females, so soon as the males should attain the age of twenty-one respectively, with the interest and profits reserved thereupon, and not previously expended on their education and maintenance ; small legacies to Mr. Thomas Fell, attorney-at-law, and John Fell, called servant to the testator's cousin, Nathaniel Meade ; also to Mr. John Barnard, linen-draper, living at the sign of the Ship in Fenchurch-street, and his brother Thomas Barnard ; to Charles Mytton (testator's landlord), and Rebecca his then wife, Mary Mytton, Thomas, Robert, and Anne, children of the aforesaid Charles, if living at his decease, to every covenant servant and hired servant in the family wherein he should lodge or reside at the time of his death, three guineas : to

opened 3rd Oct. 1720, providing instruction for 15 boys in Latin, and 135 in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the English school.¹ The boys are admitted at six years of age, and the vacancies filled up in rotation by others whose names have priority in a list kept by the head master, under the direction of the trustees. Owen's Latin Grammar, and the Eton Greek Grammar, with the usual classics, were formerly the preliminary books in use here. In the English school are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the requisite books, stationery, &c. provided. The salary of the masters has varied from 100*l.* per ann. to 170*l.* exclusive of a house for each; and the respective masters are permitted to teach private pupils for their own benefit. Eleven trustees were elected in pursuance of the will of Mr. Phillips, the second founder, and since increased by the election of new trustees, chiefly chosen from the neighbouring gentry.²

the President, Treasurer, and Governors of the Workhouse in Bishopsgate-street, 50*l.* for the benefit of poor children maintained in that house; to the poor of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, co. Middlesex, 10*l.*; to the use of the poor of Aylesbury, 40*l.* to be paid to the Churchwardens at four several payments, the first within five days after his interment, and the residue respectively after intervals of one year from each several payment, to be distributed amongst twenty of the most ancient poor and necessitous inhabitants of the parish, by ten shillings each; to Eliz. Bowman, daughter of Sarah Bowman, living in Ratcliff, near the schoolhouse, 200*l.* for her great care and pains in attending the testator oft times when he had been ill; to Mrs. Mary Frith, 200*l.*; and to his cousins, Matthew Meade, Robert, Francis, Joane, Sarah, Rebecca, and Mary Meade (the brothers and sisters of William and John Meade, his executors), or such of them as should be living at his decease, 50*l.* each; bequeaths to his said cousins, Mr. William and Mr. John Meade, upon special trust, 5000*l.* to purchase lands of inheritance in fee-simple in the county of Bucks, or as near to the same as conveniently may be, settled upon trustees in succession, for the enlargement of and provision for the Free-school in Aylesbury, for teaching and instructing so many of the poor boys of Aylesbury and Walton as his said trustees, or the survivor of them, shall nominate, and to provide for them sufficient books and other necessities for that purpose (and in case of deficiency of poor boys of Aylesbury and Walton fit to be admitted, of other poor boys of the next parishes), to be instructed in Latin, Writing, Arithmetic, and Accounts, so as to be fit to goe and be apprentices to good trades; but if such endowment should not take place, then the legacy of 5000*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land in or near Aylesbury, for building twenty almshouses for ten poor old men and ten poor old women of Aylesbury and Walton, constituting his said cousins, William Meade of Aylesbury, and John Meade citizen of London, executors. [From a MS. in the possession of Mr. Jasper Jackson of Aylesbury, 24 July 1822. Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.]

¹ In some returns the numbers are differently stated; and from 1814 to 1839 the number of boys in the Latin school was 20, and in the English department 120. [From information by Mr. H. Heyward, the master.]

² TRUSTEES under the will of Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley, co. Oxon :

Rev. Isaac Lodington.
Paul Heywood, Gent.

William Church, Gent.
Joseph Bell, Gent.

Trustees appointed by the High Court of Chancery in 1717, under the will of Mr. Phillips :

Fra. Tyringham, Esq.
Ric. Lambourne, Esq.
Tho. Ingoldsby, Esq.
William James, Gent.
William Collett, Gent.
Edward Martyn, Gent.

John Neale, Gent.
William Mead, Esq. (surviv^r exec^r of Mr. Phillips. He died March 1726.)
Rich. Abell, Esq.
Tho. Goodson, Gent.

The following Trustees, since elected :

1727. Matthew Raper, Esq.
1730. Robert Kipping, Gent.
1735. Benj^m Burfoughs, Esq.
1736. { Rich. Sherbrook, Esq.
 { Henry Geary, Gent.
1737. William Williams, Gent.
1739. Tho. Welch, Gent.
1740. Paul Heywood, Esq.

1743. Tho. Edwards, Gent.
1745. Robert Hampden, Esq.
1746. Henry Lovibond, Esq. of Oving.
1747. John Rivett, Esq. of Chequers.
1748. John Wilkes, Esq. of Aylesbury.
1754. { Coulson Scottowe, Esq. of Chesham.
 { John Vanhattem, Esq. of Dinton.
1755. Charles Lowndes, Esq. of Chesham.

THE MASTERS OF THE SCHOOL

seem at first to have been the Vicars or Curates of Aylesbury :

OBADIAH DUMEA, 1678.

John Higgins, 1680.

John Stine, Curate, 1681.

Ralph Gladman, 1692.

Decimus Reynolds, A.M. Vicar.¹

They have been since more accurately preserved :

1725. *Mason*.

1744. *John Stephens*, D.D. Lecturer.

1770. *Rev. William Pugh*, A.B. Curate.²

1774. *William Stockins*, A.M. He was a native of Aylesbury, descended from reputable parents in an humble station, and having received grammatical instruction in this school, became a clerk or book-keeper to Mr. Rogers, carrier of Aylesbury, was subsequently assistant to his immediate predecessor in the school, and admitted of Jesus Coll. Oxon, A.B. 1780, and Curate of Aylesbury.

He resigned the Curacy after a short time, but residing in the Vicarage-House during many years, instructed private pupils, and acquired their esteem by his almost paternal solicitude for their improvement. He was also Vicar of Stone,³ and Domestic Chaplain to Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell House, whose younger son, George Lee (afterwards Baronet),⁴ received instruction under this "amiable and excellent teacher."⁵ He was likewise a Surrogate in the Archdeaconry, and during about half a century, Treasurer and Secretary to the

1755. *John Grubb*, junr. Esq. of Horsendon.

1760. *Rich. Hopkins*, Esq. of Oving.

1763. { Right. Hon. Richard Lord Viscount Say and Sele,
of Doddershall.

{ Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell.

1766. { Right Hon. Robert Lord Trevor, of Great Hampden.
Rev. David Price.

1769. *William Lowndes*, Esq. of Winslow.

1770. Right Hon. Robert Lord Visc. Hampden, of Great Hampden.

1776. The Hon. Thomas Hampden (afterwards Lord Visc. Hampden) of Bromham, co. Beds.

1780. Sir John Russell, Bart. of Chequers.

1781. Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. of West-Wycombe.

1783. { Right Hon. Philip Earl of Chesterfield, of Eythorpe.
Rev. Edward Stone, of Horsendon.

1784. *William Lowndes Selby*, Esq. of Winslow.

1785. *Rev. James Gerard*, D.D. of Risborough.

{ Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart. of Liscombe.

1788. { Right Hon. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish
(afterwards Earl of Burlington), of Latimers.

1789. *Gerard Lake*, Esq. (afterwards Lord Viscount Lake), of Aston-Clinton.

1794. *Thomas Green*, Esq. of Whitechurch.

1795. Most Hon. Wm. Hen. Cavendish, Marquess of Titchfield (afterwards Duke of Portland), of Bulstrode.

1798. Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. of Halton.

1803. Sir George Russell, Bart. of Chequers.

1804. *William Lowndes*, Esq. of Whaddon Hall.

1805. *Rev. Hen. Jerome de Salis*, D.D. (afterwards Count de Salis), Vicar of Wing.

1808. *Robert Greenhill*, Esq. (afterwards Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, Bart.) of Chequers.

1812. { The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Scott,
Duke of Portland, of Bulstrode.

{ Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. of Shardeloes.

1813. { Rev. Henry Stephen Milner, D.D. Rector of Dunton.
George Rowland Minshull, Esq. of Aston-Clinton.

1815. *Philip Duncombe Pouncefoot Duncombe*, Esq.

1817. *Rev. John Tyrwhitt Drake*, LL.B. Rect. of Horsendon.

1821. *Matthew Raper*, Esq. of Wendover.

1826. { Rev. Tho. Pennant, A.M. of Weston-Turville.
William Selby Lowndes, Esq. of Whaddon Hall.

1830. *James Dupre*, Esq. of Wilton Park, in Beaconsfield.

1837. { Tho. Dorian, jun. Esq.
Hon. Cha. Compton Cavendish of Latimers.

{ William Selby Lowndes, jun. Esq. of Whaddon.

1838. { Philip Thomas-Herbert Wykeham, Esq. of Tythorpe,
in Kingsey.

¹ See page 45. He was tenth son of the Bishop of Lincoln, but the date of his institution is not ascertained.

² Also Vicar of Tottenhoe, co. Beds, and was Author of a Sermon preached at the Summer Assizes for Bucks, held at Buckingham 1765, dedicated to the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury before whom it was delivered, and published at their request.

³ See STONE.

⁴ See GRENON-UNDERWOOD, in vol. i. p. 259; also HARTWELL, STONE, BEAUCHAMPTON, and WATER-STRATFORD.

⁵ To whom one of his pupils applied the words of an eloquent orator, "Magistrum aliquando meum, quem adeo ut parentem sum veneratus cui quidem plus unquam cæteris omnibus me debere in profiteri palam essem ingrattissimus," [*Journey into South Wales*, p. 429, Lond. 1802.] and who is still living to defend their appropriation.

Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in Bucks; and upon quitting that office, he received the following letter:

To the Reverend William Stockins.

DEAR SIR—We beg leave to acquaint you, at the request and in the name of the Clergy of the County of Bucks, with the satisfaction they feel in presenting you (in testimony of their gratitude and respect for your long and unwearied exertions as the Treasurer of the Clergy Charity of that County) with a Piece of Plate, the Silver Ink-stand accompanying this note. An Inscription expressive of their sentiments on the occasion is engraved upon it, but it is still more deeply engraved upon their hearts; for the important services you have rendered the Charity have long entitled you to their warmest thanks, and the recollection of them can never be removed from their minds. In this feeling we hope you will allow us to join our most cordial concurrence, and to assure you how much we are, in common with our brethren, dear Sir, most sincerely your's,

CHARLES TURNER, Vicar of Wendover.

BASIL WOODD, Rector of Drayton-Beauchamp.

Secretaries to the Aylesbury District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Aylesbury, March 26, 1823.

The inscription on the Ink-stand was:

“A Tribute of grateful respect from the Clergy of the County of Bucks to the Rev. WILLIAM STOCKINS, A.M. for his important services during forty-seven years as Treasurer of the Clergy Charity of that County. Presented A.D. MDCCCXXIII.”

The Answer.

To the Rev. CHARLES TURNER and the Rev. BASIL WOODD.

GENTLEMEN—Permit me to request that you will accept, and communicate to the rest of the Clergy of the County of Bucks, my warmest Thanks for the very elegant and valuable present of a Silver Ink-stand, and for the very kind sentiments expressed in the inscription engraved upon it,

and in the letter accompanying it, respecting my services as the Treasurer of the Clergy Charity of that County. The obliging manner in which those services have been so frequently mentioned by the friends of the Institution has afforded me much satisfaction. The present respectful and affectionate mark of the kind partiality of my Brethren has made a very deep impression on my mind, and will ever be remembered with the greatest pleasure and the sincerest gratitude. My particular acknowledgments are due to you, Gentlemen, personally, for your zeal in promoting a measure so gratifying to me. I am, dear Sirs, your much obliged and obedient servant,

Aylesbury, April 2, 1823.

WILLIAM STOCKINS.

He resigned the school, and

John Rawbone, Clk. Curate of Aylesbury, and another native of the town, was appointed in 1806. He had been educated here under his predecessor, but died in 1813, and the latter was re-appointed; but again retired in 1817, and was buried in the church-yard, where an ordinary grave-stone is inscribed with his name.¹

Charles Robert Ashfield, A.B. was appointed in 1817. He was the son of Charles Ashfield, A.M. Vicar of Stewkley, and one of the Justices of the Peace for Bucks. In 1821 he was instituted to the Rectory of Doddington, co. Somerset, on the presentation of the Most Honourable Richard Marquess of Buckingham (afterwards Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.), and in October appointed Chaplain to the County Gaol in Aylesbury; but resigned this school in 1820, and was succeeded by

Richard B. Perkins, A. M. sometime of Lincoln Coll. Oxon, afterwards of Ch. Ch. Vicar of Wotton-Under-edge, co. Gloucester, Curate of *Linslade* and *Cublington*; who, resigning the school, was succeeded by

John Grant Lawford, Clk. in 1837, who retired in 1840 in favour of his successor,

The Reverend F. Cox, who is the present Master.

ENGLISH AND WRITING-MASTERS.

1720. Francis North

John Boughton, Usher.

1727. James Neale.

1744. Robert Neale.

1766. Robert Neale.

1777. John Hilliard.

William Hickman.

1783. . . . Freeman.

. . . . Plume.

1791. William Wynne, 2nd Usher.

1797. Tho. De Fraine, Usher.

1814. Henry Heyward, Master.²

1822. John Bettesworth.

DISSENTING CONGREGATIONS.

Besides the Parish Church, are the following places of public worship in Aylesbury:

A Meeting-House of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Green-End, capable of containing about 200 persons; with two tenements adjacent, vested in trustees.

¹ Page 56.

² To whom the writer of this work embraces this opportunity of recording his obligations, for many kind communications connected with the Parochial History of Aylesbury.

A *Meeting-House for Baptists*, in Baker's-Lane, accommodating about 100 persons, but connected with or dependent upon another at Ford, in the parish of Dinton.

The *New Baptist Meeting-House*, in Walton-street, capable of containing about 200.

A *Meeting-House for Presbyterians*, in Hale-Leys, built in 1807, and enlarged in 1818, so as to accommodate about 300 persons. The small congregation belonging to this place had been previously under the direction of the Reverend John Harris of Aylesbury, who was the son of a respectable tradesman in London, and descended from persons of good repute amongst the Dissenters. He received in the Homerton Academy, instruction preparatory to entering upon the ministerial office, and 22nd Oct. 1777 was ordained at Aylesbury to be Pastor of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters there. He lived in intimacy with Mortimer, an eminent Artist, who resided here, of whose life he wrote a Memoir; and died 1st Dec. 1829, æt. 76, in Wilming-ton-square, London, having many years retired from his ministry, and maintaining throughout his whole life a singularly amiable character for humility, simplicity, suavity of manners, kind and charitable feelings, and unostentatious piety;¹ and it may with truth be added, sincerely respected by his neighbours and acquaintance, Churchmen as well as Dissenters. He was succeeded in his ministry in Hale Ley's Chapel, by the Rev. William Gunn, who professes the principles of the Independents.²

A *Meeting-House for Wesleyan Methodists* was erected in Castle-street, circ. 1799, and has been since enlarged so as to accommodate a congregation of about 250 persons.

MANOR OF WALTON.

The lands of Walton having been chiefly possessed by those who had possessions in Aylesbury, few records of very ancient date have been found descriptive of its early condition. It has always been reputed a Manor, and occurs in the Fine Rolls of Henry III. a fine being passed in 1222 between Isabel, formerly wife of Robert de Walton (juxta Ailesbury), and Walter de Stokes (Stoke-Mandevill), of lands in Walton, the dower of Isabel.³ In another, of messuages and lands in Walton between William de Stokes and Elias, son of Nicholas de Walton, which William granted to Elias for life; and another in the same year between Elias *The Draper* of Eilesbury and Jordan de Hertwell, and Alice his wife, of messuages and lands in Walton, the right of Elias.⁴ In 1302, Elias Audlaf of Walton, and

¹ Gent. Mag. vol. xcix. p. ii. p. 565.

² *Mary Cockman*, of Aylesbury, spinster, by her Will dated 22 March 1733, devised to Thomas Sheen the elder, John Wilson, Jacob Dell, and William Williams, their exrs. admors. and assigns a close called *Saines-Leys Close*, in this parish, containing 13 ac. a piece of arable land called *The Gallows Piece*, in the Gallows-field, in this parish (near the road leading to Bicester), for 99 years, without impeachment of waste, upon trust; that the said trustees, &c. should, during that term, apply all the monies arising from the rents, &c. of the premises in the following manner, viz.: 5*l.* p. ann. to the Rev. James Throgmorton, then minister, or any other succeeding minister of the Presbyterian or Independent persuasion exercising the ministerial office in Aylesbury, on St. Thomas's and St. John's Days, by equal portions; and the further sum of 5*l.* p. ann. to such poor people of Aylesbury as the trustees should think to have most need thereof, on or before the 25 of December yearly; and the residue of said yearly profits (their reasonable charges being first deducted) to be annually paid to William James, her nephew, and his heirs and assigns for ever, to whom she devised the premises after the expiration of the aforesaid term. Mary Cockman died 13 Jan. 1734-5, and the charity dependent upon the trust expired 10 Jan. 1834. A piece of meadow land about 15 ac. belonging to Tho. Dell, Esq. situated near Dawney's nursery-grounds (now the site of the Infirmary), is subject to the above-mentioned trusts. No Congregation of Presbyterians remains at Aylesbury (1840); but the Independents assemble in Hale-Leys Meeting-house; the Minister, Mr. William Gunn, still receiving 5*l.* p. ann. at Christmas from Mr. Tho. Dell and Mr. John Rolls, and also 5*l.* which is expended by him in the purchase of coal, and is distributed at Christmas to poor persons, principally Dissenters, selected by him, in shares of from 1 cwt. to 2½ cwt. according to their families, the objects of this bounty being changed every year.

³ Rot. Fin. 7 Hen. III.

⁴ Ibid. 56 Hen. III.

Isabel his wife, and John son of William *Caperun* de Aylesbury, and Margery his wife, passed a fine of messuages, lands, and meadow in Walton, as the right of Elias Audlaf.¹ In 1332 a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Aylesbury, Walton, and Whaddon, was passed, by which Robert, son of Richard le Ward, granted to Richard le Ward, and Basilea his wife, that estate for life.² The family of Stonor is mentioned also in deeds of early date as having held lands in Aylesbury, Walton, Burcote in Wing, Huccote (Hulcott), Caldecot, Bedgrove in Weston-Turville, nearly contiguous to Walton, and Hartwell; and John de Stonore, and Richard his son, are specifically mentioned in a fine with Gilbert Poygnaunt, and Joane his wife, and Joane daughter of Robert Fitz-Simond, in a conveyance of such property in the reign of Edward II.;³ and it is presumed that their descendants continued to hold some of the inheritance long afterwards, for Gilbert de Stonor was found by an inquisition to have died seised of a manor in Aylesbury, Walton, and Stoke-Mandeville, in 1415.⁴ In 1461, John Duke of Norfolk also died seised of Walton juxta Aylesbury.⁵ Afterwards, being transferred to the Church, it is recognised as forming part of a Prebend in the Cathedral of Lincoln, called

THE PREBEND OF HEYDOUR, OR HEDOR-CUM-WALTON.

The corps of this Prebend is the impropriation of Arwardburn Deanery and St. Margaret's in Lincoln, with demesnes in *Walton Hamlet*, reputed a Manor, valued in 1554 (26 Hen. VIII.) at 26*l.* per ann. The Prebendary is patron of St. Margaret's and of Heydour Church, co. Lincoln, and his turn for preaching in the Cathedral is on New Year's Day and on the second Sunday after Easter.⁶

PREBENDARIES.

WALTER DE WOTTON, 1308; died in Curiâ Romanâ, and was succeeded by

John de Grandison, presented 1317 by Papal Provision. In 1327 he was advanced to the See of Exeter by a Papal Bull, dated 5 Cal. Sept. and consecrated at Avignon 18 Oct. He died in 1329, but had vacated this stall previously; for

Pigellus de Mariotti di Florence succeeded in 1327, but exchanged in 1334, with

Jeffry Godhycein, on whose death, in the same year,

Jeffry Le Scroop, or Le Stroop, succeeded, and held it in 1343. He died in 1380, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, with an epitaph.⁷

Alan de Stokes held this Prebend in 1387, and exchanged for the Prebend of Lanchester, in Durham Cathedral, with

Richard Mawdeline, admitted 12 Sept. 1393; on whose resignation,

Henry Hamerton succeeded in April 1398, but quitted for the Prebend of Brampton in 1405. He was Rector of Shitlington, co. Beds, and is mentioned among the Prebendaries of Brampton by Willis, as *Hugh Hamerton*, perhaps instead of

Hugh Hanworth, who exchanged Brampton, to which he had been presented 20 July 1404, for this Prebend, in 1405, and quitted Heydour for the Prebend of Fenton, in York Cathedral, in 1407. He was also Canon of Lincoln: died in 1418, and was buried in that church, with a memorial on brass;⁸ his successor being

John Welbourne, collated 10 March, 1407. He had been Archdeacon of Ely from 27 Oct. 1397, and Pre-

¹ Rot. Fin. 31 Ed. I.

² Ibid. 6 Ed. III.

³ Ibid. 19 Ed. II.

⁴ Esc. 3 Hen. V.

⁵ Ibid. 1 Ed. IV.

⁶ Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, p. 267. The inhabitants of the whole Peculiar of Heydour, with Kelby and Culverthorpe, co. Lincoln, prove Wills in the office of the Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and between 1669 and 1782 there were deposited in the registry there, sixty-two Wills. John May Broomhead, *Registrar*. [Diocesan Returns.]

⁷ C. Scroop *Legista jacet hic sub Marmore cista;*

Quem quasi Balista fecit Mors flebilis ista:

Felix Calictris factis & semine fidus,

Sex tibi nunc nides

Christo debotus, cunctis cognomine notus,

Et leniter matris fuit in Uteris homo totus

Post C. ter ac mille simul octogies tuit ille,

Dormit tranquille, Locus est Lincolnia effle.

⁸ *Hic jacet Dominus Hugo Hanworth, Canonicus istius Ecclesie Archidiaconus Sioh, qui obiit septimo die Martii A.D. 1418 ejus anime propitiatur Deus Amen.*

bandary of Fenton, in York Cathedral, but resigned both on taking this Prebend.

Alan Kirketon, 1440, was at his death succeeded by

William Piercy, 1443, who was collated to the Prebend of Driffild in York 16 April 1431. He was also Prebendary of Sarum, and in 1452 Bishop of Carlisle, and died in 1462; but having previously resigned this Prebend, was succeeded by

Christopher Warmington, collated 18 Nov. 1452, recognised as living in 1469; but

John Bell was collated 8 Sept. 1469, and died in 1483, being succeeded by

Henry Ainsworth, B.D. collated 18 Aug. 1483: resigned in 1516.

Richard Mawdesley, B.D. installed 15 June 1516: resigned in the same year,¹ and was succeeded by

Thomas Swayne, 10 March 1516. He exchanged for the Prebend of Corringham,² and was succeeded by

William Frankland, or *Franklyn*, B.D. installed 22 Feb. 1517. If the account of him be correct, he must have been a great pluralist, for he is described as Archdeacon of Durham in 1515, Prebendary of Stillington in York Cathedral 15 Feb. 1525, President of Queen's Coll. Camb. 1526, which he held till 1528, Dean of Windsor 19 Dec. 1536, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Rector of *Chalfont*, Master of St. Giles's Hospital near Durham; all of which that continued in his hands he resigned to King Henry VIII. about 1544;³ but he had certainly vacated this Prebend some years before, for he was succeeded by

Thomas Westby, 20 Nov. 1540, who gave place to

Anthony Bellasis, LL.D. installed 16 Jan. 1543: afterwards Prebendary of Hoveden and Ripon, of exempt jurisdiction in the Diocese of York. In Dec. 1549 he was Prebendary of Knaresborough, with Riccall, in York Cathedral, and at his death was succeeded by

John Marshall, installed 19 Aug. 1552, and being styled *Generosus*, is supposed to have been a layman.⁴

John Richardson, installed 18 Dec. 1562.

John Hitchcock, 13 July 1591.

Roger Parker, S.T.B. installed 12 June 1592. He quitted this for Caistor Prebend, in which he was installed, and in the Archdeaconry of Bedford, 22 April 1598.⁵ He had been installed by proxy Precentor of Lincoln 15 Mar. 1597, in person 11 Sept. 1598: elected Dean of Lincoln 29 Nov. 1613, being then S.T.P. in-

stalled 13 Dec. and held the Prebend of Caistor with the Deanery, until his death in 1629, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, with his effigies on brass, and this inscription:

Memorian ROGERI PARKER,

Ortu Bronsholmensis Comitatus Eboracensis generosi, Sacre Theologiæ Professoris istius Ecclesie primo quidem per annos quatuordecim Præcentoris dignissimi; deinde ad Decanatum meritissime evecti, A.D. 1613. Viri Literarum ac Pietatis studio celeberrimi, orphani Parentis, Mariti viduæ, pauperum Nutricii, bonorum omnium hospitalissimi, sacerdotum speculi, ad omne opus bonum paratissimi; inopum votis olim cumulati, nunc Lacrimis deffendi, Officio & Vitâ simul functi 29 Aug. A.D. 1629, ætatis suæ 71. Consecrat exiguò hoc ære, ad Miraculum sit Monumentum ære perennius, Alicia Parker, marito charissimo viduâ, conjux mæstissima.

Laurence Chaderton, S.T.P. installed 23 May 1598, died in 1640, æt. 103, and was buried in Emanuel College Chapel, Cambridge, of which he was the first Master. He was A.B. 1567, A.M. 1571, First Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College: S.T.B. 1584, D.D. 1613. He was one of the Divines appointed in 1603 to manage the cause of the Puritans in the Conference in the King's Privy-Chamber at Hampton Court 14 Jan. in the presence of James I. to adjust the differences about rites, ceremonies, and church-discipline, but took little part in the debate. He was one of the translators of King James's Bible: and having attained a great age, resigned the Mastership of Emanuel College in 1622, but continued to reside there until his death.⁶

Thomas Linstead, . . . May 1641.

Henry Pight, installed 26 Oct. 1660.

John Hocking, A.M. presented 8 May 1675, on the death of Pight, but not installed.

Isaac Carter, A.M. installed 27 March 1678 on the King's title.

Richard Carrier, A.M. installed 9 Nov. 1687. He was also Prebendary of Peterborough, in the third Stall, 1 June 1696, and died Rector of Orton-Longueville, co. Hunts, where his monument is inscribed:

M. S.

Rev. Viri Rich. Carrier, Eccl. Cath. Peterb. & Lincoln. Præbendarii: qui cum fidelis Pastoris in hac Ecclesiâ 4 annos (plus minus) officio functus esset, Vitæ tædia deposuit, Anno Domini 1704, ætatis 64, Die Augusti 24.

¹ See PREBENDARIES OF AYLESBURY, p. 34.

² Cole's MSS. See also Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. i. p. 259.

³ Qu. If related to John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff, vide p. 34.

⁴ Dyer's History of Cambridge, 1412, p. 352.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ 26 Mar. Le Neve, p. 170.

William Gardiner, LL.B. installed Dec. 1704, on the death of Carrier. He held also the Vicarage of Hambleton, co. Rutland, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and was succeeded by
 *Bernardiston*, D.D. who died in 1778.

Luke Heslop, D.D. collated Aug. 1778. He held this Prebend, with many other ecclesiastical preferments,¹ until his death, 23 June 1825, when he was succeeded by
 by

In the usurpation, upon the spoliation of ecclesiastical property, called resumption, amongst other grants, in 1650, Sir John Wollaston, Knt. and others, Commissioners appointed by Parliament for the sale of the Bishops' lands, granted "to William Meade of London, linen-draper, in consideration of 1223*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* the MANOR of WALTON, a lay fee, with all rents and appurtenances to the same belonging, parcel of the possessions of the late Prebend of Heydor-c-Walton, in the church of Lincoln, which had been demised 25 Mar. 8 Eliz. by the Queen to Christopher Dighton for 99 years:" and the same William Mead,² in co^osoⁿ of 1640*l.* conveyed by indenture 20 Feb. 1653, the MANOR of WALTON aforesaid, to Henry Phillippis, Esq. of Aylesbury, by whom, in 1714, it was settled upon Aylesbury Free Grammar School, and is presumed to be still vested in the trustees of that foundation.

By indenture, dated May 1649, Robert Lee of Great-Missenden, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part; George Gosnold of Beaconsfield, Gent. Christopher Eggleton of Ellesborough, Esq. and Thomas Fryer of Walton, Gent. of the other part, conveyed Rookes Farm in Walton, in the parish of Aylesbury, to the last-mentioned parties, being part of the lands forfeited to or seized by the Parliament.

The total amount of land-tax for the parish of Aylesbury was, in 1826, returned at 575*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* of which 367*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* said to have been exonerated, leaving 207*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.* in charge; but the quota on lands and tenements by duplicate under stat. 38 Geo. III. c. 5, was 574*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* of which the principal estate of

Richard Duke of Buckingham was rated at	£55	5	6
Surveyors of Highways, including the Bedford Charity	25	4	0
William Rickford, Esq.	15	15	0
The Vicar of Aylesbury	12	16	0
The Grand Junction Canal Company	10	10	0
Hickman's Charity Trust	2	16	0
Trustees of the Free Grammar School	1	8	0

£

George Marquess of Buckingham having, by the redemption of land-tax in the neighbouring parish of Hartwell, increased his estate and political influence here, is presumed to have likewise acquired *at the same time* (date not exactly ascertained) some portion of unredeemed land-tax in Aylesbury. The *whole* of the purchase-money amounted to 3866*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* stock in 3 per cent. Consols and reduced Bank Annuities, and these portions being divided into 51 shares of 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* each, or nearly so, for the purpose of making votes for the county, were distributed among the friends or tenants of the family,

¹ See List of Archdeacons of Bucks: also ADSTOCK and FULMER, for numerous particulars, and a catalogue of his Publications.

² This name is in the same instrument and many others differently spelt, with and without the *e* final, a circumstance which has led to great doubts, mistakes, and ambiguity in the various accounts and pedigrees of the family, and renders it very difficult to ascertain the degrees of relationship borne by the Buckinghamshire branch to the celebrated physician, Dr. Richard Mead.

as appears by a printed paper entitled *Land-Tax sold as a Fee-farm Rent* 26 Oct. 1806, and signed SCROPE BERNARD, W. RICKFORD; attested by *Acton Chaplin*, Clerk to the Commissioners for the Redemption of the Land-Tax. The original purchasers were 51, and the amount 105*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* and the sum paid out of the *Hartwell* estate is 8*l.* 18*s.* 10½*d.* half-yearly to the *Lecturer of Aylesbury*.

After the sub-division of the lands of the Baldwins, and the Crown grants of those portions of the Warwick lands which had come to the King by attainder, and of ecclesiastical property which, at the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. sold or otherwise disposed of, or which, by forced purchases or exchanges he had acquired, divers purchases were made, and especially after the abolition of feudal tenures, by which opulent families acquired possession of estates which, though of considerable extent, are impossible to be minutely described in the topographical history of a county.

The family of Dell, among many others, became considerable owners of lands in Walton, which are still enjoyed by their descendants: and it is hoped that they will pardon any apparent neglect in setting forth the following Pedigree, as, under all circumstances, the most complete which the writer has been enabled to compile:

PEDIGREE OF DELL OF AYLESBURY AND WALTON.

JOHN DELL, Brewer, of Aylesbury: married Mar. 1752; bur. at Aylesbury.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Tho. Green, and Eliz. Valentine his wife, which Thomas was the son of another Thomas Green by Mary Climson, and he the son of Thomas Green by Mary, dau. of John Stevens, Esq. of Grandborough, by Dorothy Gardner, dau. of Richard Gardner, by Margaret Barker, dau. of Robert Barker of Culworth, co. Northampton, by Mary Danvers, dau. of Will. Danvers, by Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Fiennes, son of Henry Fiennes, Lord Say and Sele (by the dau. of Richard Harcourt, and grandson of Sir William Fiennes, Baron Say and Sele, killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471), and Margaret his wife, who was dau. and hr. of William Wickham, son of Sir Tho. Perrot <i>alias</i> Wickham, maternal grandson of Agnes, wife of William Champneys, and sister of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester: mar. 1752.				
JOHN DELL, b. at Aylesbury, of New Coll. Oxon, 2 Oct. 1776, LL.B. and Fellow Rect. of Weston-Longville, co. Norfolk: ob. at Walton 7 Oct. 1838, at. 83; bur. at Weston-Turville.	MARGARET, dau. of Shrimpton of Aylesbury.	THOMAS DELL of Aylesbury b. 3 May 1760; bur. at Aylesbury.	MARY, dau. of Irons; mar. 22 Feb. 1789; bur. at Aylesbury 6 Oct. 1821.		
JOHN DELL, viv. in London 1840.	1. JOHN DELL, b. 31 Mar. 1790: ob. 27 Nov. 1793; bur. at Aylesbury.	2. THOMAS DELL, b. 24 May 1791; ob. 3 April 1833; bur. at Aylesbury.	= MARIA-SARAH, sole surviv. dau. of John and Edz. Cave Coldicote of Shipston, co. Warwick, b. 17 Nov. 1788; ob. 22 Dec. 1835; bur. at Aylesbury. [Pedig. of Hickman, p. 52.]	3. THOMAS GREEN DELL, b. 17 Feb. 1797; ob. 27 Dec. 1802; bur. at Aylesbury.	ELIZABETH, viv. 1840.
THOMAS DELL, of Aylesbury b. 18 Dec. 1817.	JOHN COLDICOTE DELL, b. 3 Feb. 1819.	WILLIAM DELL, b. 23 Nov. 1820.	ELIZABETH CAVE. MARIA SARAH.		

ASTON-CLINTON,

WITH

ASTON-CHIVERY, ST. LEONARD'S, AND DUNDRIDGE.

Aston, that is East Town (so called to distinguish its relative situation on the verge of the Hundred and County), with *Clinton* superadded, the name of its early possessors, extends about six miles in length, scarcely exceeding one mile in breadth; bounded on the north-east by Buckland, on part of the east by Drayton-Beauchamp and Choulsbury, on the south by Halton and Weston-Turville, and on the west by Aylesbury and Broughton, a hamlet to Bierton. The soil is deep clay, with chalk and limestone, interspersed with flints, especially in the north and east. A small stream, abounding with trout, runs through the village, which might be rendered highly ornamental, but is much neglected. The situation is low, about four miles and an half from Aylesbury, the road from London through Hertfordshire passing north of the church. Aston, with its hamlets, is computed to contain about 2500 acres, of which nearly three-fourths are arable, and the remainder pasture and meadow, with about 250 acres of wood on the south-east.

THE MANOR,

before the Conquest, belonged to Wluuen, a domestic of Edward the Confessor, with power to sell it; and at the Norman Survey was in the possession of Edward of Sarisbury or Salisbury, younger son of Walter d'Evereux, Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, who accompanied Duke William to England, and from him obtained Salisbury in Wiltshire, where his son was born, and thence denominated.

This manor was then valued at 18*l.*; had been estimated only at 10*l.* when Edward de Sarisbury first held it, but in the time of the Confessor at 20*l.* It was taxed as twenty hides of land, and was sufficient for seventeen ploughs. There were nine hides and one virgate in the demesnes, and six ploughs there; and twenty-eight villeins with four bordars, had eleven ploughs, and might have employed one more. There were thirteen servants and one mill, worth five oræ (each oræ computed at eight-pence), pasture for seventeen plough teams, woods for three hundred hogs, and a surplus to purchase iron for the ploughs used in the Lord's demesne.¹

Sir Edward Sarisbury or Salisbury was the King's standard-bearer at the battle of Breunville, in Normandy, in 1119 (20 Hen. I.), and had a son, Walter; but it is not certain that this estate descended to the latter. In the reign of Stephen it was in the hands of William de Clinton,² whose name occurs in the Pipe-rolls of 1139 (5 Steph.), and of Jordan de Clinton in 1164 (11 Hen. II.) In the time of Richard I. it was held by William de Clinton, who in 1193 paid ten marks for seisin of his lands in Eston, held by serjeanty of the King at his coming into England;³ and in 1196 William de St. Mary Church paid 20*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* for the farm of *Eston*, which had belonged to William de Clinton; and the *Hermit of the Wood of Clinton* 7*s.* for one acre of corn and grass, and the tithes which he

¹ Estone. xlii Terra Edwardi Sarisber. In Elesberie Hvñd. ƿ EDWARDUS Sarisb'iensis ten ESTONE. p. xx. hid', se defd'. Tra. ē xvii. caſ. In dño. ix. hidæ 7 i. uirg. 7 ibi sunt. vi. caſ. 7 xxviii. uilli cū. iiii. bord. hñt xl. caſ. 7 adhuc. xii^{ma}. pot' fieri. Ibi. xiii. serui. 7 i. molin' de. v. oris. argenti. pñu. xvii. caſ. Silua. ccc. porc; 7 ferra carucis dñcis. In totis ualent' ual xviii. lib. Qdo recep; x. lib. T.R.E. xx. lib. Hoc ƿ tennit. Wluuen hō regis. E. 7 uendē potuit.— *Lib. Censual.* vol. i.

² Lib. Rub. Seac.

³ Rot. Pip. 5 Ric. I.

held of the gift of Jordan de Eston.¹ From this family of Clinton the place appears to have acquired the name by which it has been ever since known; and many ancient records mention different persons connected with the Clintons and their lands here. In 1202 a fine was passed, of the "reasonable dower of Maud de Ailesbury, which she claimed as settled upon her by her former husband, William Spekelitel in Dundridge," between the said Maud and William de Crokesley,² whose family long possessed lands in this neighbourhood; and perhaps it might be conjectured that Maud de Ailesbury and William de St. Mary Church, just mentioned, were of the same family; for unless the *Hermitage in the Wood of Clinton* were a religious cell, endowed by a benefactor to Missenden Abbey, or connected therewith (of which no proof has been discovered) it probably was attached to the ancient Church of Aylesbury, accredited as the earliest ecclesiastical foundation in this part of the kingdom.

Richard, Archdeacon of Ely, held under the Clintons the tithes and lands here described in the time of Richard I.;³ and in the 2nd and 12th of John, Henry de Clinton held one knight's fee under the Honour of Gloucester, and William de Clinton held Eyston by the service of or one knight's fee, as described in the serjeanties at the same period. Very numerous fines were passed in the reign of John and of Henry III. probably on the alienation of the lands of the Clintons.⁴

In 1221, a fine was passed between William de Clinton and Geoffrey Brito of lands in Aston, by which Clinton released all his right to Brito and his heirs;⁵ and another in the same year, between William de Clinton and Robert called *Scriptor*, of lands described as the right of the latter;⁶ also, in 1240, between Nicia de Clinton and Henry the son of Roger de Aston, of lands which *Nicia* granted to Henry and his heirs;⁷ but in 1246, Nicia de Clinton died seised of this manor,⁸ unquestionably the same who held of the King in capite by serjeanty, so that the tenure was not then changed; and although the exact date of the Testa de Nevil be perhaps unknown, it appears by an entry there, that Nicia de Clinton held the manor and lands at 40*l.* per ann. Alice de Moun . . . at 40*l.*⁹ and Eva or Ela de Clinton 20*l.*; so it may be inferred that these three were co-heiresses, and if conjecture be allowable, were respectively married into the families of Mountacute, Crokesley, and Basset; for in 1242, lands in Dunruggie in Aston were granted by Richard de Crokesley to Richard de Charterugge,¹⁰ and his heirs, and payments were exacted on the King's son being knighted (27 Hen. III.); but when the serjeanty was changed into military service, some portions, severed from the principal estate, seem to have been held as distinct manors.

In 1249, Alexander de Hampden, Sheriff of Bucks, accounted to the King for 41*s.* 9*d.* of Richard *Crokrel*, for *fourscore and fourteen* acres and an half of the serjeanty of William Paris here, held by the thirtieth part of a knight's fee; and for 11*s.* of William de Paris himself, for 18 virgates and 203 acres

¹ Rot. Pip. 8 Ric. I.

² Ibid. 4 Joh.

³ Ibid. 8 Ric. I.

⁴ A fine of lands in Eston between Alexander Forester and Alan the son of Philip, declared to be the right of Alexander, 4 Joh. Between Sarah, formerly wife of Pagan Malherbe P. and Paulinus the son of Roger T. . . of lands in Eston, the dower of Sarah, who released her right to Paylin and his heirs: 5 Hen. III. Between Silvester the son of William, and Felicia his wife, and John Fitz Geoffrey, of lands granted to the latter and his heirs, 12 Hen. III. Between Robert de Lindesey and Agnes his wife, and Ralph Fitz-Geoffrey, of lands granted by Robert and Agnes to Ralph and his heirs, [Ibid.] Between Constantia, formerly wife of Henry de Westerfield, and Henry Fitz-Richard, of messuages and lands in Eston, conveyed by Constantia to Henry and his heirs. 16 Hen. III.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid. 25 Hen. III.

⁸ Esc. 30 Hen. III. n^o. 13, Cal. vol. i. p. 4.

⁹ Test. de Nevil. f. 210.

¹⁰ Varieties of orthography, particularly of names at that period, seem to have been common, even in records, and before surnames were correctly determined, of course deriving those names from places and situations in which they held territorial possessions, there being scarcely any certain rule. Richard de Charterugge was probably so called from the common (still retaining the same appellation even to this day), lying partly in Chesham, and contiguous to Choulsbury and Buckland, which anciently comprised Danerugge, or *The Dane's Ridge*.

and an half of meadow, with divers messuages and portions of wood of the same serjeanty, held as one knight's fee; and by providing in his wars, wherever the King should go, one man with two horses for forty days, according to ancient custom.¹ Before the change from serjeanty to military service, a very minute account is preserved of the names of the tenants and their respective lands.²

In 1253, William de Montacute held the manor of Aston of the King, in capite, at 20*l*.³ which seems to indicate that the tenure by serjeanty had not been then converted into knight's service; and in 1261 . . . Basset (for the Christian name is lost from the original) was found to have died seised, *inter al.* of Aston-Clinton; and as it appears by the records at Buckden, that in the same year Ela Lady Basset presented to the Rectory of Aston, and also in 1273, by the title of Countess of Warwick, it may be presumed that Ela or Eva de Clinton, one of the co-heiresses before-mentioned, had intermarried either with Basset or Simon de Montacute, or perhaps with both: and that thus the estate was obtained by the Montacutes, and *confirmed, not* originally granted, by King Edward I. in his charter in 1289,⁴ from which period there is good authority for describing the descent of the manor and advowson then settled upon Simon de Montacute, and his two sons William and John, in remainder, according to the annexed tabular pedigree, in which the several possessors are duly noticed.

¹ Rot. Pip. 34 Hen. III.

² Walter le Hare held five virgates and five acres of land, worth 47. 6*d*. per ann. Walter Alban 15 ac. at 7. 6. Will^m Flint half a virgate and 3 ac. at 8*s*. William Hare 3 acres, at 18*d*. John de Sandwell one acre, 6*d*. Henry and William de Aston 3 acres and one message, at 3*s*. Robert Fitz-Martin one acre of arable and half an acre of meadow, 6*d*. Eustace the Esquire one acre, 6*d*. Richard de Putton a wood, at 8*s*. William Fitz Ralph one virgate two acres and an half of land, 8*s*. 9*d*. Walter Gadselin 2 acres, 12*d*. Geoffrey Coyon 2 ac. 15*d*. Henry de Durrigh [qu. Dunridge] one virgate and 6 acres, 9*s*. 9*d*. Laurence Morcock half an acre, 3*d*. Robert Fitz Martin half a virgate and 2 ac. of land and 3 ac. of wood and a mill, 29*s*. Laurence Morcock half a virgate and half an acre of land and one message, 5*s*. Eustace the Esquire 1 virgate and 2 ac. of land and 2 ac. of wood, 11*s*. 6*d*. Richard *Parson of Bierton* a message and half an acre of land, 12*d*. [It is remarkable that there does not seem to have been preserved any account of Parsons of Bierton at this early period.] William Cook a message and 1 ac. 2*s*. William Coyn a message and 1 ac. 2*s*. Alice Spirk a message, 1*s*. William the Chaplain a message and four acres, half a mark. John de Sandwell a message and one virgate, 10*s*. Jordan Polekoc and William Fitz Roger half a hide of land and one message, 20*s*. Henry de Grindlewe half a virgate of land and a message, 6*s*. 6*d*. John Donekere 6 ac. and a message, 2*s*. William le Graunt one piece of assart ground and a message, 18*d*. Alexander de le Pleydell a piece of assart and a message, 15*d*. Ralph Workman one message and 4 ac. of land, 12*d*. Richard de Chartregh [Chartridge in Chesham] 46 ac. at 1 mark. Item. The Chapel of St. Leonard of Blakemere 18 ac. at 5*s*. Simon de la Fennyner 13 ac. and a message, 6*s*. John the Clerk one ac. and a message, 12*d*. Reginald the Smith 8 ac. 3*s*. John Gravenel 6 ac. 2*s*. John Fitz Alwin half a virgate of land, 5*s*. Henry de Chetinden [Chedington] a message, at 14*d*. Ralph de Lead a message, 9*d*. Robert de Merston 4½ ac. of land, 2*s*. 3*d*. Will. Havek one acre of land, 6*d*. Peter de Puthen 6 ac. 2*s*. 6*d*. Walter de Bilenden one acre, 6*d*. Mabil, one acre, 6*d*. John Fitz Gunnild half an acre, 3*d*. Robert Kempe half an acre, 3*d*. Roger Douyn half an acre, 3*d*. Nigel de Chetindon half an acre, 3*d*. Dionis, son of William Sweyne, 5 ac. 2*s*. 6*d*. John Fitz William 7 ac. 3*s*. 6*d*. Walter de Lincelade 1 ac. 6*d*. Maud de Seybroc half an acre, 3*d*. John de Ovingham (or Oving-hill) half an acre, 3*d*. Alice (wife of the said John) and Cecilia and Joane, sisters and heirs of Will. Sweyn, as tenants in common, 4 virgates and an half and 7 acres, at 48*s*. 5*d*. Alice, daur. of the said John, two parts of a virgate, 7*s*. William Joye half a virgate, 5*s*. Geoffrey de Chetindon half a virgate, 5*s*. Cecilia, his daughter, 3 ac. 21*d*. Adam, the son of Sweyn, 5 ac. 2*s*. Adam de Seybrok, 2 ac. 12*d*. Total amount of these Rents, 15*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*. Also the Abbat of Missenden held half a hide and twelve acres of the same serjeanty at 16*s*. and paid an annual fine of 13*s*. Richard de Crokele one virgate and an half, at 15*s*. The Chapel of St. Leonard seven acres, at 14*d*. per ann. Hugh de Wenlade ten acres at 20*d*. Henry de Dunrugge seven acres, at 14*d*. Rich^d de Chartregh twelve acres, at 2*s*. Reginald the Smith nine acres and an half and one rood, worth 4*s*. 9*d*. Reginald Blund nine acres and one rood, at 4*s*. 6*d*. John the Clerk five acres, at 2*s*. 6*d*. Reginald the Clerk five acres, at 2*s*. 6*d*. William le Graunt one acre, at 7*d*. And Richard de Crokeley paid a fine for his tenants, and with their consent, of 11*s*. 9*d*. per ann. being accountable for one third of the amount. These were all in common socage, as the thirtieth part of one knight's fee. [Test. de Nevil, pp. 199, 200, et seq.]

³ Lib. Rub. Scae.

⁴ Rot. Cart. 18 Ed. I. m. 73.; Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 644.

PEDIGREE of MONTACUTE, NEVILL, PLANTAGENET, POLE, HASTINGS, BARRINGTON, GERARD, AND LAKE, VISCOUNT AND BARON LAKE OF DELHI, LASWAREE, AND ASTON-CLINTON, SHEWING THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF ASTON-CLINTON.

Arms: Arg. three lozenges in fess Gu. MONTACUTE. Or, a cross engrailed S. *Mohun*. Or, an eagle displayed Vert. armed and langued Gu.

Arg. three chevrons Gu. in chief, a fife of as many points Az. BARRINGTON. Gu. a lion passant Arg. crowned Or. GERARD. S. a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchy Arg. LAKE. On a chief of the last a representation of the fish of Moghul, barways per pale Or. and Vert. banded Vert. and Gu. pierced by slits, one erect, supporting a crescent, others in saltire headed and variegated with golden balls, an annulet, &c. *Hon. augmentation of LAKE.* Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a chev. Or. charged with 5 ermine between in ch. two cinquefoils, in base a hunter's horn stringed and mounted Arg. *Duncan*. 2 Purple, two beavers combatant Prop. their tails fretty Or and S. in base Arg. two barrels wavy Az. *Beveridge*. 3 Az. within a bordure fretty, counter fretty Or, three mullets Arg. with an escutcheon of pretence Qy. 1 Gu. a saltire Az. between four laurel leaves, erect Or, 2 Or. a lion ramp. Gu. 3 as the first quarter of *Duncan*, 4 as 3 in the arms of *Beveridge*.

Crest, a horse's head couped Arg. charged on the neck with a bar gemelle Gu. Supporters, Dext. a Grenadier of 60th Regt. grasping with the exterior hand a musket, all Proper: Sinister, a Malty Soldier with his musket also proper. *Lake*. Supporters, two beavers Proper. *Duncan*. *Crest of Duncan*, a ship in chase, on the sails the arms of *Duncan*. *Motto*, Perseverance. 2nd, crest for *Beveridge*, a demy beaver issuant out of a mural crown. *Motto*, Forwards.

WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE

WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, 41 Hen. III. [Dugdale's Bar. tom. i. p. 640.]

SIR WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, son and hr. of William, had a grant of *Aston-Clinton* Manor, sum'd. to Parliament from 28 Ed. I. to 8 Ed. II. ob. circ. 1315. [Rot. Cart. 28 Ed. I. n. 73; Dugdale, tom. i. p. 644.]

... sis. of ORRIS—SIR WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, ed. son, trustee in—ELIZABETH, sist. of JOHN DE MONTFORT, and JOHN DE MONTFORT, younger son, grantee of *Aston-Clinton* in rem' 18 Ed. I. had a confirmat. of the grant to himself and his heirs. [Rot. Cart. 19 Ed. II. no. 49, Cal. p. 150.]

JOHN DE MONTACUTE, ed. son, trustee in—SIR WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, EARL OF SALISBURY, 18 years of age 1319, had livery of his lands 16 Ed. II. Knight 19 Ed. II. In Scotland 1 Ed. III. Ambas. to Pope Honorius; pardoned for embattling his house at Donegay without license 3 Ed. III.; had free warren at Fulmer 5 Ed. III.; Gov. of Gloucester, Jersey, &c. 8 Ed. III.; Constable of the Tower of Lond. 9 Ed. III.; Lord of Datchet; Admiral of the Fleet 10 Ed. III.; Commander in Scotland 1337, wounded, and lost one eye; Ambassador to Florence; Marshal of England 12 Ed. III.; crowned King of the Isle of Man 16 Ed. III.; Founder of Bisham Abbey, Berks. ob. 1343, bur. at Whitefriars, London. [Dug. Bar. tom. i. p. 633, 646.]

SIR WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, 2nd EARL OF SALISBURY, ed. son and hr. of John, 13 years of age 1343; ed. 1 and co-h. of John de Mohun, of Dunster, co. Somerset; had dowry of 1-3rd of *Aston-Clinton*. Will dated 1414; ob. 13 June 2 Hen. V. bur. at Bisham.

SIR WILLIAM DE MONTACUTE, knight accidentally killed in a tournament at Windsor, viis. pat. 6 Ric. II. s. p. [Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 648.]

ALANORIE HOLAND, dan. of Thomas Earl of Kent, sist. and co-h. of Edmund Earl of Kent, Duke of Surrey, K.G. niece of King Ric. II.

a

RICHARD NEVILLE, eld. son of Ralph Earl of Westmoreland and Richmond, K.G. (by Joane, his wife), sole dau. and hr. held *Aston-Clinton*, and joined 2nd wife son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and *jure uxoris*, 5th EARL OF SALISBURY with the Earl, her husband, in a fine of the Manor and Advowson, and the Manor of *Monnow* and *Dunngage*, 1429, K.C. Lord Chancellor; attainted in the Parliament at Coventry: beheaded after the battle of Wakefield, 1460. [Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. VI.]

RICHARD NEVILLE, cr. 1449 = ANNE BEAUCHAMP, dau. of Richard Earl of Warwick and Albemarle, K.G. SARAH NEVILLE, K.G. cr. ELINOR, HENRY, EARL OF WARWICK, and *jure uxoris* 6th EARL OF SALISBURY, Regent of France and Normandy, by Isabella his second wife, dau. and hr. of her brother, Henry Duke of Warwick, King of the Isle of Man; after her husband's death, took sanctuary at Beaulieu Abbey; survived her daughters and their husbands; was restored to the Warwick lands, but counselled to surrender 114 manors (including *Aston-Clinton*) to King Henry VII. 13th Dec. 3 Hen. VII. [Rot. Pat. 3 Hen. VII. Cal. vol. vi. p. 392; Dugd. Bar. p. 191.] Baron NEVILLE, K.G. cr. Baron NEVILLE of Montacute, or Montague, co. Somerset, 1461, Marq. of Montague 1470; slain at Barnet, 1472. [Dolton's Ext. Peerage, Derby.]

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF CLARENCE, 3rd son of Richard Duke of York (descended) = ISABEL, eld. dau. EDWARD, = ANNE, = RICHARD PLANTAGENET, from King Edw. III. by Cecily Nevill, dau. of Ralph, 2nd Earl of Westmoreland; brother of K. Edw. IV. K. Ric. III. Edmund 2nd Earl of Kent, Elizabeth Duchess of Suffolk, and Margaret Duchess of Burgundy; uncle to K. Edw. V. and Eliz. Queen Consort of King Hen. VII.; EARL OF WARWICK and SALISBURY *jure uxoris*, and by patent: accused of treason 1472; imprisoned and murdered in the Tower of London. [Isabel, dau. and co-heir. EDWARD, only son of King Henry VI. younger dau. and co-heir. Duke of Gloucester (brother of George Duke of Clarence), afterwards KING RICH. III. [Pedig. of Mortimer and PLANTAGENET, vol. i. p. 204.]

EDWARD PLANTAGENET, EARL OF WARWICK and SALISBURY; imprisoned in York Castle; removed to the Tower of London; arraigned for high treason; beheaded on Tower-Hill 1499; at 25 coelebs. SIR RICHARD POLE, of MARGARET, sister and sole heir of her brother Edward, and heir general, survived her husband, and, on Petition of Right, was admitted to be COHEIR of WILLIAM, 1st Earl of Salisbury (by patent created 14th Oct. 5 Hen. VIII.) but attained 131 Hen. VIII. imprisoned under sentence two years in the Tower, and beheaded with great barbarity 27 May 1541, being then seised of *Aston-Clinton* manor and the manor of *Aston-Chivery*, with the fee-farm rent of Aylesbury, &c. [Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 292; and Inquis. post mort.] EDWARD PLANTAGENET, cr. PRINCE OF WALES, and Earl of SALISBURY 1483; ob. inf. with pat.

SIR HENRY POLE, K.B. = JANE NEVILLE, eld. eld. son, cr. 1604 K.G. dau. of George, Lord Berguenny, K.G. by . . . dau. and hr. of Sir Hugh Fane, (or qu. Fynes?) Kn't. [Pedigree of NEVILLE.] GEORFFREY POLE, accused his elder bro. of a treasonable conspiracy: imprisoned in the Tower; sentenced to die, but not executed. ARTHUR POLE, younger son, had sentence of death with his brothers, but not executed. REGINALD POLE, of Magdal. Coll. Oxon, and U.C.C. Dean of Exeter, but deprived Cardinal S.S. Nov. 22 May 1536 and Achille, then S. Marim in Comedia, afterwards Sir Francis, Legate to Pope Julius III. in England; attained, temp. Hen. VIII.; attainted repealed, and restored in blood 1 May; Archbp. of Canterbury 22 May 1555; ob. 17 Nov. 1556; bur. at Canterbury. [Gowdin de Presul. Ang. Ed. 1615, 4to, p. 701.] URSULA, mar. to Henry Lord Stafford, son of Edw. Duke of Buckingham. [Ped. of STAFFORD, vol. i. p. 28.]

FRANCIS, 2nd EARL OF HUNTINGDON, K.B. and K.G. Lord Lieut. of Derby and Rutland, ob. 28 Mar. 1561; bur. at Ashby de la Zouch. [Pedig. of HUNTINGDON, HASTINGS, &c.] KATHARINE, eld. dau. and co.-h. grantee in remainder after her sister of *Aston-Clinton* M. 1553 (1 Marim); ob. 23 Sept. 1576; bur. at Ashby. SIR THO. HASTINGS, Kn't, younger bro. of Francis 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, M.P. for Leicestershire 1554; obtained *Aston-Clinton* *jure uxoris*, as part of the Warwick lands. Will dated 1553, ob. s. p. bur. at Stoke-Pocles. WINIFRED, youngest dau. and co.-h.; had a grant of *Aston-Clinton* and *Aston-Chivery* M. part of the Warwick lands, with remainder to her sister KATH. Co. of HUNTINGDON, remainder over to the right heirs of MARGARET, late Co. of SALISBURY, her grandmother. [Rot. Pat. 1 Mar. Test. 22 Jan.]

THOMAS LAKE, = AGNES mar. at *Aston-Clinton* 14 May 1581. [Par. Reg.] SIR FRANCIS BARRINGTON, Kn't 7 May 1603, M.P. for Essex 43 Eliz. cr. Bar. 22 May 1611, 1d. of *Aston-Clinton* manor *jure matris*. JOANE, dau. of Sir Henry Cromwell, 1st Williams, Kn't of Hinchinbroke, co. Herts, sister of Elizabeth, wife of William Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden, mother of the Patriot Hampden, and aunt of Oliver Cromwell. [Noble's Protectoral House. See also GREAT HAMPDEN.] LUCY, mar. 1st to Will. Cheyne, Esq. of Chesham-Boss; 2ndly to Sir Toby Tyrrell, Bar. of Thorton, as his 2nd wife; ob. 6 Ap' 1693; bur. at Chesham-Boss. [Pedig. of CHEYNE.]

SIR THOMAS LAKE, Kn't of Cannons, co. Midd'x, born at Southampton; Clk. of the Signet; Mayor of Lond. 1 Jac. I.; Secretary of State under Sir Rob't Cecil's adm'n; ob. 17 Sept 1630; bur. at Whitchurch. MARY, dau. and hr. of Sir Will. Ryther, Kn't, Lord 1589, of Winton M. 1591, 1st Mar. of Mass. of St. Cross Hosp. 1603; P. of Bath and Wells 8 Dec. 1616; ob. 8 Feb. 1626; bur. at Wells. SIR THOMAS BARRINGTON, Kn't and Bar. of BARRINGTONS, co. Essex. SIR GILBERT GERARD, Bar's, son of Will. Gerard, Esq. of Flam-bards, co. Herts, by Dorothy, dau. of Ric. Page, Esq. of Sudbury Court, Harrow, co. Midd'x and grandson of Will. Gerard, Esq. young bro. of Sir Gilt' Gerard, Kn't, Attor-Gen. 1578, Master of the Rolls, temp. King Henry Dorothy, dau. of John Ratcliff, Esq. of Langley (bur. at Harrow), sons of Sir Wm Gerard, Kn't, 1d. Mayor of Lond. in 1555, who was bur. in St. Magnus Ch. Lond. [Maitland, vol. ii. p. 1125]; grantee in reversion of the M of *Aston-Clinton* by pat. 21 Eliz. 1578, 1d. of the M of *Aston* *jure uxoris*, M.P. for Middle 20 Jac. I. 15 and 16 Car. I. MARY, sixth dau. had the Manor of *Aston-Clinton* by her marriage, by gift of her Father.

SIR THOMAS LAKE, Kn't, bur. at Whitchurch 13 May 1653. [Sausend's Hist. of James I. and Lyon's Environs of Lond.] SIR GEORGE LAKE, Kn't, challenged by his brother-in-law, Lord Roos, 1636; bur. at Whitchurch, co. Middle 19 Dec. 1633. ELIZABETH, eld. dau. mar. Feb. 1616 to Lord Roos, eld. son of Willm. Cecil, 2nd Earl of Essex, and grandson of Lord Burleigh; 2ndly, to Lord Roos, Esq. (son of Sir J. Rooley, h. of Stokes Gifford, co. Som.) ob. 1630, at 30; bur. at Stoke-Gifford. [Collin-ou, vol. iii. f. 6-7.] SIR FRANCIS GERARD, Bar. of Flam-bards, co. Herts. ISABEL, eld. dau. of Kn't qu. q. Treas. at War, 1642. THO. THOMAS GERARD, Esq. JOHN GERARD, Clk. Fel. King's Coll. Camb.; ob. 1690, at 35; bur. in King's Coll. Chap. Essex. Camb. coelebs. MARY, ob. inhumt. WINIFRED, mar. to Tristram Conyers, Esq. Scrit-at-Law. KATHARINE, mar. to Sir Cha. Fyne, Bart. = to Sir John Haydon, Kn't. [Collinson's Somerset, vol. iii. p. 607.]

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THOMAS LAKE, son, ob. 1633, bur. at Whitechurch, inf.	SIR LANCELOT LAKE, Knt. of Canons, bur. at Whitechurch 4 May 1680.	FRANCES, bur. at Whit-church 22 Feb. 1678.	GRACE, ob. 1643, bur. at Whit-church.	SIR CHARLES GERARD, B, M.P. for Middlx. 1 Jac. II. Will. and M.T. at 1701 at Harrow, s. p. m.	HONORA SEYMOUR, 2nd dau. of Cha. Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, by his 2nd wife, and sist. of Cha. Duke of Somerset, K.G. held <i>Aston-Clinton</i> in dower; ob. May 1731.	SIR FRAID, GERARD, Bart. next male heir of his bro.; ob. Aug. 1704 s. p. m.	SIR CHIEK GERARD, Bart. Patron of <i>Aston-Clinton Recty.</i> ob. Feb. 1715 at Harrow; celesbs.	WILLIAM GERARD, b. 1643; ob. Ch. Ch. Oxon. A.M. Rect. of <i>Aston-Clinton</i> 1676; ob. June 1706; bur. at <i>Aston-Clinton</i> .
SIR THOMAS LAKE, Knt. of Canons; bur. at Whitechurch 24 April 1673.	REBECCA, dau. of Sir James Langham, Bart. of Cottesbroke, co. Nptm. ob. 1681; bur. at Whitechurch 14 Jan. 1673.	LANCLOUT LAKE, bapt. 19 Aug. 1646, bur. 22 Aug. 1666. <i>ARTHUR LAKE</i> , bapt. 23 Feb. 1654, bur. 15 Apr. 1671.	CHARLES LAKE, bap. 15 Apl. 1655, bur. 10 Oct. 1711.	ESSEX, bapt. at Whitechurch 20 Aug. 1638. <i>LEITIA</i> , bapt. 19 June, 1650.	WARWICK LAKE Esq. 2nd son, (younger bro. of Sir Thomas,) bapt. 13 Apl. 1661.	ELIZABETH, sole dau. and heir, gave <i>Aston-Clinton</i> to her eldest son.	1st Husband. MILES STAPLETON, (father of Sir Phil. Stapleton, Bart. of the <i>Leeward Islands</i> .) b. 28 June 1677, ob. 30 June 1730, at Bath.	... mar. to . . . Lethueller, Esq. ISABELLA, youngest dau. mar. 1st. in 1725 to Sir John Fryer, Bart. (Lt. Mayor of Lond. 1721.) 2ndly in 1738. to Henry Temple, 1st Visct. Palmerston, as his 2nd wife.
WILLIAM LAKE, ob. inf. bur. 22 Dec. 1661.	THOMAS LAKE, bur. 11 Sept. 1662.	LANCLOUT LAKE, bapt. 25 July 1669, bur. 1690.	JAMES LAKE, bapt. Nov. 1671, bur. 18 Mar. 1673-4.	THOMAS LAKE, bapt. 30 July 1670, bur. 15 April 1672.	MARY, bapt. 18 July 1688; mar. to the Hon. and Rev. James Bridges (son and hr. of James, 8th Lord Chandos), afterwards Duke of Chandos, called <i>The Magnificent</i> , who re-builit Canons, which he acquired by this marriage. Ob. 1712; bur. at Whitechurch. [PEDIGREE OF BRIDGES]	LANCLOUT CHARLES, Esq. bapt. at Whitechurch 12 June 1711; held <i>Aston-Clinton</i> M. ty gift of his mother in her lifetime, ob. 13 Apl. 1751.	LETITIA, dau. and co-h. of John Gumley, Esq. of Isleworth, co. Middle. Commissioner-General of the Forces and sist. of Anna Maria, wife of Will. Earl of Bath, and Mary, wife of Francis Colman, Esq. of Kensington. [Lysons. vol. ii. p. 224, Mon. in Kensington Ch. and Faulkner's Hist. of Kensington.] Ob. vidua 13 May 1760.	
WARWICK LAKE, Esq. Commis-sioner of Stamp-Office, Groom of the Bed-chamber to Geo. Pr. of Wales 23 May 1787; ob. 31 Jan. 1821, et. 76, celesbs; bur. at Kensington.	GERARD LAKE, b. 27 July 1744; Equerry to H. R. H. Geo. Prince of Wales 23 May 1787; Capt. and Col. at Rect. Foot Guards, Major-Gen 23 May 1790; Lieut. Gov. of Berwick 18 Oct. 1793; Col. 53rd Regt. 2 May 1794; Gov. of Limerick 8 Sept. 1794; in Flanders with H. R. H. Fred. Duke of York; Col. 73rd Regt. 3 Nov. 1796; Lieut.-Gen. 26 Jan. 1797; Comm.-in Chief in Ireland 1797; Gov. of Dumbarton Castle 10 Sept. 1797; Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Army 1800; General 29 April 1802, BARON LAKE of Plymouth 22 Sept. 1807; Viscount LAKE 31 Oct. 1807; Mast. of the Horse to H. R. H. Geo. Pr. of Wales, and Treasurer of the Duchy of Cornwall 9 Dec. 1807; ob. 20 Feb. 1808; bur. 5 Mar. at <i>Aston-Clinton</i> .	ANNE, 2nd dau. of Admiral Sir Rich. Onslow, Bart. K.B. and sist. of Fanny widow of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. C.C.B. mar. 12 Aug. 1833; mar. 2ndly, to Hen. Gritton, Esq. Lieut. of Royal Marines, as his 2nd wife.	GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK LAKE, b. 21 Feb. 1781, Page of Hon. to Geo. Pr. of Wales 1787; Aid-de-Camp to his Father Gen. Lake in Ireland; Dep.-Adj.-Genl. and Quart.-Mast.-Genl. in the <i>Marchetta</i> War; Lt.-Col. 94th Regt.; wounded at Lascoyne 1 Nov. 1804; at Gibraltar and Cadix under Gen. Spencer; Lt.-Col. 29th Regt.; slain at Roleia in Portugal 17 Aug. 1808; bur. there. [Lond. Gazette Ext. 3 Sept. 1808; Europ. Mag. vol. liii. p. 222.]	WARWICK LAKE, b. 9 Nov. 1783, 3rd Vis-count and BARON LAKE of DELPH, LANSMAREE, and ASTON-CLINTON.	ELIZABETH DUNCAN, sole dau. and hr. of James Beveridge Duncan, Esq. of Damside and Marfield, co. Perth, mar. 28 Nov. 1815,	ANNA-MARIA, ob. inf. bur. at <i>Aston-Clinton</i> 19 Sept. 1775.	ANNA-MARIA, mar. 21 Aug. 1799, to Richard Burgess, Esq. D.C.L. of Basidon Park, co. Berks. and Ham Common, co. Surrey, cr. Bart. 12 Mar. 1813. G.C.H.; ob. 1837. ANABELLA, b. 19 Nov. 1776, mar. 25 May 1803 to Jos. Brooks Esq. of Hon. E. I. Comp. service, afterwards of Everton, co. Lancaster. ELIZABETH, b. 6 Oct. 1779, mar. 16 June 1806 to Maj.-Gen. Sir John Harvey, G.C.B. & K. H. Esq. of Camp to K. Geo. IV. K. WILL. IV. and Q. VICTORIA, Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Canada and New-Brunswick, and Commander-in-Chief in Nova-Scotia, Halifax, Newfoundland, &c. and has issue. FRANCES, inupt. 1839. ANNE, mar. 3 July 1812 to Lt.-Col. Wardlaw, of 70th Regt.; mort. 1840.	
WARWICK LAKE, b. 2 Dec. 1816, ob. 17 Feb. 1817.	ISABELLA ELIZABETH AUGUSTA.	ELIZABETH GEORGIANA.						

The family of LAKE, illustrious by gallant achievements in modern days, requires not the brilliancy of ancient heraldic distinctions to emblazon it with the names of those heroes and patriots who have been proudly enrolled amongst British worthies.

WARWICK LAKE, who acquired this Manor, was however the scion of an ancient stock, originally of Hampshire; and his progenitor, SIR THOMAS LAKE, Knt. who is placed at the head of that modern portion of the pedigree which has been satisfactorily authenticated (and who descended, according to some of the old genealogists, from Sir Launcelot du Lac, of *Round-table* celebrity in the romantic

days of King Arthur), was educated in the Free-school of his native town, Southampton, and attained great distinction.¹ He was removed from Southampton school, and placed (with other youths designed for employment about the Court) in the family of Sir Francis Walsingham, who made him his amanuensis, and recommended him to Queen Elizabeth. Towards the close of her reign he was Clerk of the Signet, and after her death was sent by the council to attend King James from Berwick, at his accession. He was soon afterwards knighted, and employed in negotiations upon French affairs; and in Sir Robert Cecil's administration, when the office of Secretary of State was divided between two persons, Sir Thomas Lake was appointed one of the new Secretaries, and so continued until the occurrence of a dispute, which is thus described:—Sir Thomas Lake's daughter, Elizabeth, being married to Lord Roos, the latter, on his return from his embassy to Spain, in 1616, was involved in a quarrel between his mother-in-law, Sir Thomas Lake's wife, and his grandmother the Countess of Exeter (Frances Bridges, daughter of William fourth Lord Chandos, wife of the first Earl of Exeter, of the Cecil family, and relict of Sir Thomas Smith, Clerk of the Council, and Registrar of the Parliament), whose advancement to so high rank had occasioned much envy; and a letter having been written to Lord Roos's secretary disclosing some family secrets, was by him shewn to his master, who had been appointed an ambassador by the interest of his father-in-law, Sir Tho. Lake. Roos thereupon returned suddenly to England, and refusing to increase his lady's allowance according to promise, as some said, or, as others asserted, upon some personal slight or neglect shewn to her, in a short time quitted the country (having first sent a challenge to his brother-in-law, Arthur Lake); and afterwards disregarding an order of the council for his return, went into Italy, and professed the Roman Catholic faith, under the influence of his confidant, Gondomare. Being thus again absent, Lady Lake and her daughter accused the Countess of Exeter (always before believed to be a virtuous woman) of criminal familiarity with Lord Roos, and reported that, upon his wife's discovery of his infidelity, and of a plot in which he was engaged to poison both her and her mother, he had left the kingdom. This story was circulated about the Court until it reached the King, who having a very high opinion of his own talents for unraveling mysteries of all kinds, and in truth having had *much experience in plots*, his Majesty resolved to examine the parties privately and separately. The Countess of Exeter, with tears and imprecations, professed innocence; but Lady Lake and her daughter having counterfeited her hand to a paper containing an acknowledgment of her guilt, and a supplication of pardon for attempting to poison them, the King obtained a sight of this writing, and demanded the *time, place, and circumstances* when, where, and under which it was written; whereupon the ladies averred, that all the parties having met at the Earl of Exeter's at Wimbledon, she consented to set down the whole under her hand, which she wrote *at the window in the upper end of the great chamber*, in presence of the mother, the daughter, Lord Roos, and Diego a Spanish servant. Roos and Diego being then at Rome, the King sent *Master Dendy*, Serjeant-at-Arms (formerly a domestic of the Earl of Exeter) to Rome, who speedily brought back the signatures of the parties and other testimonials, to prove the accusation, confession, and papers false and groundless; and received the Eucharist in testimony of their confidence of the Countess's honour and innocence. Other letters written by the Countess being also compared with that writing, showed it to be a forgery. The King told the accu-

¹ His younger brother, Arthur Lake, was transferred from the same seminary to Winchester College, thence elected, circ. 1587, Probationer of New College, Oxon; in 1589 made Perpetual Fellow; in 1600 Fellow of Winchester College; in 1603 Master of St. Cross Hospital; in 1605 installed Archdeacon of Surrey; April 1608 Dean of Bristol; 5th Dec. 1616 consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells; and was the Author of—1. *Sermons, with Religious and Divine Meditations*, Lond. fol. 1629; 2. *Ten Sermons* on several occasions, 4to, 1641, published posthumously, for he died in 1626, as appears by an inscription in Wells Cathedral. [Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. i. p. 604-5; also Family Evidences in the possession of WARWICK LORD VISCOUNT LAKE.]

sers that the writing being denied, must be proved by additional witnesses ; their testimony as parties not being admissible if unsupported. They then brought Sarah Wharton (their *chambress*), who said that she stood behind the hangings at the entrance of the room, and heard the Countess read over that which she had written. This she swore before the King himself, who, with his accustomed tact, after hunting at New-Park, gave an entertainment at Wimbledon in that very room ; and observing *the great distance* from the window to the lower end, and placing himself behind the hangings (and so also some of the Lords, his attendants), none of them could hear even a loud voice from the window. Besides, the hangings wanting two feet of the ground, would have discovered any person standing behind them ; and they had remained in the same state during at least thirty years. The King remarked, "*Oaths cannot deceive my sight.*" But the mother and daughter added a counterfeit confession, also in writing, of Luke Hutton, that the Countess would have hired him for forty pounds to poison them. This man, however, was (as the narrative proceeds) with wonderful providence found, and denied the fact to the King ; whereupon the King sent for Sir Thomas Lake, whom he esteemed, told him the danger of embarking in the quarrel, and advised him to leave the parties to the law and the Star-Chamber. Sir Thomas humbly thanked the King, but could not refuse to be a father and a husband (though he ultimately paid dearly for both) ; and his name was therefore put with theirs in a cross-bill, which being brought to a hearing, the trial occupied five days, the King himself being present ; but at length judgement was given, that Sir Thomas Lake and Dame Mary pay a fine of 10,000*l.* to the King, 5,000*l.* to the Countess, and 50*l.* to Hutton : Sarah Wharton to be whipped at a cart's tail about the streets, and to do penance in St. Martin's Church : but Lady Roos having confessed the plot in the middle of the trial, was pardoned from penal sentence. "The King (says Saunderson¹) compared their crimes to the plot of the first sin in Paradise, the Lady to the serpent, her daughter to Eve, and Sir Thomas to poor Adam, whose love to his wife, the old sin of our father, had beguiled him." Sir Thomas Lake stated that it cost him 30,000*l.* the loss of the Royal favour and offices of honour and gain, but with much pity, for he was considered an honest man. Fuller says that his "dexterity of dispatch and secrecy in business were incredible ;" and Wood, that he "continued in office with honourable esteem of all men, till malice and revenge overruling the weaker sex concerning his wife and daughter, involved him in their quarrel, the chief and only cause of his ruin."

The official appointments of the first VISCOUNT LAKE are inserted in the tabular Pedigree. His character and services to his country will be preserved in history for the example and imitation of future ages. His name is here introduced, as the pleasing duty of the writer, to hold out to all who admire and venerate the memory of the brave—that happy union of suavity and elegance of manners, heroism and fortitude, calmness amidst the din of arms, and magnanimity in the tumult of battle, with the utmost promptitude of decision, the most indefatigable activity, the soundest judgement, the warmest benevolence, and the tenderest sensibilities of affection, which may be contemplated in General Gerard Lake. This amiable and gallant officer, by regular gradations, advanced to the summit of his profession. Having served under H. R. H. Frederick Duke of York in Flanders, he was (in the Rebellion) in 1797, promoted to a principal command in Ireland ; and in August 1798, when a small force under Humbert landed at Killela, General Lake being stationed at Castlebar, was attacked by the French before he had collected his troops ; but although compelled to retreat, the French advancing towards Tuam, their triumph was of very short duration, the attack being made 27th August, and 7th of Sept. they were compelled to make a retrograde movement from the vicinity of Castlebar, a column of

¹ Saunderson's Reign of James I. pp. 447, 449.

² Worthies.

General Lake's forces overtaking at Ballynamuck the rear-guard of the enemy, who refusing to surrender, were immediately attacked, and about two hundred threw down their arms. It was expected that their example would have been followed by their comrades; but when the British advanced towards them, the French commenced a fire of cannon and musketry, by which General Cradock was wounded; upon which General Lake, with a fresh force, renewed his attack, and the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French either surrendered or fled.

In 1800, General Lake was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, when the influence of France threatened the destruction of Persia and the British possessions in the East. By the treaty of 1802 the British troops were to advance into the Mahratta territories, to restore to the Musnud at Poonah the Peishwat, whose government had been usurped by Dowlat Ras Scindia, by whom a great army, disciplined and commanded by French officers, had been assembled. In June, General Lake was instructed to assemble his forces on the frontiers of the dominions of the East India Company; and by his unexampled and indefatigable activity, the Bengal army on the s.w. frontier of Oude was, by the end of July, in a state of preparation to attack Mons Perron's force, as soon as hostilities commenced in the Deccan by Major-General Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington), who commanded the armies of Fort St. George and Bombay. The plan of attack comprehended very extensive operations, reaching from Delhi and the Presidencies of Fort-William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, to Poonah, Hyderabad, Guzarat, and Orissa; and, besides the security of the British dominions, embraced the defeat of the confederates, the re-establishment of the Peishwat and the Nizam in their legitimate governments, the restoration of the succession to the government of the Deccan, and delivery of the Emperor Shah Aulum and the Royal House of Timur from misery and bondage, extirpating French influence in India, and restoring the Moghul, by destroying the resources of Perron and the power of Scindia on the frontiers of Hindostan. The operations of General Lake likewise included the extension of the British frontier, the possession of Agra, Delhi, and the posts on the right bank of the Jumna, the protection of the Emperor, the annexing Bundelcund to the territories of the East India Company, and the security of the rich province of Benares. The General's forces amounted to about 55,000 men. There were under his immediate command three regiments of European and five of native cavalry, about 200 European artillery, one regiment of European and eleven battalions of native infantry,—in all, about 10,500 men.

General Lake, as Commander-in-Chief, was, on the 27th July 1803, empowered by the Governor-General to carry into execution the operations against Dowlat Ras Scindia's forces. The General marched from Caunpore on the 7th of August, reached the vicinity of Coel 28th, on the next day entered the Mahratta territory to attack Perron's force near Aliy-Ghur. Perron's position was strong, his forces estimated at more than 15,000 horse. The General determined to turn the left flank of the enemy, and formed the British into two lines. During the advance, a large column of the enemy's cavalry approaching near the British, were fired upon, and compelled to retreat, and the determined advance of the British so overawed Perron's troops, that they retired as General Lake's forces came up, and finally left the field without risking an engagement; General Lake, heading the cavalry through the whole day, charged in person at the head of the 27th dragoons. The General took possession of Coel, and the army encamped between the town and the fort of Aliy-Ghur, and sent a summons to the commander, to surrender, which being refused, it was on the 4th of September carried by storm. On the 7th, the General, who thus obtained possession of the grand depot of the French military stores, proceeded towards Delhi. On the same day Perron notified his retirement from the service of Dowlat Ras Scindia, and desired permission to pass with his suite to Lucknow: which being granted, the next day the army proceeded to Koorjah, on the 9th came to Secundra, and on the 11th encamped about six miles from Delhi. The troops, much fatigued with the length of the march and excessive heat, had scarcely pitched their tents, before the enemy appeared in such force that the General personally recon-

noitered them, and found them preparing for battle, with a swamp on each flank, beyond which they had posted their cavalry, and their front covered with numerous artillery and a line of entrenchments. As the British cavalry advanced, the enemy began a very heavy cannonade. The whole of General Lake's forces engaged in this memorable action were, the 76th regiment, seven battalions of seapoys, the artillery, 27th regiment of light dragoons, and two regiments of native cavalry,—in all, about 4500 men. Of the enemy there were about 13,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry (about four times the number of General Lake's forces), and an hour elapsed before the British infantry could join the cavalry, which had advanced nearly two miles in front, and were exposed to a severe cannonade, by which they suffered considerable loss, and during this interval General Lake's horse was shot under him. The General, by a feint, endeavoured to induce the enemy to quit their entrenchments, ordered his cavalry to retire, both to draw the enemy from a strong position and to cover the advance of the British infantry. As soon as this movement had been effected, the infantry joined the cavalry, when the latter, opening from their centre, allowed the infantry to pass on in front. The manœuvre completely succeeded: the enemy quitted their lines, advanced with their guns, shouting with all the confidence of superior strength, but halted when they saw the British infantry forming in line and the cavalry in the rear. The enemy paused, the British advanced, General Lake leading the 76th regiment; and notwithstanding a tremendous fire, the troops, without taking their muskets from their shoulders till they were within an hundred paces of the enemy, the latter firing heavily with grape-shot from all their artillery, the whole British line fired a volley, and, led by their illustrious Commander, rushed forward to the charge with such impetuosity that the enemy fled. As soon as the British troops halted, General Lake having ordered the line to break into columns of companies, his cavalry charged through the intervals, and completed the victory, driving vast numbers of the enemy into the Jumna. The 76th regiment exhibited, under the glorious example of their Commander, the most eminent valour and discipline. The enemy left all their artillery, sixty-eight pieces of ordnance, and thirty-seven tumbrils of ammunition in the field; many other in the river, and two tumbrils with money were captured. The battle was within sight of the minarets of Delhi. Immediately afterwards the Emperor Shah Aulum applied to General Lake to place his Royal person and authority under the protection of the British Government. On the 14th of Sept. the army began to cross the Jumna,¹ and the same day Bourquien, the commander in the late action, with other officers, surrendered. On the 16th the Commander-in-Chief paid his first visit to the Emperor, to congratulate that Prince on his emancipation from the control of the French. Shah Aulum had directed his eldest son, Prince Mirza Akbar Shah, to conduct the General to his audience, but through some delay, General Lake did not arrive at the palace before sun-set. The crowd was so great, that it was difficult for the cavalcade to pass through the streets of Delhi: the courts of the palace were thronged with multitudes anxious to witness the deliverance of their Sovereign. At last General Lake was ushered into the Royal presence, and found the venerable Emperor, oppressed by old age, extreme poverty, and loss of sight, seated under a tattered canopy, the remnant of his former state, with every appearance of the misery of his condition. It is impossible to describe, says the account,² the impression made by the conduct of General Lake on this occasion, upon the inhabitants of Delhi, and all who were acquainted with the

¹ The Jumna, like the Jordan, which in some respects it resembles, is an object of superstitious veneration among the Indians, who say that it purifies both the body and the mind; that they who resort to its waters are *cured of their diseases, washed from their sins, and inspired with courage*. Lord Lake sending a quantity of this precious fluid, carefully packed in sealed bottles, to a correspondent near Aston-Clinton, playfully remarked, that he thus afforded to the hospitality of his friend, an opportunity not only of gratifying the curiosity of those who might wish to taste it, but to some of their acquaintance the greater benefit of partaking of the *peculiar qualities* for which it was so highly celebrated.

² Notes on the Mahratta War. Public Despatches, Gazettes, and Annual Regist. 1798.

recent occurrences. The metaphorical language of Asia, in describing the scene, declared that Shah Aulum *recovered his sight from excess of joy*. The result of these successes deeply affected French interference in Indian affairs; and General Lake's victories were the more important, because, by rescuing the unfortunate Shah Aulum from his oppressors, and placing him under British protection, all other foreign powers were prevented in future from availing themselves of the influence of the Emperor's name amongst the inhabitants of Hindostan. In gratitude for his important services, the Emperor SHAH AULUM conferred upon this illustrious hero the second title in his empire, designating him on Tablets of Marble presented to him—

SAMSAM U DULAH ZHGHAAH AL MULK KHAN DOWAN KHAN, GENERAL GERARD LAKE BAHADUR, FUTTEH JUNG :
SIPHEH SALAR, ELRI AZ SAHEBANI COUNCIL COMPANY WA SAR LASHKARI ASWAGI PADSHAKI ENGLISTAN; INGREZ
BAHADUR MUTTOLAKAI KISHWARI HINDUSTAN FIDWI SHAH ALEM PADSHAK GHAZI :

which, according to the translation, signifies—

The Sword (or Saviour) of the State. The Champion of the Empire. The Lord of the Age. General Gerard Lake. The Noble Commander of the Forces. The Victorious in War. One of the Numbers (Sakeos or Gentlemen) of the Supreme Council (of the East India Company), and General of the Armies of the KING of ENGLAND. The English Noble, a Subject of the Realm of Hindustan, and the devoted Servant of the Emperor.

SHAH AULUM GHAZI, THE VICTOR OVER INFIDELS.

General Lake's army having marched from Delhi towards Agra 24th Sept. arrived at Muttra 2nd Oct. attacked the garrison there, carried the ravines on the 10th, and on the 13th the fort solicited a cessation of hostilities, but while negotiating, treacherously fired on the British. The batteries being again opened, the fort capitulated on the 17th. The account of this event, happily terminating the campaign, was received with joy proportionate to the public sense of the bravery, spirit, and alacrity manifested by the General, and the discipline and persevering courage of the gallant army which, under his personal command, had accomplished, with such extraordinary celerity, all the important services proposed. From Agra the General proceeded, 27th Oct. in pursuit of fifteen battalions of Mons. Perron's troops, detached by Scindia from the Deccan under Dudermaigne, and two which had escaped from Delhi after the battle of the 11th Sept. On the 31st the General's forces, after a march of thirty miles, encamped near the spot which had been quitted by the enemy the same morning, and General Lake having resolved to overtake them, proceeded with all his cavalry at night, and after another march of thirty-five miles, early on the 1st Nov. came up with them as they were retreating in confusion. They had rendered the road difficult to pass, by cutting the embankment of a large reservoir, and they occupied an advantageous position at Laswaree. A cloud of dust prevented any change of their position being seen, and caused the British cavalry to suffer considerably in their attack; but the infantry arriving, the enemy offered to surrender upon terms, and an hour was allowed by the General; but no reply having then arrived, they advanced to the attack through high grass and over broken ground, and as soon as they became exposed to the enemy's guns, the British battalions commenced firing, and continued to advance, notwithstanding the superiority of the French artillery in number of guns and weight of metal. The cannonade was extremely severe, the enemy's artillery well served, and grape-shot was fired from large mortars and guns of heavy calibre. When the 78th regiment arrived within 150 paces of the enemy's fire, the Commander-in-Chief proceeded with that regiment to the attack, and with as many of the native infantry as had come up, and as soon as they were within the reach of the enemy's canister-shot, a tremendous fire opened from their artillery, and the loss of the British was very severe. At that moment the enemy's cavalry, attempting to

charge, were repulsed by the fire of the British infantry, but their cavalry rallying within a little distance, the General ordered an attack by the 29th regiment of dragoons, which was executed with the utmost gallantry, and the remainder of the infantry joining the enemy's reserve, after a vigorous resistance, until they had lost all their guns (and even then their left wing attempting an orderly retreat), were compelled to give way, and a complete victory was obtained, in which 2000 of the enemy were taken prisoners, and the remainder destroyed, leaving in the possession of the British the whole of their bazaars, camp-equipage, a great number of elephants, 1600 bullocks, 72 pieces of cannon, 44 stands of colours, and 64 tumbrils completely laden with ammunition, 3 tumbrils with money, and 57 carts of matchlocks, muskets, and stores, besides artificers' carts, several tumbrils of ammunition having been blown up in the action, and 5000 stand of arms thrown down by the enemy in the field of battle.

This great victory was "*principally to be attributed to the admirable skill, judgement, heroic valour and activity of the Commander-in-Chief, whose magnanimous example, and the recollection of his achievements at Coel, Ally-Ghur, Delhi and Agra, inspired general confidence and emulation.*"

In the morning General Lake led the charge of the cavalry; and in the afternoon, at the head of the 76th regiment, conducted all the different attacks on the enemy's line and their reserve near Mehaulpoer. On this day two horses were killed under him; he shot showered around him; but in the midst of danger and slaughter, he displayed not only the greatest fortitude and valour, but the highest degree of professional ability, "*availing himself with promptitude of every advantage presented by the enemy, and frustrating every effort of their obstinacy and boldness. His masterly plans of attack were carried into instantaneous execution by his unrivalled personal activity; and he appeared with matchless courage and alacrity in front of every principal charge, which he had planned with eminent judgement and skill.*"

A singularly affecting incident in this important battle remains to be mentioned. Major George Augustus Frederick Lake, of the 94th regiment, who attended his father as his Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary throughout the whole campaign, and whose gallantry had been conspicuous in every service, was constantly near the person of the Commander-in-Chief, and most deservedly possessed the highest place in his confidence, as well as acquired the warmest esteem among all ranks in the army, was at his father's side, at the action of Laswaree, when the General's horse fell dead, pierced by several shots. Major Lake immediately dismounted, offered his horse to his father, who at first refused, but was prevailed upon, by the entreaty of his son, to accept it. He was no sooner mounted, and the young hero seated on a horse of one of the troopers, when in a moment he received a severe wound by a shot, in the presence of his affectionate father,¹ at the *very instant* when the General found it necessary to lead his troops to charge the enemy, and to leave his wounded son, bleeding, on the field of battle. A more affecting incident was scarcely ever presented to the imagination; nor could human fortitude have been put to a severer trial. In this dreadful and distracting moment, General Lake prosecuted the action with unabating ardour, and at the close of the day had the satisfaction to find that his son's wound, though severe, was not dangerous; and this promising young officer was spared, not only to partake of his father's triumph, but to serve his country with increasing honour, until he fell gloriously in the moment of victory at Roleia, in Portugal, in August 1808.²

¹ It was made the subject of a fine Picture, and of an equally admired and celebrated Engraving.

² The sentiments of that distinguished judge of military talents, the Duke of Wellington, may be cited as affording an important testimony to the merit and bravery of this promising young Officer. In one of the Despatches after the Battle of Roleia, dated 18 Aug. 1808, his words were, that he "never saw such desperate fighting as in the attack of the Pass

In the orders of the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort-William, 1st Oct. 1803, the Marquess Wellesley directed the Public Thanks of the Supreme Government of the British Dominions in India to be given to *his Excellency General Lake, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and of the Hon. Company's forces, who, with unexampled alacrity, eminent judgement, and indefatigable courage under extraordinary difficulties, prepared the Bengal army for the field, conducted it, by a rapid succession of glorious victories, to the defeat of a powerful enemy, and maintained the honour of the British name in India, by humane attention towards the inhabitants of the conquered provinces, and by a due respect and reverence towards the unfortunate representative of the House of Timur and his Majesty's Royal Family*; and commanded these orders to be publicly read to the troops under arms at every station of the land forces in the East Indies.¹

To render still more satisfactory the authority and authenticity of such testimonials, besides the generally acknowledged assistance of his Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, then Governor-General of the British territories in India, in the compilation of the Notes on the Mahratta War, before recited, the illustrious Duke of Wellington, with the most prompt attention and courtesy, was pleased to permit and encourage an examination of his Grace's original papers, in order to corroborate the impression which the writer of this history is anxious to convey, of the high estimation of the conduct of two so remarkably meritorious and distinguished officers as Lord Viscount Lake and his heroic Son, amongst their brave comrades in arms; and that the admiration and incitement thus more especially held up to the view of their fellow countrymen of Buckinghamshire may assist in perpetuating the grateful feelings entertained of their valour and their worth, and present attractive examples worthy of imitation.

The battle of Laswaree completed the subversion of Scindia's power in Hindostan, restored the Peiswat to his sovereignty, and liberated the country. In consequence of these eminent services, General Lake was elevated to the Peerage; DELHI and LASWAREE supplying the titles of BARON and VISCOUNT, with which ASTON-CLINTON had the honour of being associated, to give dignity to one of the most gallant officers and accomplished gentlemen whose names have been recorded in the history of Britain; who, besides receiving the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament and of the East India Company, acquired the esteem of all ranks, the admiration of a grateful country, and that imperishable fame which is the meed of heroism when united with benevolence, and awarded in the calm deliberate applause and the just and impartial judgement of succeeding ages.

“by Lake, and in the three attacks of the French on the British troops in the mountains;” but the writer is permitted to add the copy of an original letter from the same illustrious Commander, addressed to Richard Boroughs, Esq. (afterwards Bart. G.C.H. &c.) brother-in-law of the Hon. G. A. Lake, informing him of the melancholy event of that brave Officer's death:

“I do not recollect the occasion upon which I have written with more pain to myself than I do at present, to communicate to you the death of your gallant brother-in-law. He fell in the attack of a Pass in the mountains at the head of his regiment, *the admiration of the whole army*; and there is nothing to be regretted in his death, excepting the untimely moment at which it has afflicted his family, and has deprived the public of an Officer who would have been an ornament to his profession and an honour to his country. It may at the moment increase the regret of those who lose a near and dear relation, to learn that he deserved and enjoyed the respect and affection of the world at large, and particularly of the profession to which he belonged; but I am convinced, that however acute may be the sensations which it may at first occasion, it must in the end be *satisfactory to the family of such a man* as Colonel Lake to know, that he was *respected and loved by the whole army*, and that he fell, alas! with many others, in the achievement of one of the most heroic actions that have been performed by the British army.

“Richard Boroughs, Esq.

“ARTHUR WELLESLEY.”

[Collated with the original letter in autograph, in the possession of the family.]

¹ Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, by Garwood, vol. iv. p. 189.

FRANCIS GERARD, 2nd VISCOUNT LAKE, dying without issue, the titles and entailed estate passed to his only surviving brother, the Hon. WARWICK LAKE, who thereupon became the 3rd VISCOUNT and BARON LAKE of *Delhi, Laswaree, and Aston-Clinton*.

THE MANOR-HOUSE,

described by Browne Willis, on the south side of the church-yard, was surrounded with a moat, of which parts of the bank are still visible. The 1st Viscount Lake removed from this house to Terret, in the adjacent parish of Drayton-Beauchamp;¹ but the 2nd Viscount occasionally resided here until his death. The mansion was long reduced to the condition, or almost below the condition, of an ordinary farm-house, and, though more recently improved and enlarged, merits no particular description.

THE MANOR OF CHIVERY

appears to have been taken out of the estate of the Clintons whilst in possession of the Crown, after the tenure of the lands was changed into Knight's service, perhaps about the same time when Simon de Montacute obtained his grant from King Edw. I. In 1342 King Edw. III. accepted the homage of William de Audele, son and heir of Alice, late wife of James de Audele, deceased, for the Manor of Chiveray cum pert. in Aston-Clynton, held in capite by the service of rendering one pair of gloves at the King's Exchequer annually at Easter, for all services.²

In 1347 the same William paid a fine of twenty marks for license to enfeof John de Wroxton, *clerk*, in his Manor of Aston-Clinton cum pert. under certain conditions: and it was then settled on William de Audely, and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.³ In 1365 William Audele died seised of this Manor;⁴ and in 1386 another William de Audeley, *Chivalr.* died seised in his own right, and in right of Joane his wife, of a mediety of the Manor of Aston-Clynton.⁵ In 1399 Bernard Brocas of Beaurepaire, co. Hants, also died seised of this Manor. He succeeded to the estates of his family after the death of his elder brothers; Sir John, slain by the French near Southampton, and Sir Oliver Brocas, Captain of Guienne and Aquitaine, and Governor of Bordeaux, who married a co-heiress of Thomas Hever of Hever, co. Kent, but his only son dying in his lifetime, s. p. the estates came to Sir Bernard, who was Master of the Buckhounds to King Edw. III. and Chamberlain to Anne, Queen-Consort of Richard II. Sir Bernard Brocas was beheaded in the Tower for high treason early in the reign of Henry IV.; and his son, another Sir Bernard Brocas, Knt. the King's Carver, was also attainted and executed at Cirencester soon after his father; whereupon the King granted to Sir William Farendon, Knt. in fee, Mountjoy's manor and lands, &c. in Aston (with other possessions of William Montacute Earl of Salisbury), to hold by the accustomed services.⁶ In 1402, Agnes wife of Sir William Bardolf died seised of lands in Aston, Bledlow, Hulcott and Wendover. She was the daughter of Sir Michael Poynings, Knt. and sister of Elizabeth wife of John, son and heir of John Lord Grey of Rotherfield, son of Robert, son of Walter, son of another Robert, first Lord Grey, son of Henry Grey.⁷ She had a son, Thomas Grey, who was seventeen years of age at the death of his father, the husband of the said Agnes, in 1384. In 1420 John Rous died seised of this Manor; and according to another inquisition in the same year, Margery, wife of Philip de St. Clerc, *chivalr.* and John their son, died seised of the same.⁸ This Philip was of Adham St. Clerc, in Ightham, co. Kent;

¹ See DRAYTON-BEAUCHAMP.

² Rot. Orig. 15 Ed. III. ro. 11.; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 145.

³ Esc. 39 Ed. III. no. 1.; Cal. vol. ii. p. 270.

⁴ Ibid. 21 Ed. III. ro. 61.; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 190.

⁵ Esc. 10 Ric. II. no. 1.; Cal. vol. iii. p. 81.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. no. 6, m. 27.; Cal. p. 230.; see also Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 167.

⁷ See PEDIGREE of GREY of ROTHERFIELD.

⁸ Esc. 1 Hen. VI.

married Margery or Margaret, daughter of Richard de Louvaine, relict of Richard Chamberlain, Esq. of Sherburn, co. Oxon. John de St. Clerc, son of Philip by this marriage, had a son Thomas, whose daughter and heir, Alianore, being married to John Grange, died in 1476, seised jointly with her husband of this Manor, which was held by the courtesy for life by John Grange, who survived. William, their son and heir, was thirty years of age at the death of his mother.¹ The family of Grange had acquired the lands of the Baldwins in Aston-Clinton and Broughton (granted by King Henry VIII. as part of the possessions of Missenden and Oseney Abbies), and *probably* by the marriage of William Grange and Agnes Baldwin in 1566; but every attempt to obtain a correct Pedigree of Grange having been *hitherto* ineffectual, the writer must be reluctantly content to subjoin in a note the names of the family in the parish-register;² and to remark—

It has not been exactly ascertained how long the family of Grange possessed this estate. One of their descendants resided at *Little-Horwood* in 1711, and was Sheriff of Bucks. Henry Grange (perhaps his son) died at High Wycombe in 1755, and also Rachel his wife,³ with several of their children; and it is probable that the son of the last-mentioned gave the font in Aston Church, which is inscribed with his name; and that no distinct mention of the Manor of Chivery seems to have been preserved, excepting the grant made by Henry VIII. in 1543 to Robert Cheyney, Esq. of certain woodlands so called.

By an indenture dated 28 Jan. 1670 (23 Car. II.) Francis Lord Hawley and others, in consideration of 71*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* conveyed the yearly rent of 111 *s.* for 18 yards and 203 acres of land, half an acre of meadow, and divers messuages and parcels of woodland (part of the serjeanty of William Parris in Aston-Clinton), which one William de Parris held of King Henry III. and the yearly rent of 11*s.* 9*d.* for 94½ acres of land of the serjeanty aforesaid in Aston-Clinton, which Richard Crockett held of King Henry III. as by the grant-roll for the 34th year of the reign of the said King, remaining in the Exchequer, appears⁴ to Richard Plaistowe; and in 1673 Richard Plaistowe, described of West Wycombe, by deed dated 14th March, conveyed to Henry Plaistowe of Wendover (probably his son) certain tenements, woods, lands, meadows, closes and pasture, late of Richard Plaistowe, his late grandfather, in Stoke-Mandeville, Weston-Turville, and Aston-Clinton.⁵

THE VACHES,

a Manor or reputed Manor-farm on the western verge of this parish, preserves the name of an ancient family (now extinct) who held considerable possessions in this county. The farm, of about 185 acres, is mentioned in a terrier in 1730, annexed to a lease, as comprising 270 ac. 2 r. and in another terrier, in 1576, as 305 ac. 13 p.;⁶ and the following particulars of its history have been traced:

In 1261, under a fine, Richard de Turri acquired lands in Aston-Clinton of Thomas, son of Amabet

¹ Esc. 15 Ed. IV.; Rot. Claus. 1 Ed. IV. no. 15; also Hist. of Surrey, vol. i. p. 280.

² *Married*: William Grange and Agnes Baldwin, 18 Nov. 1566; John Gery and Elizabeth Grange, 1607; John Grange and Jane Barnabie, 17 Nov. 1622. *Baptized*: John, son of William and Mary Grange, born 22 May, bapt. 26 May 1638; John, son of John and Sarah Grange, 25 Aug. 1644; William, son of Henry and Alice Grange, 24 Feb. 1675; Elizabeth, daughter of the same, 16 June 1681; Jane, daughter of the same, 26 Oct. 1685. *Buried*: William Grange, son of Henry, 7 Aug. 1672; William Grange, son of Henry, 25 June 1673; William, son of Henry and Alice, 20 July 1676; Thomas, son of Henry Grange, 17 April 1679; William Grange, 9 Sept. 1680; Jane Grange, 3 Feb. 1684; Elizabeth Grange, 19 Dec. 1693; William Grange, 21 Feb. 1722; Alice, wife of Henry Grange, 14 Oct. 1723; Henry Grange, 23 Dec. 1725; Nicholas Grange, senr. 19 Oct. 1726; Nicholas Grange, 28 July 1726, 7; Jane Grange, wife of Nicholas, 10 Mar. 1740; Catharine, wife of Henry Grange, 24 Nov. 1751. [Aston-Clinton Register.]

³ See Langley's Desborough Hundred.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 23 Car. II. p. 2.

⁵ Ibid. 25 Car. II.

⁶ Account of Public Charities, p. 33.

de Eseryvene;¹ and in 1267 Richard de la Vache recovered seisin of lands here,² probably part of the same estate, included in another fine in 1270 between Richard de la Vache and Richard de la Tur, and described as a *Manor in Aston*, which Richard de la Tur (father of the aforesaid Richard) held.³

The family of Vache seems to have derived that name from the Vache in Chalfont (also their property); and other fines were passed in 1279 and 1283, by which Richard de la Vache, and his wife Alice, were confirmed in their estate; and in 1294 a fine particularizes messuages, lands, rents and meadow, in Aston-Clinton and Wendover, granted by William de Halton to Richard la Vache for life, with remainder to Matthew son of Richard, Maud sister of Matthew, Elizabeth sister of Maud, and their heirs severally and respectively, in tail.⁴ In 1363, their descendant or relation, Sir Richard la Vache, K.G. obtained a confirmation of preceding grants of free warren in Aston-Clinton,⁵ and died circ. 1366,⁶ being succeeded by his son and heir, Philip de la Vache; at whose death, in 1407, Blanche, his only daughter, carried this estate in marriage to Richard Lord Grey de Wilton (the descendant of a very ancient and noble family, long possessed of great property in this county);⁷ who, after the death of Blanche, married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Lord Scroope, or Scrope, and died in 1442, seised inter al. of this Manor,⁸ which continued in his family until 1505; his great-grandson, Edmund Lord Grey de Wilton, and Florence his wife, passed a fine with Thomas Crayford and others, by which it was transferred,⁹ and afterwards became vested in the Crown.

THE ADVOWSON

continued appendant to the Manor during the Norman reigns; but after the tragical death of Margaret Countess of Salisbury, in the reign of Henry VIII. the Crown having also acquired the lands formerly belonging to the Abbey of Missenden, and other ecclesiastical possessions, by the dissolution of chantries, exercised the right of patronage: and the King having, in 1540, granted to Michael Domer, a merchant,¹⁰ for a valuable consideration, the estate of that Convent,¹¹ in 1543, granted to Robert Cheyney, Esq. 110 acres of land, woods, &c. called the *Manor of Chevery* cum pert. in Aston-Clinton, one yard land and an half, and 26 acres in . . . Hill, next Bradnige, cum pert. to the same Robert his heirs and assigns,¹² after having many times exercised the right of patronage. King Edward VI. succeeding to the Throne, granted in 1548,¹³ "the Manors of Aston-Clinton and Aston-Chevery alias Chervey, the Advowson late belonging to Margaret Countess of Salisbury, of high treason attainted," to the King's sister, the Lady Mary, *habend.* until provided for by an honourable marriage; and that Princess accordingly presented to the Rectory in 1552, and¹⁴ in 1552 granted to Sir Edw. Bray, Kut. John Thornton and John Danby, Gents. their heirs and assigns, *inter al.* an acre of meadow in Tring, co. Herts. in the occupation of *John Lake*, given to maintain an anniversary in Aston-Clinton Church for ever, to hold as of the Manor of East Greenwich in free socage, by fealty only:¹⁵ and Queen Elizabeth, in 1580, granted to the "Keeper and Company of the Mystery of Mercers" in London certain yearly rents annual out of lands in this parish, formerly granted to *John Colet*, late Dean of St. Paul's, which had come to the late King by the act for dissolving chantries,¹⁶

¹ Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III.² Rot. Claus. 52 Hen. III.³ Rot. Fin. 55 Hen. III.⁴ Ibid. 8, 12, 23 Ed. I.⁵ Rot. Pat. 37 Ed. III. p. 2, m. 5; Rot. Cart. Cal. p. 184; also ASHENDON, in vol. i. p. 15.⁶ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 135; Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lxxix. f. 57.⁷ See BLETCHLEY, and PEDIGREE OF DE GREY.⁸ Esc. 21 Hen. VI.; also Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 784.⁹ Rot. Fin. 21 Hen. VII.¹⁰ See PEDIGREE OF DORMER in WING; also vol. i. p. 118.¹¹ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII.; also WENDOVER.¹² Ibid. 35 Hen. VIII. Test. 24 Aug.¹³ Ibid. 2 Ed. VI. Test. 17 May.¹⁴ King Edw. VI.¹⁵ Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Sept.¹⁶ Ibid. 23 Eliz. Test. 10 Feb.

and in a few days afterwards to Nicholas Holland and David de Lee, the Queen's Goldsmith, lands here and in Wingrave and Servington,¹ formerly vested in John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and in the hands of the King by the act aforesaid; but either upon her marriage to King Philip, or by grant, the patronage was restored to the descendants of the Countess of Warwick, being included amongst those lands which, after the reversal of the attainder of the Poles, was on petition obtained by Sir Tho. Barrington, who married Winifred, youngest and surviving daughter of the Countess, and co-heir to that inheritance; and the patronage was afterwards exercised by his successors in the Manor, until it passed by marriage to the family of Gerard; and in 1727, the Advowson being severed from the temporal estate, was purchased by the Principal and Scholars of Jesus College, Oxon, whose successors have continued to be Patrons of the Rectory.

In 1792, on forming a branch from the Grand Junction Canal to connect Oxfordshire with the coal districts, a compensation in lieu of glebe and tithes was made to the incumbent of 97l. 12s. 4d.; and in 1813, under an inclosure act, that sum was paid by the Grand Junction Canal Company towards the expense of fences of the lands assigned to the Rector,² and for extinguishing the old custom of the Parson's keeping a bull and a boar for his parishioners.

RECTORS.

John, Parson of the Church of Aston, in 1233 presented

Walter de Eston to the living as a Vicarage, with the consent of William de Clinton; perhaps the same with

John de Esceneys, pr. 1233 by William de Clinton.

Thomas de Gillingham, pr. 3 Cal. May 1243, by the Lady Mary de Clinton.

James de Cavignol, presented on the death of Mag^r Talbott, last Rector, 1261, by William de Montacute, Knt. then Patron; and at his death,

Walter de Wouborn was presented 2 Cal. Jul. 1271 by the Lady Ela Basset, Patroness. He resigned, and

William Gatelyn succeeded 2 Nov. 1291; on whose decease,

John de Fareford was presented by Sir William de Montacute, Knt. and instituted 18 Cal. May 1318.

Thomas Conquerant, pr. Id. May 1339 by the Lady Elizabeth Montacute.

Thomas de Bloxham died in 1355, and was succeeded by

John de Teford, pr. by William de Montacute Earl of Salisbury, and inst. 8 Cal. June 1355; and at his death,

William de Thurbarn was pr. 9 Cal. Apl. 1361, by William de Montacute Earl of Salisbury; but there must have been an intermediate Rector before the time of

William Bonham, pr. 1 May 1390 by William de Montacute Earl of Salisbury, Ld. of the Manor, for he is recorded to have succeeded after the death of *John*, last Rector; and *Bonham* himself dying,

Thomas Tuttebury was pr. by Henry, KING of England, 30 Apl. 1400. He is said by Willis to have been afterwards Dean of Chichester, but was not included in Le Neve's Catalogue.

Henry Merston, pr. 16 May 1402; exchanged for the Rectory of Doddington, co. Cambridge, with

William Glynn, 17 Aug. 1408.

William Hildreskelf, died Rector 1452.

George Nevill, A.B. presented by his father, Richard Earl of Salisbury, 1 Aug. 1452. He resigned in 1454, and in 1456 was made Bishop of Exeter; in 1465 translated to the Archbishoprick of York, and died in 1476.³

Thomas Massager, instituted 6 Nov. 1454, and exchanged for other preferment with

Lawrence Penny, in Feb. 1455.

William Halder occurs Rector in 1462.

Robert Wardle, 1472.

Henry Lee, pr. by the King 9 June 1507, on the death of the last incumbent; but he died in the same year, and was succeeded by

Thomas Jakeman, LL.B. also on the King's presentation, 5 Sept. 1507. He had been incumbent of *Whitchurch*, resigned that Vicarage in 1508 for Bierton, which he held with this Rectory, and was also⁴ Official in the Archdeaconry of Bucks. On his decease,

Thomas Wallise was instituted 14 Sept. 1544, on the King's presentation, and died in the next year, being also Rector of *Denham*, where he was buried.

¹ Qu. ? Cheddington.

² Le Neve's Fasti, pp. 82, 310.

³ Stat. 54 Geo. III. c. 76.

⁴ Valor Eccles. vol. iv. pp. 248, 9.

William Copeland, 11 March 1545, on the King's presentation. He died, and was succeeded by

Richard Parker, instituted 28 Oct. 1550, on the King's presentation.

John Hopton, S.T.P. pr. "by the Lady *MARY*, the King's sister," (afterwards Queen of England), 4 Aug. 1552. He was advanced to be Bishop of Norwich, and died in 1558.

John Percivall, pr. 1556. He died, and was buried here 12 Feb. 1560.

Thomas Hogson, or *Hodson*, inst. 9 May 1561, pr. by *Thomas Barrington*, Esq. At his death,

Thomas Wetherel, succeeded 7 Sept. 1571, pr. by *Thomas Barrington*, Esq. He was in 1572 made Prebendary of Bristol, and, according to *Browne Willis*, succeeded *Dr. John Cotterell* (but if *Le Neve's* account be correct, the latter held the fourth stall, not the third, as in *Willis's* account); and when he died is not known.

Robert Woodcock, inst. 21 Dec. 1584, not said how vacant.

John Jones, inst. 4 June 1587.

Charles Ferrand, 1597, on *Barrington's* presentation.

William Gerard succeeded circ. 1630, and occurs in 1650.¹ He was deprived in 1662 for non-conformity, removed to Watford, and preached in Conventicles, being succeeded in this Rectory by

John Duntton, pr. 11 May 1663, by Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Knt. He was Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. and Rector of *Graffham*, co. *Hunts*. He married *Lydia*, daughter of *Daniel Carter* of *Chesham*; and she dying in 1660, within some few months after the death of his son *John* (who became distinguished by his eccentricities, was a bookseller, and whose *Memoirs* have formed a subject of great curiosity), went into Ireland, and remained there several years (during which *John Wood*, minister of St.

Leonard's, was his Curate); but he subsequently returned, and here resided until his death in 1676.² His son published a collection of *Funeral Discourses*, entitled "*The House of Weeping*," to perpetuate his father's fame.³

William Gerard, A.M. succeeded 6 Dec. 1676, pr. by Sir *Francis Gerard*, Bart. He was buried here 19 June 1706, æt. 63.

Thomas Walker, B.D. succeeded in 1706: died 14 and was buried the 19 Nov. 1716, being succeeded by

Peter Waldo, A.M. inst. 1 Dec. 1716, being presented by *Christopher Musgrave* and *Richard Colville*, Esqrs. He was S.T.P. 1720, and buried here 28 Jan. 1745, being succeeded by

Edward Jones, B.D. pr. by *Jesus Coll. Oxon.* and inducted 9 May 1746. He was A.M. 10 June 1721, B.D. 1728, and D.D. 19 June 1749 of the University of *Oxon.* by diploma: and was succeeded by

David Price, B.D. pr. by the Principal, Fellows, and Scholars of *Jesus Coll. Oxon.* and inducted 25 April 1751. He was of *Jesus Coll. A.M.* 21 Jan. 1738, B.D. 3 Mar. 1739. He was buried here 4 Apl. 1781, and succeeded by

Edward Edwards, D.D. pr. by the same Patrons, and inducted 2 Aug. 1782. He also was of *Jesus Coll. Oxon.* A.M. 16 Oct. 1749, B.D. 16 Jan. 1756, D.D. 16 Apl. 1760: and at his death,

William Morgan, D.D. pr. 28 Jan. 1784 by the same Patrons, was his successor. He was Fellow of *Jesus Coll. Oxon.* A.M. 27 Apl. 1768, B.D. 10 Oct. 1775, D.D. 15 Mar. 1787.⁴

John George, B.D. pr. by the same Patrons, and inducted 8 May 1799. Having vacated this Rectory by accepting other preferment, he was again presented, and inducted 13 March 1804, being also Fellow of *Jesus Coll. Oxon.* A.M. 10 Mar. 1787, B.D. 24 Mar. 1795.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave 68 feet long and 36 feet wide, including the two aisles; a chancel of the same breadth as the nave, returned to be capable of containing 400 persons. At the west end, a square tower containing five bells. A dwarf spire of lead has been recently taken down, and in its place a flag-staff and vane were substituted. On the south side is a tiled porch. The windows are very irregular; some with mullions, cinquefoil-headed lights and tracery, some obscured by modern masonry. In the south aisle is a piscena under a nail-headed arch, the tracery well preserved, and each spandril contains a pair of slipped trefoils. Between two windows, in the south aisle, is another lower than the rest, having two cinquefoil-headed lights, with large quaterfoils in the spandrils. In the north wall of the chancel is an arched niche, with a canopy ornamented with

¹ Qu. If brother of Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, who married the daughter of *Barrington*, and thus acquired the advowson?

² *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. v. p. 59.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ See page 91.

trefoils, a flowered finial between two small mutilated statues, one on the dexter side with both legs broken off and only a small portion of the drapery remaining, the other decapitated. In the south wall, within the rails, are three stalls of equal height, scarcely more than two feet above the pavement, separated by graduated pilasters elaborately sculptured; the three central pinnacles broken off, but each stall having a beautifully-groined canopy, bordered with cinquefoils, terminated by a piscena, with pinnacles of correspondent elegance. Between the nave and aisles are octagon and circular pillars, supporting pointed arches; and on each side, four small clerestory windows.

In the nave are two old slabs, one having the marks of brasses, but the inscriptions effaced. The font is vase-shaped, of veined marble fluted, on a pedestal with a cubic base of stone. On the verge :

“H. Grange, Donor, 1782.”

On a tablet over the gallery, at the west end :

“THIS TOWER REBUILT IN 1800.

WM. DANCER and EDW. BARTON, Ch. Wardens.”

In the pavement of the chancel are three ordinary grave-stones, from one of which a brass has been removed; another has its inscription entirely effaced; but on the third are the following words :

Under this stone lyes buried John Somner, Esquire, who departed this life the twenty-eighth day of January 1768, aged fifty-three years.¹

Against the south wall is a neat monument, with a fluted urn, and these arms :

Erm. on a pile S. a tiger's face jessant, a fleur-de-lis impaling Az. three hunter's horns Arg. stringed and mounted Or. Crest, on a wreath, a wolf's head erased S.

In Memory of John Somner, Esq. many years a Commander in the service of the East India Company, which (in regard to an infirm state of health) he quitted, with great applause, in an early age of life, and settled in this parish. He was a person sincere in his regards, punctual and just in all his transactions, without ostentation, avarice, or ambition. He was the son of James Somner, Esq. and Frances his wife, who lie interred at Dinton, in this county. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Dale, Gent. and Ann his wife, of Christ Church, Hants, who, in testimony of her love and affection, and in gratitude to her, caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

On a slab :

Arms : Quarterly, 1. a saltire in chief, a mullet; 2. a lion ramp. Erm. crowned. 3. a lion ramp. 4. on a bend

between two cottages three roundels. Crest : on a wreath a banner, or English union jack, charged with a crest; a hand grasping a thistle, with a label, *Noble est qui noble facit.*

H. S. E.

GULIELMUS GERARD,
Ædis Christi apud Oxoniensis
olim Alumnus

Hujusæ Ecclesiæ Rector
consummatissimus

Ob morum suavitatem

Animi constantiam

Vitæ integritatem

Et fidem illi patam

Utriusque loci Deliciæ et Desiderium

Quo Nemo in Amicos fidelior

In hospites liberalior

In Sacrorum administratione vigilantior

Nemo bonis omnibus quibus innotuit

occidit flebilior

obiit 10 Jun.

Anno salutis 1796

ætatis 63.

In the north aisle, on a small mural monument :

Beneath this stone are interred the remains of Mary Minshall, the widow and relict of William Minshall, Esq. and daughter of Philip Box of Caversfield, in this county, Gent. who departed this life on the 12th day of May 1783, aged 82 years.

The said William Minshall, her husband (whom she survived 41 years), was the grandson, and at length heir of Sir Richard Minshall of Bourton, in this county, Knight, who was a great sufferer during the Rebellion, for his loyalty and active zeal in the service of King Charles the First of glorious memory. In the year 1642, Sir Richard's home at Bourton was plundered and set fire to by the rebels. He was afterwards heavily fined by the Parliament, and ultimately compounded for his

¹ By the Register, he appears to have been buried 4 Feb. 1768.

estates in the counties of Bucks and Essex. The said William was buried at Berton, in this county, in the year 1741.¹

Also of William Minshall, of this parish, Esq. only child of the said William and Mary, who departed this life on the 29th day of July 1807, aged 75 years.

And also of Martha, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Rev^d Tho^s Harding Rowland of Whitchurch, in this county, who departed this life on the 6th day of Sep^r 1799, aged 60 years.

The said last-mentioned William and Martha had four sons and two daughters, all of whom (except their eldest daughter) survived them, and who, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of their parents, have caused this stone to be erected.

Arms : Az. a crescent surmounted by an estoil of six points wavy, over all an inescutcheon S. with a pile wavy Or. descending from the upper verge of the shield ; impaling a saltire engrailed . . . in chief three cinquefoils. Crest, on a wreath a Turk kneeling, turbaned Proper, bearing a crescent. Motto, *His Saladinum vicinus armis.*

In the north aisle is a grave-stone despoiled of its brasses, and another with faint remains of an inscription.

On a small stone :

Amy, the wife of Richard Briggenshaw, died much respected Sept. 23^d, 1793, aged 85 years.

In the south aisle is a mural tablet inscribed :

In a vault adjoining the external part of this wall are deposited the remains of Mary, wife of William Minshall of Kentish-Town, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, and daughter of John Hardwick of Newbold, in the county of Derby, Esquire, who departed this life on the 26th day of May 1806, aged 32 years.

Also of their infant Son,
George Rowland Minshall,
who died on the 23^d day of March 1803,
aged 23 months.

On a slab :

Arms : A bend between three leopards' faces.

M.S.

Peter Waldo S.T.P. Filii Danielis Waldo
De Harrow in Agro Middlesexiæ Armigeri

Qui

Pro Suâ et Academiæ Oxoniensis dignitate
Postquam Magistratum Bis administraverat
(Non Privatæ Rei et Remotæ

Sed Sacræ et Parochiali obstrictus)
Ecclesiæ huic Triginta circiter annos

Usq. ad mortem invigilavit,
Pastor, Bonus Præsens, Assiduus
Veræ Pietatis Cultor et Vindex Strenuus
Fucatæ Indagator et Hostis acerrimus
Inter Pares et Potentes Placere
Idem novit in loco Reprehendere
Semper animi quæ semper Liberrime protulit
Ita Decorabat Vitæ Integritate
Ut Veritate Amicos non obsequio pararet
Uxorem duxit Emmam Filiam natu maximam
Theophili Leigh de Adlestrop in agro Gloc. armigeri
De quâ Tredecim Liberis Susceptis
Sex tantum (cum Matre) reliquit Superstitis
Obiit Jan^a 25^o An. Sal. 1745, æt. 74
Vidua et Filius unicus Testamenti Curatores
M.P.²

On another :

Arms : A chevron between three crescents.

Hic jacet Thomas Walker.

S. T. B.

Collegii Sidneiensi in Academia Cantabrigiensi

Socius olim dignissimus

Hujusce autem Ecclesiæ

Rector Fidelissimus

Vir

Mortibus integer

Pietate insignis

Reconditori Liberatura instructissimus

Qui post varia officii munera

Tam publicè quam privatim
administrata

Hic tandem Requiescit in spe

Beatæ Resurrectionis

Obiit Die Nov^r 14, 1716, ag. 59.³

¹ See BERTON.

² See page 89; also the parish register, in which appear the following entries :—" Samuel, son of Peter and Emma Waldo, bapt. 7 June 1724; Tryphena, dau. of the same, bap. 27 April 1726. Peter, son of Peter Waldo, D.D. bur. 15 June 1726." Another Peter Waldo who survived, died in 1762, at Mitcham, in Surrey; and his son, a third Peter Waldo, was distinguished by his literary talents, and was the author of many valuable publications. [Supplement to Lysons, p. 47.]

³ He was buried 19 Nov. 1716. [Par. Reg.]

On slabs of black marble within the communion rails :

Hoc sub marmore
in eodem tumulo componuntur
Reliquiæ
Gulielmi Morgan S. T. P.
Hujusce Paroeciæ Rectoris
nec non
Uxoris Marthæ
Gulielmi Minshull Armigeri
de eadem paroecia
Filii natu maximæ
Alter
annos natus quinquaginta sex
obiit
die Octobris vicesimo
Anno Salutis
Millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo octavo.
Altera
annos nata triginta octo
obiit
Maii duodecimo
Anno Salutis
Millesimo septingentesimo nonagesimo nono
supersunt liberos

GULIELMUS	GEORGIUS ROWLANDUS
MARTHA	MARGARETA JANA
MARIA	EDVARDUS.

On an achievement :

Arms : S. a bend Or. between six cross-crosets fitchèe Arg. impaling quarterly 1 and 4 party per chev. engrailed Or. and S. a lion ramp. counterchanged. 2 Arg. a chief S. surtout three spears erect in pale counterchanged 3 Arg. within a bordure S. bezantée an eagle displayed double-headed. Motto—PROVIDENTIA.

The REGISTER begins 29 Sept. 1563. Within the cover of the first volume is a certificate of the administration of the oath for the due keeping of the parish register, under Cromwell's act, and the appointment of Henry Welles of Aston-Clinton, as registrar, in 1653, before William Hill, Esq. a Justice of the Peace. The family of Wells is mentioned here at an early date. In 1618, a message in Aston was conveyed by William Wells, sen. of Paddington, co. Middlesex, yeoman, and William Wells his son and heir, to Richard Smith, Gent. of Tring, co. Herts, amongst the lands forfeited to or seized by Parliament in 24 Car. I.; and a remarkable entry of the burial of one of the same family occurs in the parish register: "William Wells, Maltster, and a Rogue;" and in a different autograph: "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." Also the following :

Marriage.

Thomas Lake and Agnes Lainton, 14 May 1581.

Burials.

Thomas, son of Henry Lake, 8 April 1692.

On a tablet against the south wall :

THE WIDOW TURPIN'S GIFT:

She gave all her freehold leasehold arable and lay ground within the Parish and Common Fields of Aston-Clinton with all Commodities and Profits thereunto belonging to Mary Heckley for the term of her natural life and if She hath any Children lawfully begotten then they shall have her land and lay ground aforesaid equally divided betwixt them, and for want of such issue then immediately after her decease Shee gave all the aforesaid Estate to the Poore of Aston-Clinton aforesaid for ever, and that the overseers of the Poor of Aston-Clinton and their successors shall at the best rate and for the most profit they can let all the said estate & the rents of the same shall be all laid out only 2s. for their trouble in groat loaves of good and wholesome bread to be equally distributed by them to the poorest inhabitants of the aforesaid parish by equal portions on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the B.V.M. and it became due in the year 1736, the clear annual produce being returned at 3*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*¹

Besides this gift,

Sir Gilbert Gerard gave a house and seven acres of land in the open field (about 2*l.* per ann.) for the repairs of the church only, which it is presumed was returned in 1815 to be of the annual value of 14*l.*²

Benedict Lee, Esq. of Hulcote, willed in 1545, a legacy to the church of Aston-Clinton.

John Mortimer, in 1782, by will left a rent charge of 1*l.* 1*s.* per ann. to purchase one coat: and an anonymous Benefactor is recorded in the Return of Charities, who gave 10*l.* to provide a fund for four poor widows.

¹ Abstract of Returns, 1786, p. 620.

² Abridgement of Abstract of Answers and Returns under Stat. 55 Geo. III. printed 3 Mar. 1818, p. 18.

Anne Lake, 7 Sept. 1697.

The famous Robert Hebbert, buried 20 Aug. 1729.

Edward Hebbard, alias "Young Doctor," 11 Nov. 1732.

Le Gendre, son of Fleetwood and Anne Parkhurst,

3 Dec. 1780.¹

Mary, dau. of Sir William D'Oyley, Bart. and Joanna his wife, 3 Jan. 1790.

Edward, son of the same, 21 Jan. 1791.²

ST. LEONARD'S.

THIS Hamlet, situated on the southern verge of the parish, consisted chiefly of woodland and common, some of which has been recently assorted, and is variously cultivated. It includes part of the Manors of *Wivelsgate* and *The Hale*, and maintains its own poor, at the expense, in 1813, of about 185*l.* per ann. gradually diminishing. In the year 1815, the value of real property assessed here was returned at 638*l.* per ann. and the total expenditure 180*l.* By an act of Parliament³ for enclosing lands in Aston-Clinton, Edward Darrell, Esq. Robert Stratfold Collett, Farmer Bull, and Timothy Honor, Gent. Trustees of St. Leonard's Chapel, were included amongst persons seised of lands here in respect of such trust.

THE CHAPEL,

on one of the Chiltern Hills, was anciently appendant to the church of Aston-Clinton, about four miles distant. It is supposed to have been originally built on the site of an ancient hermitage or cell belonging to Missenden-Abbey, and founded circ. 1278, when Richard Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Oxford, performed his visitation, and granted to William de Clinton, Patron of the church of Eston, a chapel within the said parish;⁴ but it was certainly called *The Chapel of St Leonard of Blakemore* in an account of lands held of the serjeanty of William de Paris, when eighteen acres at 5*s.* per ann. are so recorded in the Testa de Nevil. The chapel might probably have been supplied by the Monks of Missenden, but falling to decay, was wholly neglected. In 1491 Thomas Askwith held the *Free Chapel* of St. Leonard for life, valued at 40*s.*⁵ After the dissolution of Monasteries, this chapel seems to have been disregarded, until Queen Elizabeth, in 1586, granted its site, at the request of Sir James Croft, Knt. to Edward Wymarke for services, it being then in the tenure of Silvester Baldwin,⁶ who also had lands in the same parish, which the Queen had granted to Sir Edward Stanley, Knt. and his heirs, probably formerly belonging to a chantry;⁷ but in 1587 the Queen, for services, at the request of Edward Dyer, Esq. granted to Will. Tipper and Robt. Dawe, Esqrs. *inter al.* "the decayed Free Chapel of St. Leonard, a tenement called *Chapel-Farm*, and all lands thereunto belonging in Aston-Clinton and Wendover, in the occupation of Silvester Baldwin, *tenend.* as of the Manor of East-Greenwich, by fealty only; with proviso, that if, before the 22nd of Nov. 1 Eliz. any of the premises were *not unjustly detained*, then the grant to be void."⁸

The Chapel is termed a donative; and after the civil war, only the bare walls remaining, it was

¹ He was grandson of Ricarda, dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Dormer (see vol. i. p. 415), and brother of the Rev. Fleetwood Parkhurst, Rect. of Epsom, co. Surrey.

² Sir William and Lady D'Oyley lived in this village during several years, and had a very large family, inhabiting a cottage residence near the middle of the village, which likewise comprises several other very comfortable retreats, some of which have been at various periods tenanted by distinguished persons. Roscoe, who was well known among modern poets, occasionally resided here.

³ Stat. 54 Geo. III.

⁴ Dodsworth's MSS. vol. cvii. f. 74; and Le Neve's Fasti, p. 139.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. VII. Test. 23 Oct.

⁶ Ibid. 29 Eliz. Test. 25 Feb.

⁷ Ibid. 31 Eliz. Test. 15 Nov.

⁸ Rot. 32 Eliz. Test. 25. Feb. About fifty acres of land in Whitchurch, with certain common-rights there, are included in the endowment; and by an Inclosure-act in 1770 (11 Geo. III.) were commuted into an allotment to Richard Penn, *Clk.* then Curate of St. Leonard's, and his successors, of 27 Ac. 3 R. 4 Per. in Whitchurch, which still belongs to the chapelry, and is vested in ten trustees, originally nominated by the founder, with power to elect their successors, &c.

rebuilt by Cornelius Wood, Esq. a zealous Loyalist, who endowed it with provision for a Minister exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop and Archdeacon, and receiving his appointment solely from the Patron, without institution or induction. The residence of the Minister is a picturesque cottage, tastefully ornamented with plantations and shrubberies, chiefly if not entirely designed and laid out by the lady of the present minister, and daughter of Rob. Sutton, Esq. of Rossway, who has an elegant villa in the neighbourhood. It is on the verge of the Chiltern Hills, close to the Chapel.

CHAPLAINS OR MINISTERS.

THOMAS, Chantry-Priest of St. Leonard's Chapel, died 1273, and was succeeded by

Ranulph, pr. 16 Cal. Feb. 1273, by Ela Basset, Countess of Warwick.

Henry De Risburgh, pr. by Sir Simon Montecute, on the death of Ralph, 7 Dec. 1299.

Will. de Gocelyn, resigned in 1318, and was succeeded by

John de Fareford, pr. 18 Cal. May 1318, by Sir Will. de Montecute.

Henry de Marter, Chantry-Priest of Aston, died 1322.

Richard de Oldesworth, pr. 1 May 1322, by Elizabeth, wife of Sir Will. Montecute. He died in 1344, and

Walter de Yerdeley was presented 3 Cal. Apl. 1344, by the Lady Eliz. Montecute.

No other name is discovered until the dissolution of Chantries, nor does it appear who officiated,¹ until

Thomas Hall, being Curate here in 1632, and as such attesting a will, seems to be the same person who afterwards was Vicar of Chalfont St. Peter's, and conforming in 1661, died there in 1678, having been succeeded in this Chapelry by

George Swinnow or *Swynow*, in 1655, who being ejected in 1661, again occurs in 1663.²

The Chapel is very small, and mantled with ivy; the entrance on the south side. On the west gable is a little turret, containing one bell. A window on the south side of the nave has two lights, separated by a mullion under a square cornice. There are also clerestory windows; one very small on the north wall, another on the south side of the chancel, and one at each end. The interior is neat. The Communion-Table covered with green velvet, and J.H.S. embroidered with gold. Under the east window, the Commandments, painted on a tablet.

On a mural monument, on the south side :

Near this place lies buried the body of Mary Willis, the daughter of Joseph Willis, Minister of St. Leonard's, and Judith his wife, who departed this life 24th of March A.D. 1704, aged 5 years and 7 months.

John Wood, A.B. admitted Curate 25 May 1665, also Curate of Aston-Clinton (probably on the retirement of Duntun),³ son of Mr. Seth Wood, and next brother of Colonel Cornelius Wood, who rebuilt and in some measure endowed the Chapel;⁴ and having quitted it in 1697, was succeeded by

Joseph Willis, A.B. 1697. He had been Curate of Waddesdon in 1693, was Minister here in 1732, and died Rector of Horsendon in 1737.

Richard Penn, circ. 1738, was also Vicar of Mentmore from 1784, and was buried in the Chapel here.

Joseph Smith, A.M. 1784. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. A.B. 1779, A.M. 1782, had been Curate of Waddesdon, also Vicar of Wendover,⁵ which, with this Chapelry, he resigned in 1802, being made Vicar of Melksham, co. Wilts, and died in 1825.

Isaac King, LL.B. nominated 1802, on the cession of Smith. He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1801; afterwards Vicar of West-Wycombe, and upon his resignation of this Chapel, was succeeded by

Edward Owen, A.M. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. 1807, A.M. 1817, and Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, London.

On a neat tablet, over the south window of the chancel :

To the memory of the Reverend Richard Penn, M.A. upwards of 46 years Minister of this chapel. He departed this life upon the 12th of April 1784, in the 74th year of his age, and lies buried in this chapel.

¹ Willis's MSS. ² Autograph letter from Jos. Bell, Registrar of the Archdeaconry, to Br. Willis, Esq. of Whaddon Hall, dated 29 Nov. 1732, in the possession of the Editor.

³ See page 89.

⁴ Page 93.

⁵ See WENDOVER; also vol. i. p. 523.

On the north side, within the rails, a mural monument, with the arms of Wood :



On a tablet between two weeping figures, perhaps Faith and Charity :

Beneath this marble lie buried the bodies of M^r Seth Wood, Minister of the Gospel, and M^{rs} Elizabeth Wood his wife, who had issue, these seven children following, viz. : Katherine Wood, their eldest daughter ; Cornelius Wood, their eldest son ; John Wood, their 2^d son, for about 30 years Minister of St. Leonard's, also lies buried in this chapel ; Aaron Wood, their 3^d son, at present Rector of Green's Norton, in the county of Northampton ; Gershorn Wood, their 4th son, who also lies buried here ; William Wood, their 5th son, who died young ; and Deborah Wood, their youngest daughter.

This Monument was erected to the memory of his Parents by Cornelius Wood, their eldest son, at present Colonel of a regiment of Horse, and Lieutenant-General of the Forces of her Majesty Queen Anne, in the year of our Lord 1707.

Another monument has military trophies, and two weeping boys, with trumpets. On a shield,

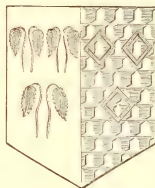
the same arms ; and below, the following inscription :

Beneath this monument lieth buried y^e body of Cornelius Wood, Esq. late Colonel of a regiment of Horse, and 1st Lieutenant-General of the Armies of her Majesty Queen Anne, who, after he had in the late wars given many great and distinguishing proofs of his Courage, Conduct, Justice and Fidelity, departed this life upon the 17th of May 1712, and in the 75th year of his age.

He who in war so great a Figure made
Now sleeps in peace under the Laurel's shade.
As long as future Time succeeds the past
So long his Honour Praise and Name shall last.¹

Near the monument are suspended a helmet, with the crest, spurs, gauntlets, and sword.

Near the pulpit, on an oval tablet, against the south wall :



Within this chapel are deposited the remains of M^r Samuel Baldwin, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and of this Hamlet, who died the 23^d of March 1760, in the 61st year of his age ; and of Tryphena his widow, who died the 23^d of April 1785, in the 90th year of her age. They left two children, Joseph and Susannah, by the eldest of whom this is erected to the memory of his Parents.

¹ Le Neve, who has preserved this inscription, says that the following lines were designed to have been added :

" A brave good man beneath this Marble lyes
Whose worth all knew, and none enough could prize ;
What Praise is equal to his mighty mind ?
Just to the Rich, and to the Needy kind.
In fighting Fields his valour oft was try'd,
And full of years, and full of Fame He dy'd."

" Cornelius Wood, Esq. Lieut.-General, died at Kensington Gravel-Pits, Middlesex, 17th May 1711 ; buried at St. Leonard's, near Ailsbury, in Bucks. See his Life and Character in the Lives of Illustrious Men, p. 306 to 320."

[Le Neve's Monum ; Anglic. vol. iv. p. 252.]

He was characterized by Steele, in the *Tatler*, under the name of Sylvio. [Lysons's Environs of Lond. vol. iii. p. 182.]

DUNDRIDGE, DUNRICHE, DUNRIGGE, DUNRIG,

a small hamlet, but more correctly a single farm in St. Leonard's, is a reputed Manor, having no copyholds belonging to it. It was probably separately called a Manor when the serjeanty of Paris was vested in the Montacutes, in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II. and coming to the Crown by the attainder of Margaret Countess of Salisbury, was, in 1544, granted by King Henry VIII. as the *Manor of Dunriche*, alias *During*, parcel of the possessions of the said Margaret, with Stonehill-Grove of 5 acres, Lady-Grove 7 ac. Vie-Grove 1 ac. and woods or coppices called Braie's 14 ac. St. Mary's coppices 4 ac. and other lands belonging to the same Manor in Aston-Clinton, Chesham, and Wendover, to Sir John Baldwyn, his heirs and assigns :¹ afterwards belonged to Silvester Baldwin, descended to others of the same family; and in 1748 the heir of John Monteth Baldwin, Esq. sold his remaining estate here to Robert Darell, Esq. at whose death it came to Edward Darell, Esq. who held it in 1804,² and Chapel-Farm, consisting of about 108 ac. 3 r. afterwards became the property of the Rev. Israel Bull, A.M. the relative or descendant of Farmer Bull, mentioned among the trustees of the chapel of St. Leonard in 1813.

¹ Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 2 Jul.

² Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 501, and autograph letter of Ed. Darell, Esq. dated 27 Feb. 1804.

BIERTON, WITH BROUGHTON.

BIERTON was in Domesday-book included in the survey of Aylesbury, of which parish, at that time, it formed a part; but it is remarkable that Broughton, its hamlet, is distinctly mentioned, and that Stoke-Mandeville, Buckland, and Quarendon, chapelries ecclesiastically belonging to the church of Bierton, are also particularised in that record. This parish is situated north of Aylesbury, being bounded, on the north, by Aston-Abbotts and Hulcot; on the east, by the latter and Drayton-Beauchamp; on the south, by a very small insulated portion of Wendover; on the remainder of the south, by Aylesbury; and on the west, by Aylesbury and Hardwicke.

THE MANOR

of Bierton was anciently appendant to Aylesbury, and passed with the principal estate there, as already described. There are, however, some distinct notices of property in Bierton amongst the early Fine-Rolls in the Tower.

A fine was passed in 1198 (10 Ric. I.) between Robert Fitz-Baldwin and Walter Buistard, of lands in *Burton*, the right of Robert.¹ Another fine, in the same year, between Ralph Purcel and Simon Fitz-Malger, of the third part of the wood of *Swetenhalle*, in Berton, the right of Ralph.² Another fine, in 1218 (3 Hen. III.), between Alice, formerly the wife of Simon de Swetenhal, and Robert Purcel, of the third part of a wood in Berton, which Alice released to Purcel and his heirs.³ Inter Henr. de Braibroc et Christianam uxorem ejus P. et Albinum de Burton T. terr. et mess. in Burtonjas Christiane que concessit Albino cum Beatrice de *Sutton* in liberum maritagium et hedibz de corpore ipsorum.⁴ In 1235 (20 Hen. III.) between Eustace Pursel, Qr. and John Pursel, Imp.⁵ of pasture for six oxen in Barton, the right of Eustace.⁶ Inter Mag. Reginald de Bathon, Qr. et Roger de Grey et Sibellam uxorem ejus Imp.⁷ mess & terr. in Burton jus Reginaldi.⁸ In 1254 (39 Hen. III.) between Elias de Kyret and John le Parker and Agnes his wife, John Baudewyn and Cecilia his wife, of lands in Burton, the right of Ely.⁹ At an assize in 1258, to enquire whether John de Hartwell, and Dyonisia his wife, had unjustly disseised Richard de Balescot (qu. Buscot?) of his free tenement in Bierton, John did not appear: and it was pleaded that the assize ought not to have been summoned, because the Manor of Bierton is a member of Aylesbury, which is the King's ancient demesne, and in which no other proceeding is allowed but by a Writ of Right, and thereupon John and Dionysia were dismissed, and Richard left to sue out another writ.¹⁰ In 1284 a fine of 15s. rents in Aylesbury and Bierton was passed between Richard Fitz-John and John de Hawennepenn and Sara his wife, John son of William Fitz-David of Bierton and Maud his wife, as the right of Richard Fitz-John.¹¹ Another in 1291, between Ralph de Burton, Clk. and John son of William David of Burton, and Maud his wife, of lands, rents and messuages in Bierton and Stoke-Mandeville, the right of Ralph,¹² which appear to have been preparatory to the settlement and partition made of the lands of Richard Fitz-John in 1295, upon which Avenel, his third sister and co-heir, becoming possessed of this part of his property, it subsequently descended to Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, Earl

¹ Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. I.² Ibid.³ Ibid. 3 Hen. III.⁴ Ibid. 12 Hen. III.⁵ Ibid. 20 Hen. III.⁶ Ibid. 27 Hen. III.⁷ Ibid. 39 Hen. III.⁸ Placit. 43 Hen. III. ro. 13, indorso Abbrev. p. 148.⁹ Rot. Fin. 13 Ed. I.¹⁰ Ibid. 20 Ed. I.

of Ulster, by Maud, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III. William Earl of Ulster having died in 1333 seised of the Manor of "Boerton juxta Aylesbury,"¹ the rent charge of 10*l.* 0*s.* 9³/₄*d.* issuant out of Bierton, was granted by the Crown to the said Maud Countess of Ulster, widow, until Elizabeth her daughter should attain her full age; and the latter being afterwards married to Lionel of Antwerp (third son of King Edward III.), who was in her right created Earl of Ulster, and subsequently Duke of Clarence, the estate became vested in her descendants; and Philippa, sole daughter and heir of that Duke, being married, by command of the King her grandfather, to Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March, the Earl died in 1385 seised (in his own right and in right of the said Philippa) of this Manor, with the said rent-charges,² which afterwards descended, according to the Pedigree,³ to Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Ulster and Duke of York, who being slain at Wakefield in 1460, fighting against the Lancastrians, this estate, with his other possessions, came to the Crown. The Manor was granted by patent, 38 Hen. VI. to Cecily Duchess of York, from 31st December preceding, for her life; and by an act of Parliament in 1461, being specially protected from resumption, and the possession of the estate confirmed by an *inspeximus* dated 6th Nov. 1483;⁴ and in the same year Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, died seised of this Manor, as did Elizabeth his relict in the next year; and King Henry VII. by patent, reciting the grant of Richard III. gave the remainder, after the death of Cecily Duchess of York, to Elizabeth Queen-Consort of England, for life.⁵ King Henry VIII. granted Bierton Manor, *inter al.* to Katherine of Arragon, to whom it had been assigned in dower upon her marriage with Prince Arthur, the King's elder brother. In this grant Katherine is styled Princess of Wales, the writ being tested 10th June before many Great Officers of State.

This Manor was subsequently part of the jointure of Queen Jane Seymour; and at her death reverting to the Crown, so remained, until Philip and Mary, by patent reciting former grants, assigned to Thomas White, John White, Roger Martin, and William Blackwell, their heirs and assigns, at the annual rent of 10*l.* 5*s.* 7¹/₂*d.* the Manor of Bierton, with its appurtenances, as "parcel of the lands of Joane, late Queen of England," &c. tenend. &c.

The family of Stonor had acquired possessions here, and in Walton, Aylesbury, and Broughton, in the time of Edward II. John de Stonore, and Maud his wife, passed a fine in 1325 with Robert son of Ralph *le Clerk* of *Burton*, and Alice his wife, of messuages, lands and rents in *Burton*, the right of John;⁶ and in the same year John de Stonore, and his son Richard, passed another fine with Gilbert Poygnaunt, and Joane his wife, and Joane daughter of Robert Fitz-Simond, of messuages, lands and rents in Aylesbury, Walton, Burcote in Wing, Huccote, Caldecote, Bedgrave, Stone and Hertwell, as the right of John Stonore.⁷ John de Stonore died in 1336, seised in right of the Prioress and Convent de Fontibus, of Marlow, with remainder to himself and his heirs of the Manor of *Burston*, held as of the Manor of Aylesbury;⁸ as did another John Stonore, Knt. (perhaps his son) in 1354, of the villis of Aylesbury and "Burton,"⁹ a fine having been passed in 1345 of a message in Aylesbury between John Stonore, Knt. and William de Solbury, and Alice his wife, the right of John.¹⁰ In another escheat of John de Stonore, in 1362, this property is not mentioned; but after the death of John, son and heir of Edmund de Stonor, he was found to have died seised of large estates, including four messuages, one hundred acres of land and ten of meadow in Burton,¹¹ Aill,¹² and Walton.¹³ Sir Ralph

¹ Esc. 7 Ed. III. n^o 39; Cal. vol. ii. p. 56.

² Esc. 5 Ric. II. n^o 43; Cal. vol. iii. p. 37.

³ PEDIGREE OF MORTIMER, vol. i. p. 203, 4.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. p. 5, n^o 50.

⁵ Ibid. 7 Hen. VII. Test. 21 Feb.

⁶ Rot. Fin. 19 Ed. II.

⁷ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid. 28 Ed. III.; Cal. vol. ii. p. 188.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 19 Ed. III.

¹¹ Qu. Bierton, or Broughton?

¹² Qu. Aylesbury?

¹³ Esc. 3 Ric. II. n^o 48; Cal. vol. iii. p. 118.

Stonor, Knt. likewise died seised of view of frankpledge in Aylesbury, 13s. 4*l.* rents of assize, sixteen acres of land, eleven of meadow, one water-mill, one messuage with a garden, twenty-one acres of land and four of meadow in Walton juxta Aylesbury, besides lands in the contiguous parish of Stoke-Mandeville,¹ in 1394. His wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Rob. Belknap, Ch.-Just. of the Com. Pleas (who was banished in the 12th of Ric. II.); and she was afterwards married to Edmund Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden.² This estate continued in their posterity during several generations; for in the reign of Henry V. Gilbert de Stonor died seised of lands in Aylesbury, Walton, and Stoke-Mandeville;³ and in 1469 a fine was passed of the Manor of Stonescroft, and messuages and lands in Bereton and Aylesbury, between Tho. Stonor and Joane his wife, William Stonor their son, Thomas, John, and Edmund Stonor, brothers of the said William, with Richard Fowler, John Lamborne, Edward Verney, John Ingram, and John Martyn sen^r of Whitchurch, by which the Verneys acquired the lands of the Stonors here, in addition to other property which they previously held.⁴ Sir John Verney, Knt. son of the purchaser, also acquired possessions which had belonged to Thomas Loweth (qu. Lovett?) and his wife in Aylesbury, Bierton, Burcot or Buscot, and Hoccote,⁵ in 1497, which descended with the rest of the family estates, until in 1546, Dorothy, widow of Edward Verney, eldest son of Sir Ralph (daughter of Sir Edmund Peckham, her husband having died in her father's lifetime without issue), joined with Ludowick Reignold, and Mary his wife, in a conveyance of this estate to John Bosse;⁶ and in 1553, Edmund Verney, surviving brother of Edward, by another fine,⁷ transferred certain lands here to Francis Lee and others; and in 1598, Queen Elizabeth, by patent reciting divers grants, &c. mentions, that whereas King Edward IV. under his Great Seal (22 Aug. 7 Ed. IV.) granted to Ralph Verney, *int. al.* three messuages, 140 acres, and ten acres of land and meadow in Bierton, two crofts and twenty acres, and 2s. rent in Burcot, parcel of the lands of William Wandesford, *attainted* in Parliament, habend. to the said Ralph Verney and the heirs of his body, the Queen, for certain considerations, now grants to Richard Denman and John Hall the reversion of the said premises, to them their heirs and assigns for ever, by the usual rents and services.⁸

Benedict Lee, Esq. of Hulcote, died in 1545, seised *inter al.* of lands in Bierton, and left a legacy to the church, bequeathing to Elizabeth, his second wife, his estate here, towards paying the portions of his children, Robert Lee, Mary and Jane, when they came of age.⁹

In 1549 (3 Ed. VI.) Silvester Taverner obtained of the King a grant of one close cum. pert. certain meadow and pasture, and other hereditaments in the occupation of John Jurden, in *Bereton*, parcel of the lands of the Fraternity of Aylesbury, to him his heirs and assigns, to hold as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, in free soccage, not in capite.¹⁰ In 1552 (6 Ed. VI.) the King granted *inter al.* to Edw. Bray, Knt. John Thornton and John Danby, Gen. one messuage, a rood of land cum pert. in Bierton, in the occupation of John Jurdan, formerly left for an anniversary in the parish church; also one messuage, six acres of land, half an acre of meadow cum pert. in Bierton, late of Walter Powles, also for an anniversary in the church, to them and the heirs and assigns of Thornton and Danby, of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, in free soccage.¹¹ In 1571 (14 Eliz.) the Queen granted *inter al.* to Richard Hill of Heybridge, co. Essex, and William James of London, Gen. a tenement or cottage and lands in Bierton, in the occupation of . . . Forest, given for the maintenance of obits, to hold in fee farm for ever, at the rent of 2s. 2*l.* by fealty, in common

¹ Esc. 18 Ric. II. n^o 39; Cal. vol. iii. p. 184.

² PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN.

³ Esc. 3 Hen. V.

⁴ See FLEET MARSTON, vol. i. p. 324; also MIDDLE CLAYDON, p. 178.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 13 Hen. VII. Term. Mic.

⁶ Ibid. 1 Ed. VI. Term. Trin.

⁷ Ibid. 1 Mar. Term. Mic.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 41 Eliz. Test. 18 Oct.

⁹ Willis's MSS. See also QUARENDON and HULCOTT, and PEDIGREE OF LEE.

¹⁰ Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. VI. Test. 29 July.

¹¹ Ibid. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Sept.

socage.¹ In 1580 Queen Elizabeth granted to "the Keeper and Company of the Mystery of Mercers" in London, certain rents of lands granted by John Colet, late Dean of St. Paul's, which had come to the Crown in the 1st of Edw. VI. by the act for dissolving chantries.² In 1602, King James I. granted *inter al.* to his dearly-beloved consort, Queen Anne, the Manor of Bierton, as part of her dower, with power to make leases for twenty-one years at the accustomed rent, &c.³ Sir William Dormer, Knt. died 22 Oct. 1616, and Robert Dormer, his son and heir, 18th Nov. next following, respectively seised of the Manor of Bierton, held of the King as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by fealty, and 12*d.* per ann. rent, leaving Robert Dormer, his grandson (son of William his eldest son, who died in his father's lifetime) his next heir, and then of the age of six years.⁴ In 1619, the King granted to Charles Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York, and Earl of Chester, "all the lordship and manor, town, hamlet, grange, farms, rents, reversions, &c. of Bierton, parcel of the jointure of the Lady Joane, late Queen of England, and afterwards assigned to the Lady Anne, late Queen, for parcel of her jointure, to him his heirs and successors, Kings of England, for ever, and in augmentation of the revenues of the said Prince Charles," &c.⁵; and by indenture 5th Oct. in the same year, between the King, on the one part; and Sir Hen. Hobart, Knt. and Bart. Chief-Justice of his Majesty's Court of Com. Pleas, and Chancellor to the most excellent Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, &c.; Thomas Murray, Esq. Secretary to the said Prince; Sir James Fullerton, Knt. Master of his Highness's Wards and Liveries; Sir John Waller, Knt. his Highness's Attorney-General; and Sir Tho. Trevor, Knt. his Highness's Solicitor-General, of the other part, the King granted to them the Lordship and Manor before recited in the letters patents, for ninety-nine years, at 10*l.* per ann. *habend.* as of the Duchy of Lancaster.⁶ In 1628, King Charles II. by patent reciting former grants, and a debt due from the Crown to the Mayor, commonalty and citizens of London, in security for payment thereof, assigned *inter al.* the Manor of Bierton, and lands here, formerly part of the jointure of Queen Joane, afterwards of Queen Anne, to hold the same at the accustomed rents, &c.⁷ And Sir John Wollaston, Knt. and others, trustees for the sale of the Bishops' Lands, &c. conveyed to Elizabeth Keightley, spinster, of London, in consideration of 150*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a message, with its appurtenances in Bierton, and an orchard and close, parcel of the possessions of the late collegiate church of St. Mary in Lincoln, which in 1639 were transferred by her for 290*l.* to William East of London, citizen and grocer. In 1650, Henry Barker, of the Grove in Chiswick, co. Middlesex, and Mary Barker his sister, in consideration of 300*l.* and 6*s.* paid, conveyed to Thomas Cripps of Bierton, millwright, a moiety of New Pasture, and a close called Fifteen Lays, in Bierton, and the other moiety to Thomas Cliffe of Bierton. In 1664, Sir Allan Appesley, Kn't. of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex, and others, by indenture dated 16th Mar. conveyed to Thomas Morley, Esq. the fee-farm rent of 10*l.* 12*s.* 8*½d.* issuant of the Manor of Bierton; and by another indenture, 4th May, Alex. Hawkins, Gent. of Bierton, conveyed to Timothy Neale, Esq. of Rickmansworth, co. Herts, the Manor of Bierton; and in 1665, Thomas Morley, Esq. for 1800*l.* re-conveyed to Neale all his interest in the same reserved rent;⁸ and by indenture 28th June, Morley conveyed to George Evelyn, Esq. of Wotton, co. Surrey, the said rents;⁹ and in 1670, by indenture 13th May, John Howse of Bierton, Gent. and Martha his wife, of the first part; Francis Finch, Esq. of Rushock, co. Worcester, and Edmund Fortescue, Esq. of London, of the second part; and Thomas Poynter, Esq. of London, of the third part, conveyed the Manor of Bierton, with messuages and lands in Bierton, Hulecot, and Aylesbury, to Poynter, with

¹ Rot. Pat. 14 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

² Ibid. 1 Jac. I. Test. 19 Sept.

³ Ibid. Test. 5 Oct.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 27 Car. II. Test. 26 Jun.

⁵ Ibid. 23 Eliz. See also HALTON and WENDOVER.

⁶ Esc. 14 Jac. I. Test. 16 Jan.

⁷ Rot. Pat. 17 Jac. I. Test. 11 Oct.

⁸ Ibid. 4 Car. I. Test. 14 June.

⁹ Ibid. 28 Jan. 27 Car. II.

covenant to suffer a common recovery of the same, which ensued to the use of Fortescue; and continuing in the same family, in 1779, Dormer Lord Fortescue was lord of the Manor of Bierton, and entitled to quit rents amounting to 11*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* payable out of freehold and copyhold estates in Bierton and Hulcote, the copyholds subject to a small fine certain upon every alienation; and under an act of Parliament for enclosing the open fields, proprietors of estates liable to such quit rents and fines were empowered by purchase to exonerate the same from future payments, upon discharging all arrears, and payment of not less than thirty-five years' purchase to the Commissioners of Inclosure,¹ and a farther sum equal to five fines usual upon alienation of the copyhold-lands; so that the copyhold-estates were thus enfranchised and converted into freeholds, subject only to suit of court of the Manor of Bierton.

A farm in Bierton and Hulcot, of about fifty-eight acres, still belongs to the Merchant Tailors' Company of London; and under an act of Parliament 2 Geo. IV. that company, in July 1829, as trustees of an estate (settled for charitable purposes by Dean Colet), exchanged the same with his Grace Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. by transferring a messuage and appurtenances, four cottages with gardens, several pieces of land, and 138 acres, called King's Wood Farm, in the occupation of Thomas Read, Thomas Flowers and John Flowers, in the hamlet of King's Wood, in Ludgershall, bounded on the s.e. by wood land of the Duke of Buckingham, for and in lieu of two closes of arable land in Bierton in the occupation of John Thom, and 25 ac. 2 r. 30 pr. abutting on land of John Creswell, baker; altogether 107 ac. 3 r. 6. pr. to the then Duke of Buckingham.²

THE VILLAGE

consists of a long irregularly-built street, the houses for the most part detached, and having gardens and closes annexed to each, on the sides of the road from Aylesbury to Bedford; the Church and Vicarage-house being on the east side of the highway, near the entrance from the former. It is mentioned as "one mile from Ællesbury," by Leland, who notices Sir Anthony Lee as its principal possessor, "whose Fathar was attaynted for comynge with Kynge Richarde to Bosworth Field;" but he adds, that "his sonne was after restored to his lands."³

Bierton was anciently a Chapel of Ease to Aylesbury, and its revenues were annexed to that Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral by Richard Gravesend, Bishop, with the chapels of Quarendon, Buckland, and Stoke-Mandeville, by patent, dated at Buckden, October 1266, confirmed by King Edw. I. in 1274, and farther, by Henry VIII. in 1524, to John Longland, then Bishop of Lincoln.⁴ At the ecclesiastical valuation of Henry VIII. the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln held Bierton church with those chapels, and were seised of the impropriate rectory, consisting of certain glebe lands, &c.; and by an act of Parliament in 1779 (29 Geo. III.), for enclosing the open fields of Bierton and Hulcot, an annual rent charge of 20*l.* payable to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, or their lessee, in lieu of great tithes, and of 6*l.* per ann. in lieu of small tithes, to the Vicar, were confirmed; but provision made for exoneration from such payments, by the transfer of a portion of land to the Dean and Chapter and the Vicar.

VICARS.

ROBERT DE THAME, 1294, pr. "to the Vicarage of Bierton, cum Capellis de Quarendon, Bokeland et Stokes," ordained by the Chapter of Lincoln. By an inquisition made under Richard de Sc^e Frideswide, Prebendary of Merston (qu. Marston St. Laurence, co. Northampton, still in Lincoln Cathedral?) the profits of Bierton were returned at sixteen marks, of Quarendon eight marks, Bokeland six, and Stoke seven marks.

¹ Stat. 19 Geo. III. c. 67, pr.

² Itinerar, vol. viii. p. 2, fol. 115, a.

³ See LUDGERSHALL, in vol. i. p. 313.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. VIII. Test. 13 Feb.

Ricardus Capellanus, pr. 1321 by the "Dean of Lincoln, to the perpetual Vicarage of the Church of Boke-land, belonging to the Prebend of Aylesbury."

Adam de Bernon, died Vicar in 1326.

Richard de Whitchurch, pr. 8 Cal. Feb. 1326. At his death, he was succeeded by

Richard de Steeple-Claydon, alias *King*, pr. 8 Id. Jun. 1340, by the Chapter of Lincoln, "to the united Chapels of Birtton, Quarendon, Stoke and Buckland." He died in the same year, and

William de Brantingham was pr. 16 Cal. Nov. 1340, died in 1361, and his successor was

Robert de Collingham, pr. 3 Cal. Sept. 1361, by the Chapter of Lincoln.

William de Liddington, in 1370, exchanged this Vicarage for Kensington, co. Midd^x. with

Robert (or *Gilbert*)¹ *Rauline*, or *Rawbone*, who was instituted 7 Cal. Mar. 1370, and succeeded by

William Darnel, who exchanged for "Newenton juxta Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton,"² with

Hugh atte Field, 10 Nov. 1374, who had acquired that living in 1343. He also exchanged for the Rectory of *Newenton*, or *Newton-Blossomville*, 27 Feb. 1390; and quitted Birtton for St. Michael's Rectory at North Gate, Oxford, in exchange with

John Leckhampsted, 7 July 1397: who exchanged with

John Wyting, 12 June 1406, for the Vicarage of *Wendover*: and he exchanged with

William Golding, 18 April 1408, for the Rectory of *Aswarby*, co. Lincoln, with

William Wedon, who resigned in 1419, and was succeeded by

Thomas Goldhope, pr. 21 June 1419.

Matthew Grey died Vicar in 1468.

Richard Smyth, LL.B. pr. 26 Jan. 1468: on whose resignation,

William Catesby, A.M. was pr. 14 Sept. 1487 "by the Sub-Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in the absence of the Dean." He resigned in 1488.

Thomas Coke, pr. 15 Oct. 1488, died in 1491.

Thomas Scott, pr. 6 Oct. 1491, died in 1492.

William Smith died Vicar in 1508.

Thomas Jakeman, LL.B. pr. 4 Feb. 1508 by Robert Brudenell and Robert Pigot, Esqrs. Lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.³ He had vacated Whitchurch, and held Birtton till his death, being succeeded by

John Magott, 22 Feb. 1544, on the presentation of Francis Ashfield, Esq.

John Ewbank, pr. in 1546.

Robert Gregg, 27 Dec. 1554, collated by John (White) Bishop of London.

John Purchas, presented 29 March 1561 by the Chapter of Lincoln; willed (8 April 1596) to be buried in Birtton Church.

David Evans, Vicar in 1596.

Joseph Bind, presented 1623.

William Ascough, 10 Jan. 1641.

Thomas Breanor, 1650, held this Vicarage (then valued at 30*l.* per ann.) with the Rectory of *Cublington*.

Robert King, B.D. pr. 8 Jan. 1662 by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. He was also Rector of *Padworth*, co. Berks, but resided here; and at his death was succeeded by

John Sambee, A.M. 1683. He was also minister of *Soulbury*; died, and was buried there, being succeeded in this Vicarage by

John Clayton, A.M. instituted 29 Jan. 1728.

Timothy Shaw, A.B. inst. 1752. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1740, A.M. 1763; kept a very reputable school in this village during many years, and was highly esteemed by his pupils.⁴ He was inst. 30 Aug. 1763 to the Vicarage of St. Michael, St. Alban's, but resigned in 1777. He was indefatigable in the discharge of his ecclesiastical functions, and of so friendly and accommodating a temper, that although he constantly officiated at his Parish Church and its annexed members, Stoke-Mandeville and Buckland, he very frequently extended his assistance to the neighbouring Clergy of less activity; and among his familiar acquaintances obtained the title of "The Angel of the Seven Churches," from having at one period no less than that number to provide for simultaneously. He died in 1786, having been long infirm, and for some time was assisted in the performance of his clerical duties by his younger son.⁵ At his death,

¹ Faulkner's Hist. of Kensington, p. 165.

² See ASTON-CLINTON, p. 88.

³ GEORGE SHAW, born at Birtton 10 Dec. 1751. His attainments as a scholar, and estimable qualities, deserve to be recorded amongst the memoirs of Buckinghamshire worthies: and it would be unpardonable, if one who had derived great pleasure and instruction from a long acquaintance with him, neglected to pay a tribute of duty to his memory in these pages. At a very early age, whilst under the tuition of his father, he manifested that precocity of genius, and attachment to the study of Botany and Natural History, in which subsequently he acquired pre-eminent distinction. He was matri-

⁴ Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonsh. vol. ii. p. 184.

⁵ Croke's Genealogical History, p. 707.

William Oddie, A.B. pr. in 1786 by the Dean and A.B. 1761 : in 1767 was Vicar of Haugh, co. Line, on Chapter of Lincoln. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. presentation of H. Horsfall, Esq.; and in 1781 Vicar of

culated at Magdalen-Hall, Oxon, in 1765, A.B. 24 May 1769, A.M. 16 May 1772, was ordained Deacon in 1774, and officiated as Curate to his father; but laying aside the intention of proceeding in the clerical line, went to Edinburgh, and during about three years diligently pursued the study of Medicine and Chemistry under Cullen and Black; and subsequently returning to Oxford, there accumulated the degrees of B. and M.D. 17 Oct. 1787. He was a candidate for the Professorship of Botany in Oxford, but being ineligible on account of having taken Holy Orders, accepted the appointment of Deputy Botanical Lecturer from Dr. Sibthorpe, and subsequently removing to London, gave Lectures; and in 1788, at the establishment of the Linnæan Society, was chosen a Vice-President, and in 1789 elected F.R.S. and gave Lectures in Zoology. In 1791 he was appointed one of the Librarians and Assistant-Keeper of the Natural History department in the British Museum, wholly withdrawing himself from medical practice, which had never been with him a favourite employment. As he had previously put off the clerical dress, he also quitted the profession of medicine, and devoted himself to his official duties and literary pursuits. In 1807, having delivered Zoological Lectures at the Royal Institution, and likewise at the Surrey establishment, he was promoted to the office of Principal Keeper of Natural History in the Museum. He constantly manifested the kindest and most polite attention to every visitor, and to all who were desirous of availing themselves of those invaluable stores of knowledge which a singularly retentive memory, refined taste, and habits of extraordinary industry, had accumulated; and it is but strict justice to add, that in all his writings he evinced the happiest facility of composition (whether in Latin or English, which flowed with equal purity and elegance from his pen); but from others who enjoyed the advantage of more intimate acquaintance with his worth, and participated in his friendship, something more than *strict justice* becomes a duty, when with equal truth it may be added, that his various publications (though some of them were upon subjects in which his peculiar excellence could not have been acquired without difficulty, having been unattained by preceding authors) he has afforded to his readers an opportunity of acquiring a complete knowledge of Zoology and Botany, freed from every indelicate expression, every licentious allusion, every indication of arrogance and dogmatism; so that it was well observed, that "sincerity of heart, innocence of mind, and simplicity of manners, especially marked his character;" and perhaps the polished elegance of a great Poet's praise might never be more correctly applied than to the writings of this amiable man, which will continue to instruct and improve, and be read with pleasure and advantage, as long as science shall be dear to the world; and with this remarkable recommendation, that, not withholding any important particular in the whole circle of Natural History, his compositions are unsullied by

"One immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot."—GRAY.

He died in his apartments in the British Museum, after a few days' illness, and was interred in the burial-ground of St. George's, Bloomsbury, near Brunswick-square, where his elder brother, John Shaw, D.D. of Magdalen Coll. Oxon, caused a grave-stone to be inscribed:

H. S. E.
GEORGIUS SHAW M.D.
S.S. REGLE ET LINNÆANÆ LONDINI
SOCIUS
BIBLIOTHECARIUS MUSÆI BRITANNICI
IN NATURE ARCANUS
TAM ERUDIENDIS QUAM ELUCIDANDIS
FERE ALTER PLINIVS
OBIIT VIR COMIS
SIMPLEX CANDIDUS
JULII DIE XXII
ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXIII
NATUS LXII.

The most complete account of his works which, after many inquiries, has been obtained, is in the following catalogue: He was engaged in superintending during many years the Philosophical Transactions, and was the Author of *Speculæ Linnæanæ sive Zoologiæ Linnæanæ*, 4to, Lond. 1790. *Musei Leverianus Explication*, Lat. Angl. 4to, 1792. *The Zoology of New Holland*, with figures by Sowerby, 4to, Lond. 1794. *Descriptions of Select Specimens in the Leverian Museum*, 4to, Lond. 1796. *Cimelia Physica: Figures of Rare and Curious Quadrupeds, Birds, and Plants*, fol. Lond. 1796. *General Zoology*, with a Continuation by Stevens, 24 vols. 8vo, 1800-1809. *Lectures at the Royal Institution and Surrey Institution*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1809. *General Zoology*, 13 vols. Part I. and II. of vol. xiv. 8vo, Lond. 1825. *General Index to the Zoology*, 8vo, Lond. 1826. [Catalog. Biblioth. in Mus. Brit.; Gent. Mag. 1826; Biograph. Brit.; Aiken's General Biogr.; Haller's Bib. Anat. et Med.; Garton's Biograph. Diet.]

Leighton, co. Beds. He died at Bierton, æt. 87, and was buried here 30 March 1825;¹ being succeeded by

John Gordon, A.M. instituted 5 July 1805, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: but held this Vicarage only about two years, until

Thomas Smith, B.D. was instituted on the same presentation to the "Vicarage of Bierton, with Buckland and Stoke-Mandeville." He was also, in 1827, Rector of Withington, co. Derby, in the same patronage, and

died 3 June 1832, being succeeded in this Vicarage only by

William Hutchinson Apthorpe, A.M. inst. 16 Jan. 1834. He was of . . . Coll. Camb. A.M. 1830; married 7 May 1840, *Elisa*, eldest dau. of *William Watts*, Esq. of Hanslope Park;² is the present Vicar, and Commissary to the Peculiars of Bierton, Thame, Aylesbury, Banbury, and Buckingham, in the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and also in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Bucks.

Bierton was ecclesiastically returned, in 1834, with Buckland, Stoke-Mandeville, and Quarendon, as of the annual value of 272*l.*; inhabitants 550, churches capable of containing 605. No notice appears to be taken of its ancient chapelries of Quarendon, long since desecrated, or Broughton, in which no remains of any place of worship have been traced.³

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. James (the Annual Feast being kept on the Sunday next following St. James's Day), stands near the south end of the village, and is conspicuous from the hills bordering the vale of Aylesbury. The building is cruciform, with a square tower at the junction of the nave, aisles, and chancel. On this tower, which contains six modern bells and a small one, is a dwarf spire covered with lead, and a vane on its apex. The nave is about 80 feet long, the chancel 33 feet; the width of the nave and aisles about 45 feet, and the whole length of the transepts 60 feet. The nave, transepts, and aisles, are covered with lead, the chancel tiled. The tower and walls have a plain parapet, perhaps of early Norman architecture, with a cornice and small corbelled heads; and at each corner of the building is a graduated buttress. In the upper story of the tower are four mullioned windows with pointed arches; and against that, on the north side, is the dial of the clock. The nave and aisles being of equal height, the six clerestory windows (of which those towards the south have been modernized) are in the upper part of the walls of the aisles, not of the nave. The south door long closed, the principal entrance being on the north side, under an obtuse pointed arch. A door in the south end of the transept has a trefoiled-arch richly ornamented, with a flowered finial and cornice. The tower is supported by four massive piers, from which spring quadruple arches. On the north side of the building are mullioned windows, various in size: those on the south have undergone alterations in their form; but the east window of the chancel and west window of the nave, each consisting of two stories, with large cinquefoil-headed lights below, and trefoil-heads in the upper tier, under a pointed arch, retain their original form. The nave and aisles are ceiled with wainscot in square compartments, the beams handsomely wrought; and between them, on each side, are lofty arches resting on ogee columns and demi pillars. The ascent to the belfry, which is an open gallery beneath the tower, is by a staircase in the n.w. angle, and spiral stone steps ascend to the upper story, the door-way having a trefoiled-arch, with a finely sculptured and fluted cornice. Near it, is a bracket for a statue: but the north aisle was long in a miserably dilapidated condition, a remarkable contrast to the peculiar neatness of the rest of the building. Fragments of stained glass remain in

¹ Par. Reg.

² See HANSLAPE, and PEDIGREE OF WATTS.

³ Bierton cū membris cōm Bukingh'm Ecclia ibm cū capellis de Broughton xx¹ Bukland ē Stoke-Mandeville cū Stok-Halling x¹ Quarendon vj xiiij¹ iiii¹ tēntū in Bierton xs¹ et cotag¹ ibm iiii¹.

Sūm¹ ptz q¹ reman¹ xliij xvij iiii

[Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 11]

the windows, and many old figured tiles in the pavement. The font, placed near the western pillar, between the nave and its south aisles, is circular, capacious, very ancient, and has a wreath at its lower verge, and two smaller wreaths sculptured round the brim. The pulpit stands in the s.e. angle, and has a cover of purple cloth, fringed with tissue. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Decalogue, are painted at the west end of the nave, and texts of Scripture on the walls. Many of the old open seats remain. In the chancel, at the west end, on each side, is a long desk, the front divided into compartments, with carved cinquefoil-headed arches. At the east end, within the rails, is a cavity in the north wall under a trefoil arch, and opposite to it another, having a pointed arch.

On a mural tablet of veined marble, on the south side, within the rails :

Here lyeth the Body of Frances Howse the wife of John Temple Howse Gent. who departed this life May y^e 4th 1752 in the 53^d year of her age.

Requiescat in Pace.



Near the last described, is a mural monument with a recess, and kneeling therein, at a desk covered with a green carpet fringed, are a male and female in black gowns (the latter with a hood), and books open before them. Behind the man, four sons; behind the woman, three daughters, similarly habited, with large quilled ruffs. Above their heads, on a black marble :

DEO TRINO ET UNO.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lorde.

Rev. 14 & 14.

Below the effigies, in white marble, under the recess, are figures of six infants, in cradles with pillows under their heads, and a little coverlet over each : five with their heads towards the east, and one in the contrary position. On a black tablet below :

This monument was erected and sett up Anno Domini 1621 at the proper coste and charges of Cæcily Bosse widdowe, late wife of M^r Samuel Bosse of Byrton in the county of Bucks Gent. deceased ; who died y^e 21. of December Anno Domini 1616 & lyeth buried. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

He had by y^e said Cæcily 9 sonnes and 4 daughters.

Under this place entombed here doth lye his bodie subject to mortalitie the Heaven his soule his corps y^e earth retayne, untill y^e same our Saviour raise againe.

Arms : Arg. on a bend cotized S. four lioncels passant gardant crowned, impaling Arg. a lion passant S.

On each side, the respective impalements of the same coat.

Within the rails, on a lozenge :

FRANCES HOWSE.

On slabs :

Here lyeth y^e Body of M^r William Hill, who departed this life June y^e 18th 1723 aged 58 years.

Alice Hill the Daughter of M^r William Hill and Elizabeth his wife of this Parish who departed this life the 16th of May 1711, in y^e 24th year of her age.

Dear friends lament for me no more

I am not lost but gone before

So as I am so must you be

Therefore prepare to follow me.

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Hill y^e wife of M^r William Hill & daughter of Mr. John Olife of Vuing¹ who departed this life in y^e 56th year of her age.



Here lieth y^e Body of John Temple late of East-Marsh in y^e Parish of Kimble, Gent. who departed this life y^e 30th of September 1696 : ætatis suæ 63.

Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.



Here also is interred the Body of Anne his wife who died Relict of John Wadern of Soulden in Oxfordshire Esq. Feb^y y^e 14, 1750 aged 82 years.

On another :



Here lieth the Body of Dame Frances Wintour widdow who departed this life the 24th of February 1695-6.

Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

¹ Oving.

Here also is interred the Body of Ann Tournier who departed this life June y^e 9th 1735 in the 87th year of her age. She was the widow of John Tournier Gent. of Easbourn in y^e county of Sussex who departed this life in 1713.

She was a true Mother of y^e Orphans
A sincere Friend to the Poor
And an exemplary Pattern of all Virtues.
Requiescat in Pace.



Here lyeth the Body of John Howse Gent. of this Parish who departed this life y^e 12th of Nov^r Anno Domini 1701. And at his left hand lieth the body of M^{rs} Martha Howse his wife who died the 21st of September Anno Domini 1701.

Let them rest in peace. Amen.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Coveate widow who departed this life Oct^r y^e 28, 1738 aged 82 years.

On a slab in the pavement :

James Hoare died Jan^y 29, 1747 aged 45.

On oval tablets of marble affixed to the s.w. pillar under the tower :

Sacred to the memory of Jane, the wife of Timothy Shaw, Vicar of this parish. She died Nov. 15th 1782, aged 73.

He also, after a constant residence of more than 34 years, departed this life Sept. 17th 1786, aged 72.

JANE, daughter of Timothy and Jane Shaw, died Dec. 27th 1785, aged 38.

In the pavement :

Jane Shaw, 1782. Jane Shaw, 1785. Tim. Shaw, 1786.

In the north transept :

Here lye the bodies of Samuel and Jane Gurney. Samuel departed this life June 30th 1713: Jane departed Feb. 24th 1687.

The REGISTER begins in 1560, but contains no very remarkable entries.

In the nave :

In memory of Robert Stratfold, late of Potsgrove, in the county of Bedford, son of Richard and Hannah Stratfold, late of Burcott, in this parish.

He died June 30th 1774, in the 64th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Rachael, the wife of Mr. Wm. Stratfold of Burcott, in this parish, who died Oct. the 29th 1754, aged 40 years.

On a small stone :

W. S. 1781.

On an oval mural tablet, on the south side :

Sacred to the memory of Anna, the wife of William Hughes, who died March 23rd 1793, aged 56.

Also of Anna, daughter of the above William and Anna Hughes, who died Nov. 21st 1765, in her infancy.

Also of the above William Hughes, who died Dec. 17th 1799, aged 75.

The Rev. WILLIAM HUGHES, A.M. Rector of Bradenham and Pitchcott, Co. Bucks, died¹ 16 March 1832, aged 69. Also

FRANCES VERE, his wife, Feb. 4th 1837.²

In the pavement :

A.H. A.H. W.H.

On a small mural tablet, near the west end :

Near this place lies William Minshull of Ailesbury, Bucks, Gent. He died March 15th 1741, aged 76.

In the pavement :

H.S.E. GULIELM. MINSHULL: 1741.³

In memory of Henry Peter John Dagnall, Esq. late of his Majesty's Civil Service in the Island of Ceylon, who died 6th of October 1834, in the 51st year of his age.

William Allen, late of Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex, Gent. who died at Aylesbury on the 1st of June 1837, in the 64th year of his age.

BROUGHTON,

or Brook-Town, as its derivation seems to import, and as may be inferred from its local situation, is a hamlet to Birtton on the south-east. It was a Manor of Edward, a Thane of the CONFESSOR, who might sell it, but by the Conqueror was bestowed upon WILLIAM DE WARREN, who was taxed for it at ten hides. Here was land for eight ploughs. In the demesnes, two hides and two ploughs, and thirteen villeins with five bordars, had six ploughs. There were four servants, and one mill of ten

¹ Buried: Par. Regist.

² See vol. i. p. 387, 389, 402; and PEDIGREE OF HUGHES. Also BRADENHAM.

³ See ASTON-CLINTON, p. 90; and PEDIGREE OF MINSHULL, in BOURTON.

shillings value : pasture for five plough-teams, woods for one hundred hogs. In the whole it was then, and had been rated at 8*l.* per ann. and in the time of King Edward at 10*l.*¹

WILLIAM DE WARREN was nephew of Gunnora Duchess-Dowager of Normandy, grandmother of the Conqueror, and had large grants of lands in England for his military services. He remained steadfast in his loyalty to William Rufus against the party of Robert Curtois, that sovereign's rival brother, and was made also Earl of Surrey. He married Gundreda, sister of Gherbode, a Fleming, to whom King William had given the city and earldom of Chester ; and dying in 1089, left two sons and divers daughters, and was buried in the Chapter-house of his Monastery at Lewes, in Sussex, where his wife had been interred about three years before. He held twenty-eight towns and lordships in Yorkshire, twenty-one in Essex, eighteen in Suffolk, two in Oxfordshire, one in Hampshire, seven in Cambridgeshire, numerous estates in Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, one hundred and thirty-nine manors in Norfolk, and in this county the manors of *Caversfield* and of this Hamlet.

WILLIAM, his son, who succeeded him, joined Robert Curtois against King Henry I. and was thereupon disinherited, and returned into Normandy ; but was afterwards restored to favour, and attended the remains of the King into England in 1135 ; in which year he also died, and was buried at Lewes, at the feet of his father. He left by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Earl of Vermandois, a son William, and other children.

WILLIAM, the third Earl of Surrey, fought at the battle of Lincoln, and when preparing for an expedition to Jerusalem with the King of France *circa* 1160, died, leaving by Ala his wife (daughter of William Taliace, and grand-daughter of Robert de Belesme Earl of Shrewsbury) an only daughter, Isabel, his heir, who was married, first to William de Blois, natural son of King Stephen, and secondly to Hameline Plantagenet, natural son of Geoffrey Earl of Anjou. Ala died 4 Dec. 1174. Her first husband, William Earl of Morton, was in her right made Earl of Surrey, and obtained large grants of lands which had belonged to his father before his accession to the Crown, and dying without issue, the King kept possession of those estates during several years.

The Earl Warren, who died in 1347, was seised in right of his wife of the Manor of Buckland.² In 1361, Thomas Holland Earl of Kent (*jure uxoris*) and Joane his wife, died seised of this Manor.³ He was the son of Robert de Holland, secretary to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, by Maud, daughter and co-heir of Alan la Zouche of Ashby, co. Leicester, younger brother of Robert Lord Holland. This Thomas greatly distinguished himself in war—was a commander at the battle of Cressy, and one of the knights at the original institution of the Order of the Garter. He married Joane, daughter of Edmund, and sister and heir of John Earl of Kent ; was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from 27 to 31 Ed. III. and left a son of his own name, who, however, did not inherit this estate, which passed to his niece Maud, sole daughter and heir of Robert, his elder brother, who being in the retinue of the said Thomas in the war, died 23 Dec. 1373 ; and this Maud, his sole daughter, became the wife of Sir John Lovell, Knt. who in her right held this Manor, and died seised in 1408,⁴ leaving Maud surviving, and JOHN, his son and heir, who also died seised of Broughton 19 Oct. 1414.⁵

WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir John, was seventeen years of age when he did homage, and was

¹ Terra Willi de Warene. In Elesberie Hvnd. Willelm' de Warennā ten' Brotone, p. x. hid. se defd. Tra. ē 1111. car'. In dño. 11. hidæ 7 ibi sunt. 11. car'. 7 xiii. uilli cū. v. bord. hñt. vi. car'. Ibi. 1111. serui. 7 1. molia de x. sol. p'tū v. car'. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ualet 7 uauiit. 1111. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc 12 tenuit Eduard' teign. R.E. 7 uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. fol. 148.]

² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 82 ; Esc. 21 Ed. III. n°.

³ Esc. 35 Ed. III. n°. 104 ; Cal. vol. ii. p. 233.

⁴ Esc. 9 Hen. IV.

⁵ In Dugdale's Baronage, Broughton is described as if in Leicestershire [tom. i. p. 559], being then held *under the honour* of Leicester ; a circumstance which, in many instances, has been productive of mistakes in topographical history.

admitted to his inheritance as the heir of his father, and of Maud his grandmother; was summoned to Parliament from 3 Hen. VI. till the 33rd, and died 13 June 1455, seised of the Manor of Broughton Lovell.¹ After the attainder of the Lovells, Broughton is found in the possession of . . . Pigot, who enfeoffed John Archbishop of Canterbury and others in this Manor. It may be explained, that this ecclesiastic was John Bouchier, a near relation of the family; and these feoffees, by deed, released to William Lord Lovell, Holland and Burnell, as did the latter to William Tresham (a near relation of Pigot)² who died seised of Broughton.³ In 1474, Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, having married Isabel, sister of Richard Duke of York (and the King's aunt), had a grant of the Manors of Aylesbury, *Boorton* (Broughton), and *Woddessdon*, of which, in 1483, he died seised;⁴ as did Isabel his widow, 2 Oct. in the next year. Henry, their grandson, son of William Bouchier, was their next heir, and a minor. He broke his neck by a fall from his horse, and left Anne, his only daughter and heir (respecting whose genealogy there are contradictory accounts): but it is sufficient to remark here, that Broughton, becoming part of the Warwick lands, followed the fate of the rest of that inheritance after the death of the unfortunate Margaret Countess-Dowager of Salisbury, &c.; and King Henry VIII. in 1540, granted to John Baldwin *inter al.* the Manor of Broughton *cum pert.* as parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved monastery of Missenden, to hold to him and his heirs in capite.⁵ It appears to have been in the same year, by another grant from the same King, for a valuable consideration, transferred to Michael Dormer, with all those lands in Aston-Clinton formerly held by the Abbat and Convent of Missenden, and technically described as having come to the Crown on the dissolution of monasteries,⁶ and descended to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. of Wing, who, by will dated 20 June 1552 and proved 20 Oct. following, settled this Manor *inter al.* upon Jane his wife, for life; and it descended to their son and heir, Sir William Dormer, who, by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Catesby, Esq. of Northamptonshire, had issue, a son Robert, knighted in 1591, and in 13 Jac. I. created a Baronet, and was subsequently advanced to the Peerage as BARON DORMER of Wing. This estate is presumed to have remained in his Lordship's descendants and successors until, in the vicissitudes which seem to involve inheritances, it is discovered to have been conveyed, by indenture dated 7 July 1672 (24 Car. II.), by Edward Backwell, Esq. of London, and others, in consideration of 6543*l.* to Henry Johnson of Blackwall, co. Middlesex, as the Manor of Abbats Broughton, in the parishes of Berton, alias Byerton, alias Bearton, and *Huckett*, with a capital messuage and farm in Broughton, alias Abbats Broughton, alias Broughton, alias Broughton Stavely, alias Broughton Hollands. Edward Backwell must be presumed to have been the same loyal subject who, in the distresses of King Charles, had accommodated that Monarch by immense loans of money, of which the King had no means of making re-payment, unless by such grants and other expedients, very inadequate compensation for the benefit received.⁷ Johnson, the party to whom conveyed, was probably of the family connected with the neighbouring parish of Ivingho.⁸

From the minuteness of the record, which seems to have become more common about that period, perhaps from the doubts which prevailed in regard to legal title to property, it is very clear that the estate intended to be conveyed was *the whole* of Broughton; but it does not so exactly explain whether this hamlet had been anciently holden in different parts; nor in respect to the appellation of Broughton Abbats, which it is said to have acquired from being chiefly the property of religious houses, but by no means evident from the preceding account, that the greater portion of it was not named after its early possessors. Either, therefore, it must be conjectured that the names of Broughton and Barton, or

¹ Esc. 33 Hen. VI. no. 28; and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 560.

² Cardigan MSS.

³ Esc. 34 Hen. VI.

⁴ Ibid. 1 Ric. III. no. 31.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 8 Sept.

⁶ Ibid; see also WENDOVER.

⁷ See TYRINGHAM, and PEDIGREE OF PRAED, BACKWELL, &c.

⁸ See IVINGHO.

Berton, for Bierton, have been sometimes confused, or indifferently used; or it must be inferred that some other estate merged in Broughton Hollands, and more correctly entitled to such an appendage as that of Abbats, had been superadded to the former; and it appears that there was a portion of land not hitherto assigned to Broughton, but according in point of locality, and in many other respects, with this hamlet, which was surveyed in the neighbouring hundred of Stane in Domesday-book, which has remained in that record hitherto unappropriated, but seems at least highly probable was entitled to be identified therewith, viz. those lands of the Bishop of Baieux which were held under him by Roger, as one hide and three virgates, sufficient for one plough and half as much more, occupied by three bordars, and then and previously valued at 20s. but in King Edward's time at 50s. when two soemen held it,—one a tenant of Alwin, and the other a man of Earl Lewin, who might sell it.¹ Of the condition of soemen in the reign of the Confessor, it is stated, that they were inferior land-owners in the soc or franchise of a great Baron, and that their tenure was nearly equal to a freehold, for they were not removable at the will of the lord, nor without their own consent; their services were fixed; they had the title of *liberi*, or free-men, owed suit and service only to the lord's court, but in different places enjoyed more or less extensive privileges.² They seem to have very nearly resembled that class in modern days denominated *free tenants* of a manor, in which the possession and inheritance are assured upon certain fixed payments of herriots, or fines certain. This Manor extended into Hulcote and many other parishes, and comprised many ancient enclosures, difficult, if not impossible, at this distant period, to be traced. It seems to have been very early vested in the hands of a family deriving its name therefrom, De Broke: and Laurence de Broc, or Broke, who held the Manor, was disturbed in his possession by a quo warranto, when his rights were disputed by the Crown, as was very common about the time of Edw. III.³ In the same reign, the taxation of the *ninths* in the "Chapelry of *Burtone*," was thirty marks, including temporalities of the Abbat of Missenden, which, on the presentation of Robert de Bladynton, Hugh Peytelyn, Richard Blakstong, Robert Bacon, Thomas le Poor, and Richard the son of Alexander, were returned as worth no more, because of the deficiency of barley by reason of *milden*, and of beans and peas, from the preceding dry summer; and there were then neither merchants nor cattle-dealers, &c.⁴ Through whose hands the property of the Brocs subsequently passed is unknown (at least to the writer); but it is remarkable, that almost the whole of the vast possessions assigned to the Bishop of Baieux by the Conqueror ultimately became vested in the Church, and sooner or later was converted into ecclesiastical property. Certainly no intelligible account has been preserved when or by whom this estate was annexed to Broughton or Bierton; but Mr Lysons states that Broughton Abbats, extending into Hulcote parish, became ultimately vested in the trustees of Aylesbury School.

¹ Terra Ep̃i Baiocensis. In Stane Hund. In Bortone ten' Roger' de Epo. i. hid. 7 iii. uirg.' Tra'. ē. i. car.' 7 dim'. 7 ibi sunt cū. iii. bord. Vat 7 ualuit xx sol. T.R.E. L. sot. Hanc trā tenuēr. ii. sochi. Vn' hō Aluini uari. 7 alt' hō Leuuiñ com'. 7 uende' potuer. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 144.] * General Introduction to Domesday-book, p. 22.

³ Laur' de Broke sum' fuit ad respond Dño Regi quo waro clam' here visum francipleg' et weyf in Man'io suo de Brokton que ad ipum Regem &c. sine licencia &c. Et Laur' venit et dicit qd Brokton totum est de feodo suo et qd het ibi tumberell' sed non alia judicialia. Et dicit qd tenet visum suum semel p' annū de omibz comoranibz in p'dca villa sine ballo Reg' et nich' dat Regi p. visu hñdo. Et dicit qd feoffator' antec' suoz tenuerunt illum visum eo modo quo ipse illi nunc tenet a tempe quo nō extat memoria. Et hoc patet est verificare si cur' considerav'it &c. Et Gilbs de T. qui sequitur p. Rege &c. Et Laur' po. co. suo &c. Postea a die Sci'. Michis &c. Dies datus est ei coram Thes & Bar'. &c. &c. [Rot. 2. d. p. 87.]

⁴ Nonar. Inquis. p. 329.

BLEDLOW, BLEDELAI, BLEDELAWE,

The Bloody Hill, supposed to derive its name from a battle, *conjectured* rather than proved to have been fought here, between the Danes and Saxons, the latter being victorious.¹ Bledlow is on the s.w. verge of the county, being bounded on the n. by Ilmer, e. by Saunderton and Bradenham, s. by West-Wycombe and Radnage, and w. by Oxfordshire; about six miles s.e. from Thame, and ten s.s.w. from Aylesbury. The soil is generally chalky, in some parts thinly covered with vegetable earth. The village stands in a valley at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, of which a portion of the north side forms Bledlow Ridge, s.e. of the church. The ICKNEILD WAY intersects this parish, running east and west. On Bledlow Hill is the figure of a Cross cut through the turf into the chalk, but much obscured by grass and weeds, being only at distant intervals retraced, partly as an amusement, and partly to continue this relic of antiquity commemorative of the destruction of the Pagan Danes, and said to be nearly coeval with White-leaf Cross, near Risborough, to which it is opposite. This cross is formed by cutting out squares of six feet of turf, of which there are five in the shaft and five in the transverse arms, making in the admeasurement thirty feet by six. It is clear that the Saxons had fortified places near some of the principal roads and track-ways, and on many of the eminences in this neighbourhood are evident traces of such works. Bledlow Cross seems to point to the spot on which, according to the opinion of Mr. Wise,² the battle had been fought, which this trophy is supposed to commemorate, and thus to support the relation of Matthew Paris, who expressly says that the victory obtained by the Saxons over the Danes was at Bledlow, or the Bloody Hill.³ Wise paralleled his account with the denomination of Bledon, in Somersetshire, so called from a great slaughter there of the Danes in the reign of Ethelwolph, circ. A.D. 845. In 911, the Northumbrian Danes invaded Mercia, when their kings, Eowils and Halfden, or Walden, were routed, and those chiefs slain. Ethelward, an old historian, has been cited to prove that this happened at *Wodnesfield*;⁴ but Wise acknowledges himself ignorant of any such place. Another battle took place about 995, when the Danes from the eastern coast penetrated through Mercia to Cricklade, in Wiltshire, and Bredon. King Edward pursued them, spoiled the east Anglian territory; but being deserted by the Kentishmen, the Saxons were surrounded by the Danish army, and lost great numbers, yet the Danes more. Besides King Esric and the Danish nobles slain, Æthelwald Ætheling, cousin of Edward, who had usurped the crown of the West Saxons, and to maintain himself in his station had incited the Danes to this enterprise, was there likewise slain; "but," adds Mr. Wise, "whether this battle was fought at Bledlow, I shall leave to the disquisition of others, but must observe that Bledlow lies in the route of the Danes homeward from Bredon to the East Angles, and upon a great (Roman) road too, which it may be presumed they generally chose for the more speedily marching their troops, and that the Saxons might easily retreat to their fastness, and still consider themselves conquerors."⁵

¹ Wise's *Further Observations upon the White Horse, and other Antiquities in Berkshire*, with an account of White-leaf Cross, &c. p. 40.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Matthæi Paris, Vit. Offic. Princi. Lond.* 1684, p. 963.

⁴ Woden, who was considered a demi-god, may supply a source of conjecture upon this point; for by an easy etymology, *Wodens-den* or *Wodensfield* might thence have been designated, and Whitleg, who was a warrior and hero, reputed *one of the six sons of Woden*, approaches so nearly to the name of Whiteleaf, as almost to tempt to a notion, that, like the Pagan mythology of Jupiter, Hercules, &c. these names are of the same family.

⁵ See *MONK'S RISBOROUGH*.

THE MANOR.

Before the Norman Conquest, Edmer Atule held this Manor, and might sell it. He was a Thane of King Edward, and his land being given to the Earl of Morton, the latter afterwards held it in his hands, rated at thirty hides. There was land for eighteen ploughs; sixteen hides were in the demesnes, and there were four ploughs; and thirty-two villeins, with three bordars, had fourteen ploughs; there were eight servants and one mill, which paid as rent twenty-four loads of barley; the woods were sufficient for the pannage of a thousand hogs; and from the rent of these woods besides, were provided the iron-work belonging to the ploughs;¹ there was pasture for eighteen plough-teams. It was altogether worth 22*l.*; when the Earl first had it, 12*l.*; and in the time of King Edward, 20*l.*²

Robert Earl of Morton and Cornwall, half brother of the Conqueror, married Maud, daughter of Roger de Montgomery Earl of Shrewsbury, and had a son William, who possessed twenty-nine lordships in Buckinghamshire, besides *seven hundred and eighty-six* manors, and divers castles, in other counties. The time of his death is uncertain; so that the legend of Matthew Paris, respecting the apparition of an evil spirit in the shape of a black goat carrying William Rufus to judgement (which is said to have terrified this Earl), may perhaps have had relation to his son William,³ and probably was equally true of either! William, the son, was very early in rebellion, so that King Henry I. seized upon his lands, rased his castles, and banished him. He afterwards fought at Trenchbray, was taken prisoner, brought back to England, imprisoned, and *his eyes put out*, by order of the King his nephew. He gave the lordship of *Preston* to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, founded circ. 1034 by Hellowin, a Dane, supposed to have been one of his ancestors.⁴ The family of Gurney being afterwards in possession of Bledlow, it is probable that it was given to Hugh de Gurney, who was highly in the King's favour: and notwithstanding the ingratitude of his son, as well as himself, in taking part against both the Kings, Henry and Stephen, the younger Hugh was entrusted by Richard I. with the charge of that share of the conquest which, at the capture of Acre in Palestine, was assigned to the English Monarch;⁵ and in the reign of John he acquired the lordship of Wendover, with other estates, though he held them not long. He had given Bledlow to the Abbey of Bec, and at the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, that Monastery held Bledlow in free alms of the fee of Hugh de Gurney;⁶ and in 1243 a fine was passed between Henry Abbat of Bec and Robert Carbone, and Maud his wife, of lands in Bledlow, the right of the Abbat and his church.⁷ In the reign of Edw. I. when the possessions of the alien priories were frequently litigated, the Abbat of Bec, Hellowin, claimed view of frankpledge in this Manor, with rights of gallows, pillory, waifs, exemption from suits of shires and hundreds, amerciamment of his tenants, goods of felons, fugitives and offenders convicted in the King's courts, exemption from toll, pontage, passage, Sheriff's aids, amerciament for murder, theft, &c. within his fee and without service: setting forth, that his predecessors and Hugh de Gurney, their feoffer, and all his ancestors, enjoyed the same: and pleaded, that King Henry II.

¹ It is remarkable that, on many of those eminences, which have been commonly supposed Danish forts, and, by some, ancient British towns, and throughout this district of the Chilterns, immense quantities of cinders and scoræ are found, with abundant proofs of vitrification. These are probably the remains of those forges, which no doubt were scattered about in the woods and among the wastes, employed for manufacturing the iron for ploughs in the earlier ages, and mentioned in the Norman Survey.

² Terra comitis Moritoniensis. In Risberg Hvnd. ∞ Ipse comes ten' Bledelai. p. xxx. hid. se defd. Tra' ē. xviii. car'. In dñio. xvi. hidæ. 7 ibi sunt' iiii. car'. 7 xxxii. uilli cu. iii. bord hñt. xiiii. cañ. Ibi viii. serui 7 i. mol redd xxiiii. sūmas pñre. Silua mille porc'. 7 de reddit' siluæ ferra car'. sufficienter. pñu xviii. car'. In toris ualent' ual. xxii. lib. Qdo recep'. xii. lib. T.R.E. xx. lib. Hoc. ∞ tenuit Edmer Atule. teign' R.E. 7 uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i.]

³ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 24, citing Matt. Paris, p. 54, n. 10 and 20. ⁴ Ducarel's Anglo Norman Antiquities, p. 87, n.

⁵ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 430.

⁶ Test. de Nevil, p. 245.

⁷ Rot. Fin. 25 Hen. III.

had granted and confirmed by charter, to the Abbat and Monks of Bec, with sac, soc, tol, theam, infangtheof, &c. all the said liberties and free customs, with ample confirmations under the Royal sign manual, at Westminster, 4 May, in the 37th year of the reign of the King's father; and after further proceedings, the affair terminated in the continuance of these privileges to the Convent.¹ In 1247, a fine of lands here was passed between Agnes, daughter of John, and John Bridel, and Sara his wife, the right of Agnes.² Another between John de Pet and Will. de la Utelowe (William of Ewelme), and Christina his wife, of lands and rents in Bledelawe, which John released to William and Christina and her heirs.³ In 1262, a fine between Nicholas Hochedee and Hugh Lambert, of lands in Bledlow, the right of Hugh.⁴ In 1285 another, between Richard de Shenhotte of Wycombe, and Alice his wife, and Thomas de Saunford, of lands in Bledlow, the right of Thomas.⁵ In 1286, the name of Iwerne de Imer occurs as Abbat of Bec, in a fine of lands here between him and the *Parson* of Bledlow.⁶ In 1287, another fine between Hugh de Sale and Imer, Abbat of the church of *Bec de Harlewyne*, of messuages and lands in *Bledelawe*, the right of the Abbat and his church.⁷ In 1289 (18 Ed. I.) an inquisition was taken of the possessions of the Monastery of Bec in Bledlow, when an enumeration of 2 draught horses, 6 nags, 2 yearlings, 1 colt, 19 oxen, 16 cows, 1 bull, 2 young bulls, 4 calves, 24 stags, 6 porkets, 4 *bidentes*, and 102 acres sown with corn, 4 ac. 1 rood, with other grain 14 acres, besides 15 of beans, 2 of peas and vetches, and 88 ac. 1 r. of oats, and the meadows in the lordship, at 18l. per annum, were returned at a total of 57l. 7s. 3½d.; and an extent of the Manor at the same time, particularised under the heads of the proceeds of the court, 13l. 4s.; rents of free tenants, 2l. 1s. 1½d.; rents of villeins, 11l. 15s. 11½d.; customary works, 4l. 6s. 1d.; rent of 317½ ac. and 1 rood, 7l. 18s. 10½d.; amount of 37½ ac. of meadow in demesne, 2l. 16s. 5d.; rent of 19 ac. of pasture, 9l. 9s.; a mill, 2l.; court fines, 2l.; tallage and pannage, 2l. 10s. 6d.; tenths and rents of aliens, 24l. 15s. 0d. Total, 61l. 6s. 4½d.⁸ The Gournays reserved part of their estate out of the grant to the Monastery; for on the death of Anselm de Gournay, son of Robert, son of Anselm, younger brother of Hugh (the benefactor to the Abbey), whose possessions were seised by King Henry III. John, the heir of the first-mentioned Anselm, having no male issue, died in 1290, leaving Elizabeth his sole daughter and heir, who became the wife of John ap Adam, and the latter had livery of her inheritance; and Richard ap Adam, alias ap Enam, one of the same family, died in 1416, seised *inter al.* of lands in Bledlow.⁹ A fine was passed in 1316, between James Fressel of Bledelaw and Hugh Ryan of the same, of messuages, lands and pasture, which Hugh granted to James for his life, remainder to James his son, and the heirs of his body, remainder to Thomas brother of James the younger, and the heirs of his body.¹⁰ In 1330, King Edw. III. assigned to Agnes, late wife of Tho.

¹ Placit. de Quo Warrant, 14 Ed. I. ro. 3, p. 88.

² Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. III.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. 47 Hen. III. ⁵ Ibid. 14 Ed. I.

⁶ Rot. Fin. 15 Ed. I.; also RECTORS OF BLEDLLOW.

⁷ Ibid. 16 Ed. I.

⁸ Bledelawe. Abbis de Beck. Ibidem invent' sunt ij equi caretar' p'cium unicus x^s & p'c' alt'rus vj^s viij^d. Item vj affri xxx^s p'c' cuj'bz v^s. Item ij pullani supañ viij^s p'c' cuj'bz iij^s. Item ij pullanus p'c' xij^s. Item xjx boves viij^s xj^s p'c' cuj'bz jx^s. Item xvj vaco' iij^s xvj^s p'c' cuj'bz vj^s. Item ij taur' p'c' vj^s viij^d. Item ij bovett' x^s p'c' cuj'bz v^s. Item iij vit'li iij^s p'c' cuj'bz xij^d. Item xxxij porci xxxvj^s p'c' cuj'bz xvij^d. Item vj porcelli iij^s p'c' cuj'bz vj^s. Item iij bidentes iij^s p'c' cuj'bz jx^s. Item in camp' sei'atis de frumento cij ac^r xx' viij^s p'c' ac^r iij^s. De mixtil' iij ac^r j rod' xij^s jx^d p'c' ac^r iij^s. De d'aget' xiiij ac^r xlj^s p'c' ac^r iij^s vj^d de fab' xv ac^r xlv^s p'c' ac^r iij^s. De pis & vese' ij ac^r v^s p'c' ac^r ij^s vj^d. De aven' iij^s ac^r j rod' jx' xj^s iij^d ob. p'c' ac^r ij^s iij^d. Item de p'to faleabili in dnico lj^s p'c' ac^r xviij^d. S^m lviij^s vj^s iijden' ob. Extent' ejusdem Maner. Jur' dieit' q^a comod' & aisiamt' situs Cur' valent p. ann iij^s iij^d. De redd' lib' ten' xlj^s j^s ob. De reddit' villanoz xj^s xv. xjden' ob' de valore opum custumar' iij^s vj^s j^d de p'cio cccxvij ac^r dim j rod' t're arab' in dnico vij^s xviij^s x^s ob' p'c' ac^r vj^s. De p'cio xxxvij ac^r dim' p'ti dnici lvi^s iij^s p'c' ac^r xviij^s. De p'cio xjx ac^r dim' pasture sepabilis jx^s jx^d p'c' ac^r vj^s. De molend xl^s. De plis & pr. quis' Cur' cū fin' tr'ar xl^s. De tallag' e. pannag' l^s. De decim' & reddit' forinsec xiiij^s xv^s. S^m Lxj^s vjs iij^s den' ob.

⁹ Esc. & Hen. V.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 10 Ed. II.

Bardolf, deceased, for her dower (*inter al.*) 38s. 11d. rents payable from certain tenants in Wendover, Huctote,¹ and Bledelowe.² This Thomas Bardolf was the son of Hugh Bardolf, Lord of Wermgay, or Wormergay, in Norfolk, and grandson of Juliana, daughter and heir of Hugh de Gurney, the ancient possessor of this estate. In 1332 (6 Ed. III.) a fine was passed between William Botiller and John, son of John Druel, of messuages, lands and rents in Bledelawe, the right of William Botiller, who granted them to John Druel for life, remainder to Giles son of John, and Amabel daughter of Thomas de Reynes, and the heirs of the bodies of Giles and Amabel, with remainder to William brother of Giles, and the heirs of the body of the said William: remainder over to Katharine, sister of Amabel.³ In 1337, a fine was passed between John Bryan of Bledelowe, and Joane his wife, John their son, and Hugh son of John le Pee, of messuages, lands and rents in Bledelawe, which were conveyed to the latter.⁴ In 1346, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Bledelawe (and Kingeseye), was passed (20 Ed. III.) between William, son of Hugh Lambard of Bledelawe, and Hugh Lambard, which William granted to his father Hugh for life.⁵ In 1382 (6 Ric. II.) William Bukbrugge,⁶ clerk, and others, for the Abbat and Convent of Missenden, were found to have died seised in remainder to the said William and others, of lands in Kymbell, Penn, Kingshull, Bledelow, and Missenden.⁷ In 1389, "William Bardolf, *Chivaller*, of Wyrmengeye," died seised *inter al.* of 10s. rents in Bledelowe, and of the Manor of Hukkote,⁸ "parcel of the Manor of Stowe-Bardolf, and of an acre of land called Irelond Stokkings in Wendover;"⁹ also of two messuages, one carucate of land, and a mill in Bledelow, other lands in the places before specified, and divers estates in other counties.¹⁰ Agnes, wife of William Bardolf, also died seised, in 1402, of 36s. rents in Wendover, Aston-Clinton, Bledelow, and Hukkote, and the right of two *sparrow-hawks* annually, from Wendover and Bledelow.¹¹

Bledelow was one of the Manors which King Henry VI. granted to his uncle, John Duke of Bedford. This potent Prince, who was the third son of Henry IV. by Mary Bohun, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, Constable of England, had been, in the beginning of the reign of Henry V. created Earl of Kendal, and by patent 6th May, in the Parliament at Leicester, made Duke of Bedford, was in 1415 invested with more than sovereign authority; for the King being then in the war in France, the Duke was constituted Lieutenant of the whole realm of England, and in the next year obtained, in Bucks and Bedfordshire, the Manors of Salden, Weston-Turville, Hogston, Beauchampton, Great-Horwood, Little-Horwood, Kymble, Wendover, and Fennel's-Grove, with free warren in divers of his lordships. In 1421, during the King's absence, he was made Lieutenant and Governor of England. He was Godfather to Prince Henry; and at the King's death constituted Governor and Lieutenant of Normandy, made Chief Counsellor and Protector to the young King (Hen. VI.), and Regent of France; three years afterwards appointed Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, during the life of Thomas Duke of Exeter, and subsequently during the King's pleasure. He married Anne, daughter of John Duke of Burgundy, who dying at Paris 14 Nov. 1432, he soon afterwards took to wife Jaquette, daughter of Peter de Luxemburgh, Earl of Paul, and died at Rouen 14 Sept. 1435, seised *inter al.* of the Manor of Bledlow, "parcel of the Priory of Okeburn;" and leaving King Henry VI. his nephew and next heir, then fourteen years of age, who soon afterwards bestowed this Manor upon the Provost and Fellows of Eton College; and in 1444, the impropriation was, by patent, settled upon that foundation,¹² and has so continued, the

¹ Hulecot. ² Rot. Orig. 4 Ed. III. ro. 37.; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 45.

³ Ibid. 28 Ed. III. ⁶ De Bucksbridge, near Wendover.

⁵ Hulecot. ⁹ Esc. 13 Ric. II. no. 6; Cal. vol. i. p. 112.

¹¹ Esc. 4 Hen. IV. no. 39; Cal. vol. iii. p. 286.

² Rot. Fin. 6 Ed. III. ⁴ Ibid. 11 Ed. III.

⁷ Esc. 6 Ric. II.; Cal. vol. iii. p. 54.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹² Rot. Pat. 23 Hen. VI.

College paying an annual stipend of 13s. 4d. to the steward of the Manor of Bledlow, and 20s. per ann. to the Bailiff of the lord.¹ In the ecclesiastical valuation of Hen. VIII. a return was made of the possessions of the College of St. Stephen of Westminster, in which Bledlow was included.² In 1548 and 1549, two fines were passed of the Manor of Bledlow between George Powlet and Barbara his wife, and . . . Hampden, and between George Paulet and Edmund Hampden, as the right of the said George Paulet.³ In 1649, amongst the lands seized upon and disposed of by Parliament, the Manor of Bledlow was conveyed by indenture, by Sir William Morton, Knt. of Winchcomb, co. Gloucester, Robert Lloyd, D.D. Francis Finch, Esq. of Kempley, co. Gloucester, and William Danbey, Gent. of Stoke-Priors, co. Worcester (together with the Manors of Hughendon and Bradenham), to Sir Edward Page, Knt. and Bart. of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, co. Middlesex. In 1653, William Fitzherbert, Esq. of Norbury, co. Derby, conveyed by indenture, dated 18 May, to William Furnes of Camberwell, co. Surrey, and Richard Graunt of Bishopstone, co. Buck, in consideration of 1800*l.* the Manor, Rectory, and Parsonage of Bledlow; and 2 June next following, for 3050*l.* the Advowson of the Church; and by another indenture, 11 Feb. 1653-4, Robert Wallop, Esq. of Farley Wallop, co. Hants, and others, conveyed to Stephen Sedgwick, clerk, of Tingewick, and William Sedgwick, grocer, of Fulham, co. Middlesex, in consideration of 2506*l.* the Manor of Bledlow, and a messuage in Leighton, co. Beds.⁴ In 1674, Thomas Harborne, sen. of Aylesbury, Gent. and others, conveyed by indenture to Ralph Toure of Bledlow, yeoman, in consideration of 600*l.* certain tithes of grain, &c. in Upper North-field, Lower North-field, and Middle North-field, in Bledlow, the lease of which estate is *presumed* to have been subsequently holden, by the description of the Manor of Bledlow, by Lovell Benjamin Badcock, Esq. James Neild, Esq. of Chelsea,⁵ purchased an estate here of Mr. Holt, and also other lands of different possessors, which at his death became the property of his son, John Camden Neild, Esq. who has since added thereto by divers other purchases, and is the present possessor.⁶

CORHAM'S MANOR.

The lease of the Manor of Bledlow, alias Corham's Manor in Bledlow, was circ. 1786 transferred for a valuable consideration to Lovell Benjamin Badcock, Esq. whose descent and alliances are described in the following Pedigree :

¹ Valor. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. p. 219. Mention is made of a farm and rents which John Slyward, Knt. gave for the custody of the Manors of East Wrotham in Norfolk, and Bledlow in Bucks, to Eton College, from Michaelmas 17 Hen. VI. for seven years next ensuing, with the reversion, &c. [Monast. Anglie. vol. vi. p. 1436; ex Cart. Reg. Hen. VI. de Dotatione.]

	£	s.	d.
Buck 'Valet in reddit' terr' voc' Hichekok per annū ut patz dict' declarae	xx	xx	—
Valet in Rector' de Bledlowe cum x ⁱⁱⁱⁱ eidem pertin' per ann.	xx	v	iiij
Repris' in Buck' Reddit' resolut' pos' de Eton exeunt' de rector' de Bledlowe ut patz dict' declaracoem.....	—	vij	—
Pens' procur' exeunt' de manerio de Bledlowe videlt.			
Epo Lincoln' exeunt' de ecclia de Bledlowe predict' ecclie	—	xi	—
Arlino pro procur' predict' ecclie	—	xiiij	iiij
Vicario ibm pro augment' s' per composiçionem	—	c	—
Et paupibz tenentibz ibm pro appropriaçione supradict' ecclie per composiçionem.....	—	v	—

[Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. i. p. 428.]

² Rot. Fin. 3 and 4 Ed. VI. in the Tower of London; also HAMPDEN PEDIGREE.

³ This Stephen Sedgwick had intruded into the Rectory of Tingewick circ. 1657, in the Civil War.

⁴ See NORTH MARSTON, in vol. i. pp. 341, 342.

⁶ From information obtained in the neighbourhood, which, if incorrect, is not to be charged to any neglect of respectful applications, on the part of the writer, to those sources whence only authentic information might have been obtained, and would have been expected, if a manifest reluctance to afford distinct accounts of the descent and acquisition of estates did not too often prevail among gentlemen connected with the legal profession.

PEDIGREE of LOVELL, BADCOCK AND LOVELL.

From Parochial Registers, Monumental Inscriptions, Family Documents, History of Northamptonshire, and other Authorities.

SIR SALATHIEL LOVELL, Knt. son of Benj. Lovell, A.B. (Recl. of *Leckhampstead*, co. Bucks, in 1658) of Harleston, co. =MARRY . . . mar. circ. 1660; Northampton. Dep. Record. of Northampton. of Gray's Inn Lond. 1649, and Lapworth, co. Wark. =Barrist.-at-Law 14 Nov. 1656; Recorder of Lond. Serjt.-at-Law, Knight 21 Oct. 1682; at Kensington; Baron of Excheq. June 1708. Will dat. 6 Mar. 1712; ob. 3 May; bur. 13 May at Harleston, at. 81. Will proved 3 July 1713.

1. SALATHIEL LOVELL, bapt. 2 June 1661.	4. SAMUEL LOVELL, bapt. 18 Sept. 1665; ob. v. p. s. p. 1706, in Jamaica.	=MARRY ANNE . . . mar. 1689, admistrat ^r to her husband's est. facts July 1707; ob. 1736.	6. JOHN LOVELL, bapt. 6 June 1672, ob. inf.	7. THOMAS LOVELL, bapt. July 1773.	8. GEORGE LOVELL, bapt. 1 June 1675.	9. HENRY LOVELL, bapt. 1 June 1681.	=MARRY, dau. and co-h. of Tho. Cole, Esq. of London: ob. 23 Dec. bur. 1 Jan. 1718, at. 28.	1. MARIA, eld. dau. mar. to Jos. Townsend, Esq. of Lond. Will dat. 7 June 1743. Ob. viduā 8 Aug. 1743, at. 83. Bur. at Harleston.	2. MARY, bapt. 11 Sept. 1699.	3. ELIZABETH, bapt. 16 Mar. 1670.	4. PENLOPE, bapt. 1 Sept. 1677.	5. JANE, bapt. 5 June 1687; mar. circ. 1713.
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SAMUEL LOVELL, Esq. born 1690, of Kensington, co. Middl^r. Capt. 3rd Regt. of Foot Guards 28 years; of Invalids 7 years. Ob. 24 Apl. bur. 5 May 1751, at. 61, at Harleston. Will dat. 23 Aug. 1743, pr. 25 Aug. 1751 by Mary, his relict.

=MARRY . . . mar. circ. 1720. Will dat. Oct. 1766. Ob. July 1767 at Kensington; bur. at Nettlebed, co. Oxon, 9 July 1767, at. 84. Will proved 30 July 1767, by Mary Baker, her dau. wid^r.

HON. SAM. GRIMSTON, =MARRY, dau. =WILL. WALD-son and hr.-app of 1st and hr.; MAN, 2nd Viscount Grimston; ob. 24 Sept. 1766, s. p. 16 Sept. 1749; v. 1797, v. p. s. p.

. . . BAKER, =MARRY, only dau. mar. 1743, devisee of her great-grand-aunt, Maria Townsend. Proved her mother's Will in 1767, then a widow.

RICHARD LOVELL BADCOCK, only child, of Twickenham and Kensington. Ob. 7 Sept. 1749 at Bristol Hot-Wells; bur. in Bristol Cathedral. Will dat. 14 July 1749; pr. 26 Oct. by Mary, his relict.

LOVELL BENJ. BADCOCK, Esq. bapt. at Kensington 1744, of the Little Abbey, Missenden, Lessee of Bledlow 1786; Leut. Col. of Bucks Militia, High Sheriff of Bucks 1795. Ob. 1797; bur. at Little Missenden, at. 53.

THOMAS STANHOPE BADCOCK, Esq. bapt. at Twickenham 1749; Dep.-Lieut. of Bucks 1802, High Sheriff 1809; succeeded to the estate at Bledlow at his brother's death. Ob. 13 April 1821, at. 72; bur. at the Abbey Ch. Bath.

=ANNE, dau. of WILL. BUCKLEY, Esq. of the Mythe House, Tewkesbury, co. Glouc. mar. 17 Feb. 1780.

MARY, mar. to Rev. Rich. Gardner.

LOVELL BENJ. BADCOCK, Mjr. 8th Hussars, 14th Drag. in France, Spain, Portugal, and South America.

WILLIAM STANHOPE BADCOCK, Capt. R.N. at Trafalgar 1805, Washington 1814.

=SELINA, dau. of Sir Hen. Harpur Cresw. Bart of Culke Abbey, Derby, mar. 2 Jan. 1822.

1. ANNE, mar. 26 Sept. 1809 Major-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. Command^r at Burpore 18 Jan. 1826, Gen. and Command-in-Chief in India 1838. + Francis Hastings Gustavus, and eight dauers.

2. SOPHIA, mar. 8 June 1814 to Rev. James Duke Coleridge (eld. son of Col. Coleridge of Tull Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon), Vic. of Kenwyn and Lawtotton, co. Cornwall.

LOVELL STANHOPE RICHARD BADCOCK, b. 1 Dec. 1826 at Terrett House, Drayton Beauchamp.

SELINA-FRANCES. GEORGINA-JANE. MATILDA-SOPHIA.

Corham's Manor is described also as holden by the family of Blancs, as lessees under the Provost and Scholars of Eton; and North-Mill, part of that estate,¹ was included in the particulars of lands described in an advertisement as intended for sale in 1822, being part of the possessions of the family of Badcock, which, after the decease of Lovell Benjamin Badcock, Esq. in 1717, having passed to his surviving brother, Thos. Stanhope Badcock, Esq. was alienated circ. 1826 to Manley Wood, Esq. formerly in the military service in India, and barrister-at-law, who erected a small cottage residence in a very secluded glen near the church. The estate belonging to it is described as about 300 acres, nearly the whole tithe-free, and 42 acres called Bledlow Wood, altogether estimated at about 400l. per ann. and is presumed to remain in the hands of the purchaser.

¹ North-Mill, in Bledlow, is mentioned in an account of an accidental fire, by which, on the 20th January 1743, that mill, with a great quantity of paper, machines, apparatus, and materials, belonging to Sarah Harman, widow, and other occupiers; and also an adjoining house, with goods, working-tools, &c. of Thomas Dossset, farmer and carpenter, were completely destroyed, to the amount of 227l. "too inconsiderable a sum to entitle the sufferers to the benefit of a brief to be read in church, but earnestly recommended to the charitable attention of the public, by Jo. Taylor, Vicar, and Henry Crosse." [From the original, with their autographs, inter MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. vol. xii.]

BLEDLOW HOUSE,

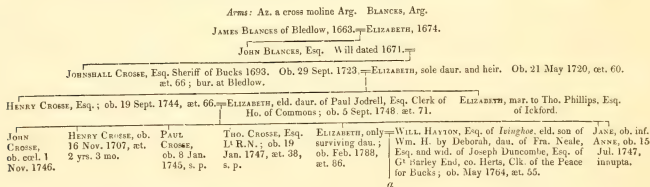
on the south side of the village, is a plain building, presumed to have been originally erected by James Blancs, Esq. who died in 1664, but modernised and considerably improved after it was purchased by Lord Carrington. It was subsequently the residence of the late Benjamin Blackden, Esq. whose widow continued to occupy it after his decease.

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

The Rectory of Bledlow was given to the Priory of Grestein, and the Advowson of the Church belonged to that Priory in the beginning of the fourteenth century. One Rector only is ascertained to have been presented before the patronage had been clearly vested in the Convent, so that it may even be doubted whether that Rector might not have been presented by the Monks. The Abbat and Convent of Grestein continued Patrons only a short time; for in 1340 (14 Ed. III.) the Advowson had reverted to the Crown on account of the Priory of Wilmington, a cell to Grestein, and comprised in the Earl of Moreton's lands in Sussex, having been forfeited, and the King bestowed the Advowson of Bledlow upon the Chapel or College of St. Stephen at Westminster in 1351;¹ and in 1413, by license dated 21 Jan. the Rectory was appropriated to that foundation, and a Vicarage endowed, with a stipend of *four pounds*, payable at Michaelmas and Easter.²

The Rectorial Manor and right of Advowson having become vested in Eton College, the rights of that foundation were subsequently held by lease under the families of Blancs, Cross, Hayton, and Whitbread, of whom a concise account is conveyed in the following Pedigree:

PEDIGREE OF BLANKS, CROSSE, HAYTON, AND WHITBREAD, OF BLEDLOW.



¹ Edwardus Dei Gratia rex Angl. et Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ, omnibus, &c. Sciatis, quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali dedimus et concessimus dilectis nobis in Christo decano et canonicis liberæ capellæ nostræ S. Stephani in palaci nostro Westmonasterii advocacionem ecclesiæ de Bledelowe in Com. Buck. Habendam et tenendam sibi et successoribus suis, de nobis et hæredibus nostris, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, &c. T. meipso apud West. xx^a die Sept. anno regni nostri xxy^o. [Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. IV. p. 6, m. 3 per *Inspec.* Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 1351. N.E.]

² Rot. Pat. 35 Ed. III. The value of the ninth in this parish in the reign of Edward III. amounted to 33 marks and 10, including the temporalities of the Prior of Okebourne. William de Schenholte, Edmund de Senier, John Goldfot, John at Coombe, John le Smyth, and Robert Andrew, returning the same at 30 marks, and no more, because the Rector had one carucate of the glebe and the tithes acre, of whatsoever kind of corn, of the demesne lands of the lords of the town, besides the tenth sheaf; so that from the aforesaid glebe, neither the tenths nor the manorial lands could contribute towards the ninth; and the Abbat of Greteyn had from the revenues of the church an annual pension of fifty-five pence, included in the taxation of the rectory, out of which no part was chargeable to the ninth; and there were no inhabitants of the parish who could be rated to the tenths. [Inquis. Nonar. p. 328.]

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WILM. HAYTON, =CLARA, dr. and hr. Esq. of Stocks, of John Duncombe, ob. 21 July 1811, Esq.; ob. 27 May 1790, æt. 56.	HARRIOT, eld. dr. and =SAM. WHITEHEAD, Esq. b. at Cardington, co. Beds. 20 Aug. 1726, M.P. for Bedford 1788; ob. at Bedwell Park, co. Herts, 11 June 1796, æt. 76.	MARY, youngest dr. of Chas. Earl Cornwallis, and sist. of Chas. Marq. Cornwallis; mar. 13 Aug. 1769, ob. 1770.
SAM. WHITEHEAD, Esq. b. 1758, of =ELIZABETH GREY, daugh. of Sir Ch. Ch. Oton, M.P. for Bedford Charles Grey, K.B. afterwards Earl Grey; mar. 18 Jan. 1786.	HARRIOT, mbr. 1789 to Jas. Gordon, Esq. of More Park, Herts.	EMMA, mbr. 1780 to H. L. St. John of Bledlo.
WM. CHAS. SAM. CH. WHITEHEAD, Esq. b. 1795, of Cardington, M.P. for Bedford 1818.	WILL. HEN. WHITEHEAD, Esq. b. 1798, M.P. for Bedford.	ELIZABETH, mar. 10 Aug. 1812 to the Hon. Wm. Waldgrave, Capt. R.N. at Southill, by special license.
		EMMA LAURA, youngest daugh. mar. 24 June 1817 to Charles Shaw Lefevre, Esq. [PEDIGREE OF SHAW LEFEVRE.]

Samuel Whitbread, Esq. conveyed circ. 1801, the "Manor of the rectory of Bledlow *cum pert.* the rectory or parsonage, with all tithes, perpetual advowson, capital messuage, lands, &c. being his whole estate in this parish, to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Carrington, at whose decease, in 1838,¹ it descended, with his other estates, to the Hon. Robert John Smith, *now* Carington, the second Baron of this family, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bucks, its present possessor.

RECTORS.

JOHN OUDENARDE occurs in 1281 and 1298,² and is presumed the same, between whom, under the name of John de Aidenard, Parson of the Church of the Holy Spirit of Bledelawe, and Iwerne de St. Imer, Abbat of St. Bec Harlewyn, a fine passed of lands in Bledelawe, the right of the Parson of the said Church.³

John Grenestede, pr. by the Convent of Grestein, died in 1316.

Ingeramus de Blauville, pr. Id. Feb. 1316 by the Procurator of Gresteyn Convent.

David de Waley or Walters, pr. 1340 by the King,

on account of the Priory of *Wilmington* being in his hands.⁴

John Briers or de Brian, pr. 8 Jan. 1343 by the King, on the death of Ingeramus, last Rector,⁵ by reason of the custody of *Wilmington* being in the Crown on account of the wars. He was made Rector of Clive, co. Gloucester, and had a dispensation in 1344 to hold this Rectory.⁶

Roger Ottery, pr. 1344 by the King, on the cession of Briars;⁷ and at his death,

John Cassels, pr. 24 Sept. 1389 by William Sleaford, Dean of St. Stephen's College, Westminster.

The Rectory being appropriated to the College circ. 1413, all the succeeding Ministers were instituted to the benefice as a VICARAGE, discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths; certified in the King's books of the clear yearly value of 49*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*¹; tenths, 1*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; archidiaconals, 10*s.* 7*d.*; and by stat. 46 Geo. III. c. 133, and subsequent acts, exonerated from land-tax, 12*l.* 10*s.* per ann. on the then annual amount of the vicarage, returned at 123*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The glebe lands consist of 1 ac. 1 ro. and 21 p. and an allotment of 132 ac. 1 r. 27 p. in lieu of tithes. The Vicar, by stat. 49 Geo. III. for the inclosure of lands here, had an allotment assigned in lieu of his tithes, and the impropiator of the Rectory in compensation for seven loads of wood, each of 50 square feet, grown in the woodlands of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, to exonerate that foundation from all future claims.

VICARS.

JOHN MAEKHAN, alias *Spoyne*, pr. 10 Dec. 1414, "ad Vicariam de Bledlow de novo ordinatam."

John Grebard, died Vicar in 1476.

Henry Tybard succeeded, and died 1506.

¹ WYCOMBE, and PEDIGREE OF SMITH AND CARINGTON.

² Rot. Fin. 15 Ed. I.

³ Here seems to be some mistake, Waley being, according to Ingeramus.

⁴ Willis's MSS. from Lincoln Regist.

⁵ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 145.

⁶ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁷ Willis's History of Cathedral Churches.

William Heron, A.B. pr. 22 Mar. 1506 by St. Stephen's College at Westminster. He died 1525, was buried here, and succeeded by

John Underhill, 7 Jan. 1531. He first held this Benefice as a stipendary Curacy, and resigned in 1534.

John Barber, or *Barlow*, pr. 4 Aug. 1534, and occurs in 1538.

William Fortescue, pr. 1 July 1556 by Anthony Sampson, on the death of the last Vicar, not named.

John Smith, admitted 1578.

William Syer, pr. 28 April 1592 by Queen Elizabeth. He died Rector of *Radnage*, and was buried there.

Edward Stevens, A.M. p. 30 Sept. 1605 by the King. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon.

William Sharpe, pr. 17 Dec. 1617 by the King, in the minority of William Fitz-Herbert, Patron; and occurs in 1650, when the Vicarage was returned at 40*l.* per ann.

Adam Langley, B.D. pr. 13 Mar. 1662 by James Blanks, Gent. He died in the next year, being also Rector of *Radnage*.

Brian Emott, pr. 24 Sept. 1663 by James Blanks, Esq. He was also Vicar of Great Missenden.

Timothy Hall, A.B. pr. 23 June 1674 by Mrs. Eliz. Blanks, widow. He was the son of a mechanic in St. Catherine's, near the Tower of London; was in 1654 a Student of Pembroke College, Oxon, and, according to Ant. A. Wood, brought up a Presbyterian. On taking a degree in Arts, he left the University; and having immediately held this Vicarage, was in 1688 Rector of All-Hallows Staining, Mark-Lane, London; and read in his church there the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, dated 4th and 27th of April, or caused it to be read; for which service (many of his ecclesiastical brethren refusing to comply with the directions of the King in that particular), the Bishopric of Oxford being then vacant by the death of Dr. Sam. Parker, he was consecrated to that See, at Lambeth, 7 Oct. 1688, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Chester and Chichester. So great was the opposition made to his election, that the Dean and Canons of Christ Church refused to instal him, the gentry to congratulate him, and the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses to notice

him,¹ and even the Graduates to take Holy Orders at his hands; so that, at Whitsuntide 1689, Baptista, Bishop of Man, celebrated in his stead in Magdalen College Chapel, and ordained about eighty-four candidates for the Ministry. In Le Neve's Catalogue he is styled S.T.P.;² but Wood, in his accustomed manner, says that this "Mr. Hall, called by some *Doctor*, and by others *Sir*, died miserably poor at Hackney 10 Apl. 1690, and was buried in the church there." He was the Author of two Sermons; one preached at Mercer's Chapel 13 Jan. 1677, on Leviticus xix. 17, Lond. 4to.; the other at the Funeral of Maj. Robt. Huntingdon (who died suddenly of an apoplexy 21 April 1684, æt. 70), from Hebrews ii. 15, at St. Botolph, Aldersgate, 30 April 1684, 4to, Lond. 1689. He was succeeded by

William Stevenson, A.M. 1 May 1678, on the presentation of John Crosse, Gent. He died in 1728.

Hugh Whistler, A.M. pr. 17 Sept. 1728 by Henry Crosse, Esq. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxon, A.M. 26 June 1710, B.D. 24 Nov. 1721. On his cession,

John Taylor, A.M. pr. 14 Feb. 1732 by Henry Crosse, Esq. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon, A.M. 4 Nov. 1724, of All-Souls Coll. B.D. 31 Jan. 1737, and D.D. 15 Oct. 1741; also Rector of *Weston-Turville* until his death in 1775.³

John Davey, A.M. pr. by Elizabeth Hayton of Ivinghoe, widow, and inducted 27 Feb. 1775. He was of Balliol Coll. Oxon, A.M. 17 May 1757, B.D. 21 May 1784, and D.D. 2 June 1785, about which time he was made Master of Balliol College, and died 5 Oct. 1798; being succeeded by

Nathaniel Gilbert, inducted 24 Nov. 1798, on the presentation of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. He was a native of the Island of Antigua, and Chaplain, during several years, to the British Settlement at Sierra Leone, "approving himself, both by precept and example, an able Minister of the Gospel." He died at his Vicarage-house in Nov. 1807, and was succeeded by

William Stephen, A.M. inducted 3 Feb. 1808, on the presentation of the Right Hon. Robert (Smith) Baron Carrington.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Holy Trinity (the feast being on Whit-Monday), consists of a square tower with a plain parapet, a nave with two side-aisles, a south porch and chancel, having on the eastern gable a cross. The windows are mullioned, and have rosettes or quatrefoils in the spandrels; and some fragments of painted glass remain. The principal entrance is on the south: there is also a north

¹ Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 1173.

² *Pastor*, p. 229.

³ *WESTON-TURVILLE*.

door with a semi-circular arch, and another into the chancel. The interior is handsomely paved with free-stone: the ascent to the Communion-Table by a flight of three steps, and the floor within the rails laid with lozenges of black marble between the stones. The windows of the chancel have slender three-quarter columns, supporting a plain sub-architrave, with triple corbelled capitals; and a portion of embattled cornice appears in the south wall. In one of the windows are the arms of the Dukedom of Lancaster. Above the Communion-Table is a painting, in a gilt frame, of Christ taken down from the Cross, the two Marys and Disciples weeping, &c. by Wale. Between the nave and the chancel is a lofty arch; and between the former and the aisles are, on each side, four pointed arches resting on circular columns with foliated capitals, and on piers at the east and west ends. Above are, on each side, three clerestory windows. In the tower are five bells, and on the south side is the dial-plate of the clock. In the chancel are many old carved corbels, and in the east window is a small cross in painted glass. The altar-piece has also a cross in painted glass, and is decorated with three gilt candlesticks. The font, near the western pillar of the north aisle, is ancient and remarkably handsome; the basin very large and vase-shaped, with a broad band of foliage round its brim, and grooves vertically descending to the base, which rests on a square grade ornamented with sculpture, resembling the font in Aylesbury church.¹ A modern pulpit stands on the north side of the nave; a single range of pews occupies part of the aisles next the wall, and rows of benches are placed in the area. Two pews only (belonging to the Impropiator and the Vicar) are within the chancel. At the west end of the nave is a gallery, and on its pannels an account of five charitable benefactions to this parish, viz. :

1. *Mr. Henry East*, who in 1611 bequeathed a rent-charge of 1*l.* per ann. for the benefit of four poor widows, payable out of a close (which in 1786 was vested in Thomas Tripp), to be distributed twice a-year by the Vicar and Churchwardens.

2. *Henry Smith, Esq.* By a deed dated 20 Dec. 1641 (and enrolled in Chancery 1 Apl. 18 Car. I.) the Earl of Essex, Viscount Lumley, Sir Richard Gurney, Sir Christopher Nevill, Sir George Whitmore, William Rolfe, Henry Honore, and Henry Jackson, surviving trustees of the estates of Henry Smith, Esq. some time Alderman of London, divided the rents of certain lands, &c. at Stoughton, co. Leicester, amongst divers places, and in pursuance of the Will of the testator, settled upon the parish of Bledlow 5*l.* per ann.² This charity was returned in 1786 (26 Geo. III.)

¹ Lysons's Brit. vol. i. p. 489.

² HENRY SMITH was a native of Wandsworth in Surrey, where he died in 1627, æt. 79. He was a freeman of the Company of Salters, by trade a Silversmith, and lived in Silver-street, Cheapside, London. In 1608 he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon-Without. Having no issue, and being very wealthy, he disposed of his property, after the death of his wife, to charitable uses. Besides many previous benefactions, in 1620 he conveyed all his estate to certain trustees, reserving to himself only an annual income of 500*l.*; but by a subsequent deed, dated 26 Jan. 1626, he released the power of revocation in the former grant, filed a bill in Chancery against his trustees, acquitted them from any claim, and obtained the power of receiving and dispensing the rents and produce of his estates during life; added new trustees to those before appointed, and directed the disposal of his whole property; and finally, by Will dated 24 April 1627, bequeathed numerous legacies. He died 30 Jan. following, and was buried at Wandsworth, where a slab records his memory in a Latin inscription; and a mural monument has his effigy kneeling at a desk, with an English epitaph. A very particular account of his charities, with biographical notices, was published in 1802, by William Bray, Esq. the *Historian of Surrey*, under the title of "COLLECTIONS relating to Henry Smith, Esq. some time Alderman of London, the Estates by him given to charitable uses, and the Trustees appointed by him," and in which the Author has successfully rescued the character of this benevolent Gentleman from the calumnious and silly story very industriously circulated [see Gent. Mag. vol. xciii. p. I. p. 295-8] of his being nick-named *Dog-Smith*, from having rambled about the country like a common beggar, followed by a dog [Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 535.] An engraving of Alderman Smith's Monument in Walworth Church is inserted in Dale's History of Harwich and Dover Court, in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey [vol. iii. p. 344], and prefixed to Bray's "Collections" above mentioned; and in the latter is also a fac-simile of his autograph. This generous benefactor founded Charitable Establishments at Longney, co. Gloucester, and in the counties of Sussex, Kent, Hants, Middlesex, Leicester, Wilts, Somerset, Herts, Bedford, Hunts, Lancaster, and Radnor, besides his native county of Surrey.

as vested in Henry Smith's feoffees, then amounting to 7l. 3s. 4d. per ann. and distributed in clothing marked with the initials H.S. and also for bread and meat for the poor, or to apprentice poor children, or portion out poor maidens.¹

3. *John Blanks*, in 1671, by his Will, gave the produce of certain lands to the poor, to be distributed in bread by the Vicar and parish-officers; and out of the products of the same estate 10s. per ann. to be paid to the Vicar of Bledlow for a Sermon on St. John's Day annually, which, with the land-tax, reduces the amount of the rent of the land to 3l. 2s. 4d. per ann.²

4. *Margaret Babham*, in 1672,³ bequeathed by Will 100l. the amount of the interest and proceeds to provide for the putting out and clothing the poor of Bledlow and Walton, near Aylesbury, 2l. to each parish, the clothes to be marked with the initials of the name of this benefactor, and 10s. per ann. to the Vicar of Bledlow for a Sermon by him to be preached on 30 April, the day of the date of her interment; and the residue, if any, to the clerk or sexton, for taking care of her Tomb, and the residue (if any) to be given to the poor. This money is said to have been vested in the representative of John Bigg, of Oakley.⁴

5. *Elizabeth Eustace*, who gave by deed, in 1784, a rent-charge of 1l. per ann. to be distributed in linen to three poor women and one poor man, who do not receive parochial relief, not to be given to the same person in any two years successively, excepting to Mary Cooper, whom the testatrix directed to receive her lot every year during her life, continuing to be an inhabitant of Bledlow. In 1786 this charity was vested in three principal inhabitants of Bledlow, William Heybourn, John Harris, and James Stevens; and five of Princes Risborough, John Caffall, William Bennell, Thomas Grace, Richard Kingham, and William King.

At the east end of the chancel is a mural tablet, with arms:

Quarterly 1 and 4 Az. a cross moline Arg. 2 and 3 Arg. with an escutcheon of pretence party, per fess Gu. and erm. a pale counter changed; on each of the former a demy lion ramp. Arg. Crosse and Blancs. Crest, a pelican Proper.

Near this place lie interred the bodies of Johnshall Crosse, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heiress of John Blancs of Bledlow Com. Bucks, Esq. whereby she inherited the Manor of that Rectory, the Advowson and Parsonage, with other estates in this county.

Elizabeth departed this life the 21st May 1720, aged 60 years.

Johnshall the 29th Sept^r 1723, aged 66 years, having first served the office of High Sheriff.

They had issue, one daughter and one son; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Phillips of Ickford, Esq.; and Henry, who for several years, with credit and esteem, enjoyed a place in the High Court of Chancery. Henry married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Paul Jodrell, Esq. Clerk to the Honourable House of Commons, and died the 19th of September 1744, aged 66 years, 44 of which he lived in true conjugal felicity with Elizabeth his wife, who died the 5th Sept. 1748, aged 71. Their issue were four sons, viz. John, Henry, Paul, and Thomas; also three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Anne, of all which Elizabeth hath only survived, and caused this monument to be erected.

Arms: Ermines. *Crosse* impaling erminois, three buckles Arg. in fess. point a trefoil slipped Or.

On the south side, on a similar monument, with the arms of Crosse:

Near this place lieth the body of Thomas Crosse, Esq. several years a first Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, in which station he distinguished himself for the service of his King and Country with Honour and Bravery. He was the fourth and only surviving son of Henry Crosse, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, and departed this life, after a lingering and painful sickness, the 29th June 1747, aged 38 years.

John, his eldest brother, dyed unmarried one month before his father.

Henry, the next brother, and Jane his sister, dyed in their infancy.

Paul dyed without issue January the 8th, 1745.

Anne, their youngest sister, dyed the 15th July 1747.

Elizabeth, wife of William Hayton of Ivinghoe, Clerk of the Peace for this County, and the only surviving and sole Heiress of her once numerous Family, hath erected this Monument in Gratitude to the memory of Thomas, her dear Brother, and as a Lesson for Posterity to reflect on the vicissitudes and uncertainty of human nature, from her having been deprived of so many Relations in so short a space of time.

Below.

Arms: Arg. 3 Church bells Proper on an Escutcheon of pretence. *Crosse*.

¹ Paroch. Returns, vol. i. p. 62, 63.

² Ibid. 1786.

³ See AYLESBURY, p. 49.

⁴ Parochial Returns, 1806.

On a marble tablet :

In a Vault

Near this Inscription are the remains of

ANNE BLACKDEN,

Fourth Daughter of BENJAMIN and ELIZABETH
BLACKDEN.

Too delicately formed to bear the vicissitudes of
rougher scenes,

It pleased the wise Disposer of all things

To call her, at the early age of xxv, to those
blessed realms,

Where penitence and faith in a

Crucified Redeemer

Fail not, through grace, to receive

The unfading crown of glory and immortality.

She died the xivth of May MDCCCXXV;

And on the vth day of June, an intervening space of
but three short weeks,

Was removed from the bosom of his affectionately
devoted wife and family,

To the Paradise of his Saviour and his God,

BENJAMIN BLACKDEN, Esq.

In the lxxviiith year of his age.

Thus has a mournful Providence joined in death two
dear relatives.

The lovely Daughter having with peculiar fondness

Ministered to the comfort of her venerable parent,

Was in all the bloom of youth

Transplanted only a few days before him into the
upper courts of the Lord,

The heavenly Jerusalem.

And thus all the redeemed of the Lord shall return,

And come with singing unto Zion :

And everlasting joy shall be upon their head :

They shall obtain gladness and joy,

And sorrow and mourning shall flee away.—Isa. LI. ii.

Wherefore comfort one another

With these words,

1 Thess. iv. 18.

On a marble in the pavement :

Here lieth the body of Henry Crosse, Esq. sonne of
Henry Crosse, sonne and heir apparent of Johnshall Crosse,
of this parish, Esq. and of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of
Paul Joddrell, Esq. Clerk of the Honourable House of
Commons, who departed this life on the 16th day of
November 1707, aged two years and three months.

On a black marble in the south aisle :

Here lieth the body of Samuel Sale, late of London,
Merchant, second son of James Sale of this parish,
Gent. in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to
Eternal Life, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

He departed this life the 7th day of March 1729, in
the 81st year of his age.

On another :

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Sale, Daugh-
ter of James Sale, late of Bledlow-Ridge, Gent. and
Sarah his wife : much beloved for her many eminent
virtues whilst living, and much lamented when she de-
parted from us, the 5th of December 1727.

In the north aisle, on a neat mural monument :

Ralph Towne, who died 5th May 1755, aged 36.

Elizabeth Towne, who died 29th Aug. 1758, aged 36.

Susannah Towne, who died 3rd April 1759, aged 55.

Mary Towne, who died 3rd Dec. 1761, aged 44.

On another :

Johannis et Helenæ Towne.

Parum heu ! pridem conjugalium non inæqualiter
dilectissimorum hoc marmor refert mortalitatem.

Hic } Die { 28 } } Mensis { Junii { } AD { 1725 } æt { 39.
Illa } 22 } } Augⁱ { } 1739 } 59,
Vitæ haud molestiis non parum variatæ extremum vale
dixit.

On an old pannel, converted into a door :

Ex dono Jacobi Blankes Gen.

Hujus Ecclesiæ Nuper Patroni

Qui obiit 8^o Dec. x^{bris} Anno Dm 1664.

The REGISTER begins 2nd April 1592.¹

¹ The following extract is taken from an old Register remaining here : "Sept. 2, 1666. A Lamentation & ffirst Lamentation. The sad and dreadfull fire of London begun the second of September 1666 was supposed at first to be carried on with treachery of Dutch and French, but we were certified to the contrary. It hath burnt clear from the Tower to the Temple, and so to Holborne bridge & as far as pie corner Smithfield : ffrom thence to Mooregate where it stopt. And now the Streets that remaine are these Leadenhall Street, Bishopsgate Street, Winchester Street, St. Mary Ax. Duke's place : Crutched fry Several by lanes & Allies. Half Ffranchurch Street ½ Lime Street ½ Bread Street. The greatest part of Marso Lane, Tower-hill : a Rowe of Houses from the Tower to Mooregate. Of the 97 parish Churches within the walls there remaine 11. S^t Pauls all that could be burnt excepting some timber & lead that covered the high altar w^{ch} to some is *malum bonum omen* S^t faith underneath Pauls with the fall of the timber from the East end thereof is broken in."

The Church-yard is bounded on the east by a deep glen, through which runs the little stream called the Lyde. This irregular declivity (resembling the chasms called *Chines* in the Isle of Wight) is covered with trees, some of considerable size, chiefly witch-elm, under whose branches, drooping to the ground, arise from a rock of chalk, many springs of very pure water. Their effect on the super-cumbent strata seems to have given rise to a proverbial expression well known in this neighbourhood :

“Whoever liveth and doth abide,
Shall see Bledlow Church fall into the Lyde.”¹

BLEDLOW RIDGE.

On this very high hill, two miles from the village, formerly stood an ancient Chantry Chapel, which, under the act of Parliament at the beginning of the reign of Edw. VI. came into the King's hands. Of its founders, or even its site, nothing is known with certainty, and no vestiges of it can now be traced. It seems to be recognised in a fine passed in 1537 of a messuage and twenty acres of land in Bledlow Ridge, between Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. John Godwyn and John Bosse, Gen. and William Somers and Edith his wife, as the right of Sir Robert Dormer;² and King Edw. VI. (who had demised the Rectory and Advowson of Bledlow to Thomas Foster)³ granted to John Dodington, Gen. of London, a close of pasture *cum pert.* “in the occupation of Dorothy East, next Parson's Close in Bledlow, and part of the possessions of the Free Chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster, to hold to John Dodington, his heirs and assigns for ever, by fealty only, in free soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.” Queen Elizabeth subsequently (in 1590) having, at the request of Edw. Dyer, Esq. granted to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, Gen. “a late Chapel in Bledlow Ridge, a close called Chapel-Yard of one quarter of an acre there, in the occupation of Thomas Morris, at 1s. per ann. rent,” reciting its having come to the Crown under the Act for Dissolving Chantries; and in the ensuing year further granting to the same parties, lands called Lamp Lands, in the occupation of Edward East, to hold also in free soccage by fealty;⁴ and in 1600, having likewise granted to Joseph Mayne, Gen. certain messuages in Bledlow, two virgates of pasture and arable, and a cottage in the occupation of Edward East, and two parts of the Rectory and Church, in the occupation of Henry and Edward East, described as “parcel of the possessions of Edward East, late of Bledlow, a *Re-cusant*,⁵ *habend.* to the said Joseph Mayne from Lady-day then past for twenty-one years, if the premises shall so long remain in the hands of the Queen;”⁶ it seems probable that the original building was wholly demolished by some of the grantees, or suffered completely to decay.

THE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, OR NEW CHURCH,

on BLEDLOW RIDGE, was erected in 1834, from an architectural design of Mr. Billing of Reading, by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, chiefly of the neighbouring proprietors of lands. The edifice, quite unornamented, is of white brick, 50 feet long and 26 wide interiorly, the walls 2 feet thick, 14 feet high and embattled; the roof 20 feet, and covered with slate. At the west end, a tower 28 feet high, in which is a small bell. Beneath it, as its entrance, is a porch 6 feet wide, with buttresses; and at the east end is a chimney shaped like a buttress, designed hereafter to be attached to

¹ This is not perhaps very probable; but near the N.E. angle of the chancel, the precipitous chalk-rock on which the building stands seems to be losing its cohesion, from the number of land-springs, and is principally sustained by the roots of the trees which line the glen on the verge of the stream below.

² Rot. Fin. 29 Hen. VIII.

³ Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. VI.

⁴ Ibid. 33 Eliz.; Test. 30 Mar. and 22 Dec.

⁵ Inquis. taken at Aylesbury 16 July, 42 Eliz.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 43 Eliz.; Test. 7 Apl.

a vestry-room, and to improve the appearance of the edifice into that of a small village church. It was opened for divine service in July 1834.

This hamlet being nearly two miles distant from the parish church, and the population having considerably increased, the design of erecting a Chapel here was zealously promoted by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, Vicar, who first (with some pecuniary aid from his neighbours) built a very small edifice for the celebration of divine service according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, which, on Wednesday 28 Oct. 1801 (the Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude) was opened, and a Sermon preached therein by the Rev. Tho. Pentycross, Vicar of Walingford.¹ William Spiers, Esq. lessee of Corham's Manor in Bledlow,² contributed 50*l.* towards the expense; and by his Will, subsequently bequeathed 50*l.* more towards its permanent endowment, which is reported to have never been yet appropriated; for Mr. Spiers, possessing land adjacent, is reported to have given about twenty poles for the site of the building and its contiguous enclosure. The management was vested in trustees, Mr. Gilbert, the Minister of the parish, performing the service gratuitously during the remainder of his life. He was succeeded by the Rev. Will. Stephen, since Vicar of Bledlow; but the trustees being of the persuasion called Independents, and unwilling to subject or annex the Chapel to the Mother Church, some years elapsed before the Vicar was admitted among the trustees, and then not *jure officio*. Mr. Gilbert (the original contributor) placed his nephew, Mr. Croxford (since Mr. Croxford Spiers) in his place as a trustee; and Mr. Harpur, another benefactor, being the *third*, the nomination of the Chaplain or Minister was vested in them by a deed enrolled in Chancery.

By an Inclosure Act of 49 Geo. III. an allotment of certain commons or waste at Bledlow-Ridge, was made in compensation to the poorer inhabitants not being proprietors of lands or tenements, in lieu of the right to cut and carry away brush-wood, furze, fern or other fuel from those commons,³ and to be vested in the Vicar, Churchwardens and Overseers of Bledlow for the time being, as Trustees for the poor: and the produce of such allotment to be cut, &c. under their direction.

A small Meeting-House for Wesleyan Methodists has been likewise elected here, on a plot of ground given by Robert Lord Carrington, near the road, and centre of Bledlow-ridge; and on the wall is inscribed, "WESLEYAN: erected Nov. 30, 1814."

¹ From a MS. memorandum in a Prayer-Book in the Chapel.

² Not said whether acquired directly under Eton College, or how otherwise; and certainly not in strict accordance with the account elsewhere given on the authority of Mr. Harpur, steward or agent to the family of Badcock.

³ A profusion of juniper bushes grow upon many of the commons in this neighbourhood, abundantly productive, and capable of being rendered of great advantage to those who are entitled to them.

BUCKLAND.

THIS parish is of very singular shape, being about seven miles in length, and in the broadest part not exceeding half a mile, but in the narrowest, towards the northern extremity, scarcely one furlong. It is bounded towards the north by Birtton, on the east by Puttenham, Co. Herts, and Drayton Beauchamp; on the south by Choulsbury, and on the west by Aston-Clinton, and contains 960 acres of cultivated land, and 2500 of wood; and in 1831, was reported to contain 500 poor persons requiring parochial relief. It has, however, more recently been greatly improved, and its condition benefited by modern arrangements. The south eastern extremity of this long narrow slip, rises into lofty irregular eminences, terminating with the basis of the Chiltern Hills, near Choulsbury Church. The soil is a clayey loam, interspersed with flints, and in the low grounds, mixed with veins of gravel. In the hills is found abundance of chalk, in strata of great thickness, generally impure from intermixture with or approximation to a light loamy earth, which covers the surface, in some places only a few inches in depth. The higher grounds abound with beach wood, hazle and ash, interspersed with holly.

In 1800, on the completion of part of the Grand Junction Canal, a branch being projected from the main trunk to Wendover and Aylesbury, was cut through this Parish, from N. E. to S. W. passing to Aston-Clinton, about a quarter of a mile in length, and another at about a mile northward, again crossing Buckland Parish to communicate with Aylesbury.

Buckland belonged to the Church of Lincoln from the earliest period of authentic record. Wulfin, or Wulwyn, so called in a bull of Pope Nicholas, was Bishop of Dorchester in 1053, died at Winchester, in 1067, and was buried in his own cathedral of Dorchester. Of his ancestors little is preserved. Buckland was the only estate in this county which his brother Godric held under him. About three years after the death of Wulfin, during which Bishop Alexander presided at Dorchester,¹ the episcopal seat was possessed by Remigius, until its removal to Lincoln, where a Cathedral had been built at his expence, according to some accounts in 1072: but Le Neve remarks, that the first order for the removal of Sees from obscure villages to more populous towns was made in a provincial council in 1076, the Bishoprick of Dorchester being therein expressly mentioned, which *then* and *not before*, was transferred to Lincoln. Remigius, although he died before the consecration of his new church in 1092, held the See by its new title at the time of the Norman survey; and Buckland, which had clearly belonged, at an earlier period, to the Bishoprick of Dorchester, was held under him by Walter, who was taxed at ten hides, the land being sufficient for eight ploughs. Two were in the demesne, and fourteen villeins with six bordars, had six ploughs and two carucates of pasture. There was wood for pannage of 300 hogs, and altogether it was worth 8*l.* per ann.; when the Bishop first held it, only 3*l.*, but in King Edward's time, 10*l.* Godric, brother of Wulfin the Bishop, formerly held it of him, but could neither give nor sell it without license.² Whether this Walter was the same who held Wooburn of the Bishop, to whom he is said to have been nearly related, or to what family he belonged, may be doubtful. The estate had passed, about the time of King John, to others; for at the commencement of that reign,

¹ Le Neve's Fasti, p. 138.

² TERRA EPI LINCOLIENSIS. IN ELESBERIE HD. \mathfrak{M} BOCHELAND ten' Walter de Remigio e π o. p. x. hid se defd. Tra. ē. viii. ca π . In dno sunt ii. 7 x⁴, xiiii. willi cū. vi. bord. h \bar{t} t. vi. ca π . ptū. ii. ca π . Silua. ccc. porc'. Int' totū uat. viii. lib. Qdo recep; iii. lib. T.R.E.: x. lib. Hoc \mathfrak{M} tenuit Godric fr' Wlmai e π i. n̄ potuit dare uende' p \bar{t} er ej' licentiā.

the Dean of Lincoln recovered, against Maud Wac, and John de Builli and Cecilia his wife, the advowson of this church;¹ and in 17 Joh. Robert, younger son of Earl Ferrars of Derby, had a grant of the lands here, of Roger de Cressi and Joane, daughter of William de Buckland.²

In the reign of Edward I. the Manor had been acquired by the family of Veteripont or Vipount, probably by the marriage of Robert de Vipount with Idonea, sole daughter and heiress of John de Buisli or Builli. In what manner, or by what course of descent it had come to Builli, is not ascertained. Dugdale having deduced the pedigree of John de Builli, from Roger de Builli, or Buisli, presumed to have been his grandfather, who held lands by the grant of the Conqueror, states, that he married one of the daughters and heirs of Roesia, daughter of Ralph Fitz Gilbert; and it is probable this was the same Cecilia mentioned in the proceedings before cited;³ but the only notice which he takes of their property in this county, is in *his* account of Idonea, wife of Robert de Veteripont, who, having survived her husband, (from 12 Hen. III.) became in her widowhood a great benefactor to religious houses, and dying in 1241 (25 Hen. III.) the Sheriff of Bucks had command to seize all the lands of her inheritance and dowry.⁴ At the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, the heirs of John de Veteripont held one Knight's fee in "*Boclande*"⁵ This John was son of Robert, and dying in the same year as his mother, was succeeded by another Robert, his son, who joined the Barons in 47 Hen. III. In 1261, (49 Hen. III.) he was in arms with Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and is supposed to have been slain at the battle of Evesham, whereupon all his lands were seized by the King, and granted with the wardship of Isabel and Idonea, his daughters, and coheirs to Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leyburne. In the next year, the whole forfeiture of Robert de Vipont being remitted, a survey was made of the lands which he held at his death, and the co-heiresses being afterwards married,⁶ Isabel to Roger de Clifford, and Idonea to Roger de Leyburne, the possessions of Vipont were equally shared between them.

Roger de Clifford, father of the said Roger, had been a partizan of Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and one of the excommunicated nobles; but subsequently coming over to the King's party, did good service at the battle of Northampton; and remaining loyal, was highly esteemed by his Sovereign, who made him a Justice Itinerant, and Justice of the Forests, and of Wales; but in the latter capacity, being guilty of some oppressions, which provoked the Welsh, David, son of the Prince of Wales, raised commotions there, and King Henry coming with a military force to suppress the tumults, Roger de Clifford (the son) was slain in an engagement between Snowdon and Anglesey; and by an Inquisition in 1282, he was found to have died seized of this manor,⁷ and Isabel, his widow, doing homage, had livery of his lands. Roger de Leyburne (who married Idonea, the youngest sister) also died seized of Buckland.⁸ Roger de Leyburne had been signed with the cross, preparatory to an expedition to Palestine, in the reign of Hen. III., and died in 1271 (56 Hen. III.), and Idonea, his relict, was afterwards married to John de Crumbwell, Justice of the King's Forests, and of Wales. In 1326 (20 Ed. II.), having incurred the King's displeasure, Buckland, with other manors, was committed during the King's pleasure to Roger de Bilney.⁹ Whether restored, or when, does not appear; but in 1329 (3 Ed. III.), being still the wife of John de Crumbwell, Idonea exchanged lands in Westmoreland, with her great nephew, Roger de Clifford, (son of Robert, and grandson of Roger de Clifford), who married her sister, Isabel de Vipont. She died in 1334, s.p. and a portion, at least, of her estate came to Edward le Despencer, nephew of Hugh, called the younger, under fines formerly levied, by which he became entitled to the reversion of those lands after the death of his father.

¹ Placit. 1 John ro. 12. p. 27. ² Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 261. ³ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 455. ⁴ Bar. tom. i. p. 349.

⁵ Test. de Nevil, p. 245. ⁶ Rot. Pat. 50 Hen. III. m. 19. ⁷ Esc. 11 Ed. I. n^o. 36. Cal. vol. i. p. 80.

⁸ Ibid. 12 Ed. I. n^o. 17. Cal. vol. i. p. 83.

⁹ Rot. Orig. 20 Ed. II. r^o. 3. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 299.

Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, the son, and whose avarice and ambition had prompted to the obtaining of numerous grants of estates forfeited to the Crown, procured, whilst in the height of his power, divers Manors which had belonged to Roger Clifford, with remainder to his son Edward and his heirs;¹ and although a very accurate record does not seem to have been preserved of the names of those Manors, yet, it being well known, that "by force and power he extorted what he pleased,"² it seems probable that Buckland was amongst the possessions which so came to his descendant, Edward le Despencer, who in 14 Ed. III. married Anne, daughter of Henry Lord de Ferrers; and died in 1342 (16 Ed. III.), seised jointly with his said wife of the Manor of Buckland,³ leaving Edward his son and heir, then six years of age, who became a Knight, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France, fought at Poitiers, and in 1357 (31 Ed. III.), had livery of his lands. He was afterwards in the wars in France and Flanders, and died in his Castle of Caerdiff, on *Martinmass* Day, 14 July (49 Ed. III.), seised of this Manor; and, according to the directions of his will (dated 6 November preceding) was buried at Tewkesbury, leaving by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghersh, who survived him, a son Thomas his heir, then two years of age: whose lands the King committed to Philip de la Vache, Knt. to hold until the heir came of age; and Thomas Sewale, the King's Escheator in this County, had command to deliver this Manor, &c. to Philip de la Vache accordingly.⁴ At the same time, or soon afterwards, the King granted to the same Philip de la Vache, the custody of the King's Manor of Woodstock, with its appurtenances, at a fee farm rent.⁵ In 1368 (39 Ed. III.), Thomas Alberton held lands in Buckland. In 1382, Thomas le Despencer was found to have held Buckland Manor by extent,⁶ as was Edward le Despencer about two years afterwards,⁷ and Edward, called Lord of Glamorgan, and Hen. Hamwode, likewise died seised.⁸ The wardship of the person of the minor was committed to Edmund Earl of Cornwall, the King's Uncle, whose daughter Constance he afterwards espoused, and being descended from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, he was advanced to that title and dignity. He was very rich, and obtained large grants of the lands of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, then escheated to the Crown; but falling into disgrace, was within about twelve months, in the first Parliament of Henry IV. degraded from his honours, and sentenced to lose all those lands, which he had obtained when the Duke of Gloucester was arrested, and to surrender all Letters Patents of those Lordships to be cancelled, and all his other Castles, Manors and Lands, to be at the King's mercy. He was subsequently implicated with the Earls of Kent and Salisbury, in the design to surprise King Henry IV. at Windsor; and being aware of his danger, fled to Bristol, and being condemned by the Commons to die, was beheaded in the Market Place in that City, by the rabble; and in the next year, by the name of Thomas Lord Spencer (having lost his title of Earl of Gloucester), was, with others his accomplices, adjudged a traitor, and all his lands, goods and chattels were forfeited to the Crown.

¹ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 392.

² Ibid. p. 393.

³ Esc. 16 Ed. III. n^o. 49 Cal. vol. ii. p. 105.

⁴ R. commissit Pho de la Vache militi custodiam &c. de Buckland, (&c.) cum ptin' in Com. Buk.' q^d. fec. Edwardi *sup*' Dnile Despenser deft. &c. hend usq; ad legitimam atatem hedis, [Rot. Orig. 50 Ed. III. r^o. 4. Abb. 1 & 2. v. ii. p. 342.] Precept' est Thome Sewale, Esc. R. in Com. Buk' & de p. ficua &c. de Bokland: q^d commiss Pho de la Vache. [Ro 9. Ib. p. 344.]

⁵ Ib. vol. ii. p. 344.

⁶ Esc. 4 Ric. II.

⁷ Ibid. 6 Ric. II.

⁸ Esc. 9 and 10 Ric. II. vol. iii. p. 81.

In 1377 (51 Ed. III.) it was commanded to John Parker, of Olney, the King's Escheator in Bucks, that he take into his hands all the issues and profits of the Manor of Buckland, with its appurtenances, and also certain lands and tenements, &c. in Hamondesham and Singleborough, &c. [Rot. Orig. 51 Ed. III. r^o. 3 or 4. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 320.] The value of the ninth taxed here in the reign of Edward the Third, amounted to ten marks; on the presentation of Ralph Oyn, Robert Dawe, John Goffe, William de Stoke, John Hikes and John ate Leye; and they stated that one hundred acres of land here lay waste and uncultivated, by reason of its poverty, that there were few sheep in the parish; no merchants or cattle dealers who might be taxed to the fifteenths. [Inquis. Nonar. p. 328.] In the record it is called the Chapelry of Bokeland.

In 1400 (2 Hen. IV.), a Writ of Inquiry issued respecting the Manors of "Buckland, Singleburgh, and Amondesham," with their appurtenances, which Thomas, late Lord le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, had, by his Charter, granted to Thomas de Percy, Earl of Worcester, and others.¹ Thomas le Despencer died in the same year.

This Thomas Percy, who in 1397 (21 Ric. II), was advanced to the Earldom of Worcester, had distinguished himself as a commander by sea and land, and in divers civil offices of high importance in the State, being Admiral of the Fleet, Vice Chamberlain, and Steward of the King's Household, Ambassador to France, and the King's Lieutenant of North and South Wales; but being taken prisoner in an insurrection, was beheaded at Shrewsbury. This Manor was afterwards in the possession of Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick; at his decease in 1471,² was then forfeited, but restored, after having been settled upon Isabel and Anne, daughters and heirs of the said Richard, Earl of Warwick, and Anne Beauchamp, his wife, by an Act of Parliament passed for the express purpose of resuming the former grant, and again placed at the disposal of Anne, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Salisbury, who thereupon by feoffment, 13 Dec., 3 Hen. VII. conveyed it, with most of her lands, to the King and his heirs male.³

In 27 Hen. VIII. a demise was made by the Crown, of the demesnes of the Manor of Buckland, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yard land, in the fields there called Dyems, parcel of the lands of the Earl of Warwick, for 21 years, at 26l. 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to Thomas Greenway and Richard Greenway his son;⁴ and Queen Mary in 1553, reciting the above demise, in consideration of the good services of Nicholas Twyddell, grants the premises *int. al.* to him for 21 years from the end of Greenway's term.⁵ In 1554 (1 Phil. & M.), the King and Queen granted to Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Mountague, the Lordship and Manor of Buckland in fee.⁶

In 1591, Queen Elizabeth, at the request of Edw. Dyer, Esq. granted to William Tipper and Robert Dawe, the Manor of Buckland, and lands and tenements there, late parcel of the possessions of the Earl of Warwick, &c. to hold by fealty, &c.⁷ In the sixteenth century this Manor had become vested in the family of Dormer, who obtained Wing, Abbots Aston, and many other estates in this county, about the same time. Sir William Dormer, Knt. died seised 22 Oct. 1616; and also Robert, Lord Dormer, on the 18th of November, in same year;⁸ and it descended in the same manner as Wing, &c. to Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon. At his decease in 1709, it passed by the marriage of Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, to Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield; and having, with the principal estates of the family, devolved to Philip Stanhope, 5th Earl of Chesterfield, was after his death, and during the minority of his son George Augustus Frederick, since Earl of Chesterfield, sold by the authority of his Trustees, under the direction of the Court of Chancery, to George Hassell, Esq. of Choulsbury, who died in 1821,⁹ and who is said to have bequeathed, by will, his estates in this county, to John Atkinson, Esq. and others, Solicitors in London. Another estate in this parish was cire. 1818, purchased of Thomas Horwood, of Buckland, yeoman, by John Camden Neild, Esq. of Chelsea.

The village is very small and irregular, having no particular objects of attraction or curiosity in it.

¹ Thomas nuper Dñus Le Despencer Comes Glouce' p. cartam suam dedit Thomæ Percy, Com. Wygorn. et aliis Man' Bokenham Singleburgh et Amondesham cum ptin in Com. Buks, &c. [Inq. ad Q.D. 2 Hen. IV. n. 32, Cal. pp. 346-7.]

² Not 1469, as in Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 530.

³ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 307.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 27 Hen. VIII. T. 8 Jan.

⁵ Ibid. 1 Mar. Test. 22 Oct.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 1 & 2 Ph. & M. Test. 18 Feb.

⁷ Rot. Pat. 34 Eliz. Test. 30 Mar.

⁸ See ABBATS ASTON.

⁹ See CHOULSBURY.

In 1712, there were in this parish 41 families, consisting of 196 persons. In 1811, 288 Inhabitants. In 1821, there were 68 families, chiefly employed in agriculture, 15 in trade, and 10 others; 234 males, 262 females, total 496.

THE ADVOWSON AND CHURCH.

Buckland being ecclesiastically appendant to Bierton, and part of the possessions of the Church of Lincoln, the ministration of Divine Ordinances has been usually performed here by the Vicars of Bierton, or their substitutes.¹ The Advowson is mentioned separately in the Pleas of 1 Joh. when it appears to have been recovered by the Dean of Lincoln, against Maud Wake, and John Builli and Cecilia his wife, who are presumed to have been the heirs of some more ancient possessor of the Manor, by whom it had been usurped.²

The Church or Chapel of Buckland is dedicated to All-Saints, stands within a small cemetery in the middle of the village, and consists of a square embattled tower, having graduated buttresses at its angles: a nave 36 feet in length, and 18 feet wide, with a gable roofed and tiled porch on the south side, under which is the principal entrance by a low door-way; a north aisle of the same length as the nave, only about 6 feet wide within the walls, and like the nave, covered with lead; and with a gable roofed chancel, about 18 feet long, tiled. In the upper story of the tower, which contains three bells and a clock (the dial-plate being on the south side), are four small cinquefoil-headed windows, under pointed arches; and at the west-end, a larger window also cinquefoil-headed, and under a pointed arch. On the south side of the nave, eastward of the porch, is a narrow window with a single mullion, and pointed arch, altered from its original form; and towards the west, a window of two lights with a quatrefoil above them, in the point of the arch. Close to the roof are two small clerestory windows, with lozenge shaped panes. On the south side of the chancel was a very small door-way (now closed), under a pointed arch, which, in consequence of the accumulation of earth around the walls, is scarcely four feet above the surface; and two small windows partly closed, having formerly mullions and quatrefoils under their arches. At the east-end of the chancel is a window of three cinquefoil-headed lights, divided by mullions, with six small subdivisions, in the upper range, and trefoiled heads. In the north aisle, at the east-end, is a square-headed window, consisting of three cinquefoil-headed lights divided by mullions, and on the side which has buttresses, is a very small narrow door between two windows, each of two cinquefoil-headed lights, both partly closed by masonry. On the north side of the chancel is one window of two lights under a pointed arch, with a quatrefoil in the spandril; and in the wall is the mark of a large pointed arch, entirely closed.

On a mural tablet affixed to the east-end of the chancel externally, and above an inclosure with rails, is the following inscription:

Catherine, the wife of Thomas Horwood, of Dancer's End, died Nov. 15th, 1767, aged 59.

Thomas Horwood, died Jan. 27th, 1787, aged 69.

William Horwood, their son, died Oct. 22nd, 1809, aged 54.

On a correspondent tablet on the north side of the window:

Judith Susannah, wife of Edward Horwood, died Dec. 3rd, 1767, aged 32.

Edward Horwood, died June 5th, 1607, aged 78.

Edward Horwood, died Sept. 6th, 1818, aged 75.

¹ See BIERTON, and LIST of INCUMBENTS.

² Decanus de Lincoln' reussat vsus Matildam Wach & Johem de' Builli & Ceciliam ux' ejus advocacoem Eccl' de Boerland. p. default &c. [Placit 1 Johis ro. 12, m. 27.]

Between the nave and the aisle, are three arches resting on circular columns with grooved capitals. The font is plain, ancient, and cylindrical, placed between the nave and aisle, near the north door. There are neither monuments nor inscriptions within the building, excepting only for some of the family of Horwood, inscribed on ordinary grave-stones standing upright against the walls of the chancel, apparently removed from the church-yard.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

William Hill, circ. 1723, settled on the poor of Buckland 1*l.* per ann. to be distributed at the discretion of the parish officers, and also one great coat annually, in the same manner as in divers other places in this county.

In 1545, Benedict Lee, of Hulcot, Esq. by his will, dated 21 Feb. bequeathed a legacy to Buckland Church.

Contiguous to the church-yard, on the east-side, is a small building divided into five tenements, called Church Houses, appropriated to the use of poor families placed therein by the *Overseers* of the *Poor*, at their discretion, without payment of rent ; but it is asserted that some diminution of parochial allowance to the inmates, in consequence of this indulgence, renders them a benefit to the parish rather than an advantage to the poor persons permitted to inhabit them.

CUDDINGTON

is situated in a narrow alley north of the road from Aylesbury to Thame, near the course of a brook which, arising at Eythorp in Waddesdon, runs westward, and, turning an ancient mill belonging to Notley Abbey,¹ is dignified with the appellation of the River Thame, at its entrance into Oxfordshire. This parish is bounded on the north by Upper and Nether Winchendon, on the east by Dinton, on the south by Haddenham, and on the west by Chearsley; containing about 1240 acres, of which two-thirds are in tillage. The soil is a clayey loam, with limestone and rubble, and with the usual characteristics of the limestone strata, large beds of oyster-shells and formed stones; the rock on which the village is principally built appearing in many places at the surface. A medicinal spring or well here was formerly of much celebrity, and its sanative qualities, though still preserved in the memory of the inhabitants, have not saved it from almost entire neglect. It is in the southern part of the parish, and a stone reservoir, near the highway leading towards Haddenham, still affords an opportunity of examining the water, from which a little rill appears to derive its origin, which, under the name of Dadbroom, runs into the Thame.

THE MANOR

was granted, with Haddenham, to the Church of Rochester, by Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom it had been given by the Conqueror, in whose survey it was included with that parish.² It is mentioned in a confirmation-charter of King Henry I. to the Convent of St. Andrew in Rochester, as appendant to Haddenham, consisting of forty hides of land, with all the small tithes.³ In 1294, the Prior of Rochester (probably Thomas Shuldeford) obtained a grant of free warren here,⁴ and the estate continued to belong to that Monastery until the dissolution, when the Manor and Rectory, estimated at 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* with fines and perquisites 24*s.* (fine certain being 6*s.* 8*d.*) were valued by the Commissioners.⁵ In 1316 (10 Ed. II.) a fine of messuages, lands, and meadow in Coddington was passed between Dionysia Davy of this place and Walter de Wyche and Lucia his wife, the right of Dionysia.⁶ In 1540 (32 Hen. VIII.) the King granted to Sir Edward North, Knt. in exchange for the Manors of Haddenham and *Coddington*, certain lands in Oxfordshire, part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Missenden.⁷ In 1558 (5 and 6 Ph. and Mar.) Cuddington Manor was granted *inter al.* to Thomas White, John White, Roger Marten, and William Blackwall (as lately demised with lands in Haddenham, altogether estimated at 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. to Sir Edward Lord North), to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee.⁸ In 1649, Thomas Tyingham, Esq. of Nether Winchendon, and Ellen his wife, purchased of Richard Knollys of Chichester, son of Sir Francis Knollys, for 1100*l.* two water-mills under one roof, called Cuddington-Mill or Mills, with divers lands in Nether-Winchendon: and by indenture Nov. 1654, the same Thomas Tyingham, in consideration of 1800*l.* granted to Henry Wilkinson, D.D.⁹ the capital messuage or site of the Manor or Lordship of Cuddington, then amongst the forfeited lands. It is said that, in the reign of Elizabeth, Thomas Tyingham, Esq. ancestor of the above-mentioned purchaser, had acquired this Manor by release from William Goodwin, citizen of London.¹⁰

¹ See vol. i. p. 219, 220.

² Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII.

³ Ibid. 5 & 6 Phil. and Mar.

⁴ See HADDENHAM.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 10 Ed. II.

⁶ See WADDSDON.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ 22 Ed. I.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 29 Jan.

¹⁰ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 547.

A claim was made to the possession of the Manor by the families of Wenman and Herbert, as joint lords of the contiguous parish of Haddenham.¹ James Herbert, Esq. of Kingsey, was a lessee tenant under the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and the Manor came by the marriage of his grandfather with the sole daughter of Sir Robert Spiller, Knt.; and Willis, who delivers this statement, mentions James Herbert, Esq. as living at Tythorpe;² but the Rev. David Jones states that "the whole parish is free: no Manor, and the tenures freehold:" adding, that the population of the parish, in 1820, was 547, showing an increase since 1811 of 85: that it is a very healthy place, the village and lands in the whole parish occupied by farmers and their dependents: poor-rates then heavy, and lace-making in a ruinous state.

At the annual celebration of the Village-feast, on the first Sunday in August, the constable's men parade the streets with lances in their hands, according to immemorial custom.

The Baptists have a Meeting-house here for a Congregation of that persuasion; and the Methodists, during some years, used a barn, which has been recently re-built.

LITTLEWORTH, OR GIBALTAR.

On the E.S.E. of the village, about one mile distant, close to the turnpike road, is a small vill or hamlet, called Littleworth, but more commonly Gibraltar; and in the immediate vicinity a very atrocious murder was committed on the public highway on an inhabitant of the town of Thame, in returning from Aylesbury Market in his cart, by a ruffian, one of his neighbours, which caused great excitement, and a long trial at Aylesbury Assizes in 1823, which terminated in the conviction and execution of the offender.

THE ADVOWSON AND CHURCH.

Arnulph, a Monk of Christ Church in Canterbury, being made Prior in 1096, Abbat of Peterborough in 1107, and Bishop of Rochester in 1114, during the time he presided over that See, gave, with Haddenham and Kingsey, this Church of Cuddington, besides other donations, to the Convent of Rochester.³ The Church is appendant to the Vicarage of Haddenham, but separately certified of the value of 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.; in 1824, estimated at about 20*l.* per ann. although within the memory of inhabitants then living scarcely exceeding the charge in the King's books. About ten acres of glebe, and all the small tithes, belong to the incumbent. The appropriation of the great tithes of Haddenham to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester includes those of Cuddington; and the Church, in which divine service is celebrated once every Sunday, is supplied by the Vicar of Haddenham, in the account of which parish are inserted the names of the incumbents of Haddenham with Cuddington.

In 1587 (21 Eliz.) the Queen, in exchange with Henry Lord Hunsdon, and at his request, granted to Edm. Downing and John Walker, *inter al.* the Free Chapel of Cuddington, with all the lands to the same belonging, in the parish of *Hadnam* or elsewhere, near Thame.⁴ The Dean and Chapter of Rochester are Patrons, and have usually appointed or presented to Haddenham with Cuddington.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. Nicholas⁵ (probably as the Patron of Fishermen, there being anciently a fishery here of such value as to have been mentioned in the old records), but the feast is

¹ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 547.

² See PEDIGREE of HERBERT, in vol. i. p. 297.

³ *Comperta et dicta in Visitatione Reverendi Domini Cardinalis per Reverendum Patrem Johannem Lincoln' Episcopum a Festo Pasch' Anno Dni 1556.* Codington. Cancellum ruinosum culpa Decani et Capituli Roffen' Appropriarii vij^{to} Junii Anno pdicto comparuit Thomas Holmas Firmarius R'corie ibm qui promisit se renunciaturum detectum Dno Decano. Unde Dns distulit causam ad finem Michis prox. [Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. App. p. 171.]

⁴ Rot. Pat. 21 Eliz. Test. 12 Feb.

⁵ Ecton's Lib. Valor.

annually celebrated in the first week in August; and it has been therefore conjectured that St. Margaret was the Patron Saint.¹

The building consists of a square embattled tower, 51 feet high, having buttresses at the s.w. and n.w. angles, and on the north side a demi-pentagonal turret (containing a spiral staircase) rising higher than the roof, and likewise embattled; a nave with two aisles, and a chancel. The north aisle has a gable roof tiled: the south aisle, covered with a sloping roof of lead, continued from the nave in a very unsightly manner, has a small projecting window upon it, increasing its deformity. Both aisles are about 10 feet shorter than the nave; and at the west end of the south aisle is attached, a little narrow building containing stairs of ascent to the gallery, and communicating interiorly with the church-porch, which is formed out of the aisle, and has its entrance by a plain door under an obtuse pointed arch. At the west end of the tower is a door under a similar arch, with plain moulding: above it a window of three cinquefoil-headed lights, divided by mullions, under a Tudor arch; and in the upper story four windows, each of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a trefoil in the spandril, beneath a pointed arch. In the turret are narrow loop-holes. On the north side of the nave a small square-headed window. The north aisle has a door between two mullioned windows, and at each end is a window of three lights. The chancel has four windows: one at the east end, in which are small portions of painted glass: one on the north side, consisting of two cinquefoil-headed lights, with a cross mullion, and four small trefoiled subdivisions, under a square moulding; and on the south side, two square-headed windows, each divided by a mullion into two lights under a plain moulding. The south aisle has two square-headed windows, each divided by a mullion with plain moulding and sub-architrave, having on each side the sculptured head of a King and Queen; the King, on the *dexter* side of the west window and on the *sinister* side of the eastern, all crowned. On the south side of the tower (which contains five good bells and a sermon-bell) is the dial of the clock. On the gable points of the nave and chancel are small remains of mutilated crosses. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, three arches (the central one wider than the others) resting on pillars, one on the north side, octagonal, and the others circular. In the chancel are large corbelled heads, rudely sculptured, and in the windows fragments of painted glass. The font stands on the north side of the nave, is vase-shaped, with a circle of arches surrounding the bason, and supported by a round column rising from the plinth, and has an old pyramidal cover of wood suspended by pulleys. At the entrance into the chancel is a carved open screen of oak, with doors. The pulpit, modernized and painted, is at the n.e. angle of the nave; and in 1828 the Church was neatly pewed.

The Communion-Table has inlaid in the centre:



and at the end of the frame, burnt in:

E Dono T. H. M. 1604.

At the east end of the nave, above the entrance into the chancel:

The arms of Queen Anne, painted on the wall,

17 A.R. 06.

and the names of John Jarvis and William Burch, Church-Wardens, 1779.

On a beam of the south aisle, rudely cut:

1599: OF THE 40 ENEFA 9

On a stone, within the rails:

In memory of William Humphreys Gent. who died Dec. 5th 1744; aged 59.

Also

on the other side lies the body of Mary youngest daughter of the above William Humphreys. She died Jan^y 9th 1750 aged 28.

On a lozenge-shaped stone:

In memory of Richard Fitch who died Jan^y 17, 1 . . . aged 70 years.

¹ Return of the Rev. David Jones, Curate, dated 1826.

On another :

Here lieth the body of Mary late wife of Richard Baker who departed this life June the 10th 1708 ætatis suæ 32.

I two Three Chil-dren late
Gave birth
And with the fourth lies here
wrapt up in earth
Here lies buried by each other
Three of the Chil-dren
and the Mother.²

Here lieth the body of Richard Baker sen. who departed this life August y^e 24th Anno 1727 ætatis suæ 59.

O Lord how sudden was my change
One Jesus Christ I will rely
Lord grant two mortals all thy Grace
Thy holy name to Glorifie.

On another :

Here lieth the body of Margaret Fitch who departed this life December y^e 6th 1790 aged 100 years.

Farewell to the World the Shop of toil and pain
With my Redeemer now I hope to reign
Welcome sweet Death the entrance into bliss
A place of Rest, O what a change was this.

On a slab in the floor of the nave :

D. E
1768.

On a lozenge-shaped stone :

Here lieth the body of Thomas Gibbs who departed this life April y^e 18th 1720 and of his age 56.

Behold and see all you that do pass by
You are alive and so was I
Death is certain as you see
For suddenly it came to me.

In the north aisle, on a tablet of wood, is the following account of Parochial Charities :

Nicholas Almond, of Thame, on the 4th day of April 1643, in the 18th year of the reign of King Charles I. gave to the Poor a Piece of Ground containing about six acres, called The Poor's Moor: the Rent of which is to be paid yearly on Easter Monday to the Church Wardens and Overseers, to be disposed of:—to the Clergyman for preaching a Sermon on Easter Monday, 6^s 8^d; and immediately after the Sermon, the remainder either to be distributed among the poor, or part to be laid out towards the provision of a Stock to set the Poor to work, or to place out a Child to be kept, or Youth to be bound apprentice, whichever they shall think most to the advantage of the poor.²

¹ The Rev. D. Jones, Curate, remarks, that the second word should be *to*, and that the woman died in childbed with her fourth child.

² Another charity, not recorded on the tablet, consists of a payment out of the great tithes in kind, of two sacks of barley and one sack of wheat annually, to be distributed among the poor; and also 7½ quarters of corn, viz. 4½ of wheat and two of barley, the bequest of Thomas Hill, to be annually distributed on St. Thomas's Day. The above account given by the parish-clerk is confirmed by other information; but in the Returns under the statute of 26 Geo. III. the distribution is stated to be 4 bushels of beans, 4 bushels of barley, and 4 of wheat, to the poor, *not receiving* parish relief;

On another :

Here lieth the body of Mary the wife of Thomas Gibbs. She departed this life October y^e 1st Annoq. Dom. 1721 aged 68 years.

Farewell to you my children two
I loved so dear I am com to Rest
You have no cause to fear
My Race was run
I could no Longer stay
Because my Dear Redeemer
Called me away.

On a slab in the floor of the north aisle :

Underneath in a Vault lie the Remains of John son of Thomas and Elizabeth Plater who died 22^d Feb^y 1817, aged 7 years 11 months.

I left this World in youthful years
My tender parents and my friends in tears
Beware of dangers when you dont see
Them, for suddenly it happened to me.

On another :

Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Jones of this parish Gent. He departed this life August y^e 28th 1754 in the 74th year of his age.

On a mural tablet in the north aisle :

Near this place lieth the body of Richard Edgerly Gent. died September y^e 12th 1755 aged 61 years.
Also Mary the wife of Richard Edgerly who died May y^e 25th 1759, aged 70 years.

In hopes of a glorious Resurrection
and dutiful Respect to their dear Memories
Their most affectionate Grand-daughter
Mary Schultze caused this to be erected.

In the Church-yard, which is very small and surrounded by houses, there has been an inconvenient accumulation of earth close to the building, from the great number of interments.

At the Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln, held at Aylesbury 21 June 1745, it was declared in writing, signed G. Tipping, Vicar, that in this village were a house, garden, and orchard, given by deed by (*Nicholas*) Almond about an hundred years before, for the use of the Minister or Curate, if he should think fit to reside at Cuddington; but if not, this estate was to be vested in trustees, who should always be six, to receive the rents, which are to be laid out by them in keeping the house and buildings in good repair; but if the Minister lives in it, he is to take the repairs himself. The house consists of three bays of building, the barn of two, the garden and orchard containing about a rood and half: the grounds of Mr. Humphreys lying on the south side, the vicarage-plot on the east end, and the street on the west.¹

The parochial charities are described as 32 bushels of wheat and 16 bushels of barley, bequeathed by Thomas Hill, by Will dated 18 March 1803; 2 quarters of wheat and 1 of barley out of the great tithes annually on St. Thomas's Day, and 20s. per ann. out of land called Non Heys.²

a rent charge payable by Mary Frankland (*Franklin*) out of the great tithes of 1*l.* per ann. from land of James Hollyman, the gift of Nicholas Almond in 1695; and a benefaction by feoffment (name not stated) of 5*l.* 5*s.* per ann. payable out of lands of John Ross to the poor, in the manner before specified, so far as relates to the employment of the poor, the apprenticing of children, or the gift by the Churchwardens, which is presumed the same called the Rent of the Poor's Moor. [Letter from Mr. Tho. Sare Bett (founded on the entries in an old churchwarden's book) dated Cowley, 31 May 1830.]

¹ Return, signed D. Jones, Curate in 1826.

² *Ibid.*

DINTON, DUNNINGTON, OR DONYNGTON ;

WITH WESTLINGTON AND FORD, ASTON-MOLINS, WALDRIDGE,
UPTON, AND BLOMES,

is about six miles from Aylesbury, and near the road to Thame. The parish, with its hamlets, is computed to be seventeen miles in circuit : and said to be bounded on the north by the course of the Thame between Stone and Dinton, on the east by Wendover, on the south and west by Haddenham. The soil is a gravelly clay, with sand ; in some parts a deep rich loam, with lime and sand-stone, shells bivalves and univalves, and the usual concomitants of limestone strata. The pasture land is remarkably fertile, and timber trees, especially elms, of great size and beauty. Amongst vegetable productions, those irregularities of growth which present the diversities of flattened surfaces and adherent branches, are extremely frequent, usually having a curved scymitral form, or that of a reaping-hook ; and numerous varieties are presented of the description called Daneswort, such as in the olden times were referred by the superstitious to the effect of soil saturated with human blood, in the conflicts between the Danes and Saxons, some of which encounters having been known to take place, in the vicinity of Dinton, therefore seemed to give countenance to these apparent vagaries of nature, ever regular and ever consistent in her operations. There is little doubt, that a very tenacious stiff clay, comprising the shoots of these vegetable productions, formed in the rich mold beneath, has impressed upon them this extraordinary appearance, modeling, controlling, and directing the course of their growth, and giving those fantastic shapes to their early and exuberant shoots which superstition has subsequently aggravated.¹

DINTON.

THIS MANOR was, at the time of the Norman survey, part of the possessions of Odo Bishop of Baieux, to whom his brother, the Conqueror, had given it, with other estates of Avelin, one of King Edward's Thanes. The land was taxed at fifteen hides, being sufficient for thirteen ploughs. There were three kept in the demesnes, and thirty-five villeins with seven bordars had ten ploughs. There were eight servants ; pasture for thirteen teams ; and a mill of four shillings rent, altogether worth 15*l.* and always so estimated.²

The Bishop not retaining this estate in his own hands, it was held by *Helto*, who had also the contiguous Manor and Hamlet of Waldrige. How soon after the forfeiture of the lands of Bishop Odo in the reign of his nephew, William Rufus, this manor became the property of the family of Monchensy is not ascertained ; but on the authority of the Roll de Dominabus, Agnes de Monchensy had obtained

¹ A remarkable production of this kind was preserved in the Museum of the late John Heaviside, Esq. F.R.S. being a turnip, which vegetating in a cavity formed in very stubborn clay, by the accidental impression of a human hand, and subsequently supplied with vegetable mold, sufficient for the germination and nourishment of the seed, most exactly resembled the form of the hand, with its fingers, and even the marks of the nails ; and upon its discovery, was, among the common people in a northern county, viewed with a sort of superstitious horror, until more philosophically explained, upon rational principles.

² TERRA EPI BAIOCENSIS. IN STANES HUND. ∞ Isde Helto ten' de eod e'po DANITONE p. xv. hid se defd. Tra' e. xiii. ear'. In dñio sunt iiii. 7, xxxv. uilli cu. vii. bord. hnē. x. car. Ibi vii. serui. p'tu. xiii. car. 7, i. molen. de iiii. sol. In totis ualentijs ual. xv. lib 7, ualuit sep. Hoc ∞ tenuit Auelin teign' ? R.T. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 144.]

it from King Henry I. and the advowson was given to the nuns of Godstow, in Oxfordshire, by Agnes de Monchensi, who was living at the time of the foundation of that convent.¹

In the Testa de Nevil, Warine de Monte Chanesy is described as holding the Manor of Duninton, by antient tenure, of the gift of the King, and then paid no scutage.² This exemption from scutage was a privilege granted to Ralph de Munchensi, by King Henry II. whereby Ralph and his tenants were excused from attendance at the County and Hundred Courts, from hidage, and all suits, of which cognizance was there taken, excepting only in cases of murder and treasure trove.³ In 1218 (3 Hen. III.), a fine had been passed of a messuage in Dunington, between Richard Fitz-Ailward and Warine de Munchensey, and between the same Richard and Geoffrey *the Millar*, of one mill, and between Richard and Geoffrey Fitz-Aldred, of lands in Ford, declared the right of Warine de Munchensey.⁴ In 1236 (20 Hen. III.), the heirs of William de Monchensie held Dinton, and were enumerated amongst the King's Tenants in capite in the Barony of Buckingham, under the new feoffment,⁵ Hubert de Monchensie, mentioned as the first of this family, was seated at Swanscombe, in Kent, the head of his barony.⁶ He was the ancestor of Ralph, to whom the Charter of Privileges was granted. Warine de Munchensi was nephew and heir of Ralph, and had a confirmation of his rights by Henry III.⁷ in certain lands in Buckinghamshire, held under the *Honour of Swanscombe*.

Warine de Munchensi died in 1255 (38 Hen. III.) leaving Dionysia, his widow, surviving, and William, his son and heir, whose wardship the King had granted to William de Valence, his half-brother; the heir being then near his full age.⁸ William de Valence had married Joane, daughter of the aforesaid Warine de Monsy, by Joane Marshall: and it was returned that the vills of Dinton, then in the custody of Valence by the King's grant, paid anciently one mark pr. ann. for hidage on St. Nicholas's day, but that at the time of the return it was quit of the said hidage, by Charter of the King, and was computed to be worth sixteen hides: that certain privileges were granted to Warine de Monchensi by King Henry, then reigning, and that the Lord has View of Frankpledge. The Jury farther said, that Dionysia de Monchensi claimed right of Gallows, Assize of Bread and Beer, and other liberties by grant from King Henry, father of the King then reigning, but by what warrant they knew not.⁹ William de Munchensy, in the next year doing homage, had livery of his lands.¹⁰ He was in rebellion against King Henry III. and a commander at the battle of Lewes, where the King was made prisoner; but being afterwards taken at Kenilworth, by the forces under Prince Edward, before the battle of Evesham, his lands were seized by the Crown, and bestowed upon William de Valence; however, his mother Dionysia, having engaged to bring him in, under the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, he was by William de Valence, for the sake of his sister Joane, freely restored to his possessions, and in 1277 (6 Ed. I.) obtained a full pardon for all his offences. In the 13th of the same reign he had a confirmation of the privileges granted to his ancestors by King Henry II. and that he might keep dogs to hunt the hare, fox and wild cat in the King's Forests. But in the next year he was called upon by a Writ of

¹ Agnes de Muncheney est de donacione Domini Regis et villa sua de Duntone valet annuatim xxii libris, cum hoc instauratione scilicet ij carrucis et ovibus iij vaccis i tauro iij suibus et j verre. [Rot. de Dominab. 31 Hen. I. p. 20.]

² War', de Monte Chanesy tenet Manerium de Duninton & antiqua tenura de dono Dñi Regis, nec dat Scutagium ut inquisitio dicit ad p'esas. [Test. de Nevil, p. 19.]

³ Placit. de Quo War'o 14. Ed. I. ro. 2. p. 85.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III.

⁵ Test. de Nevil.

⁶ Harris's Kent, p. 309.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 561, citing Rot. Claus. 34 Hen. III.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Dicunt qd. Villata de Duninton fuit Dñi Warin' de Monteic', et est nunc in manu Willi de Valence p. donaçsem Dñi Reg.' et antiquit'. solebat dare j marc. die Sci Nichol'. p. hidag' sect'. et nunc quiet' est de hijs pdcis p'carta Dñi Reg.' & 9 putat'. p'xvj hid. & ista lib'tas concessa fuit Dno Warino tpe H. Regis qui nunc est et tenet visu francipl. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. p. 31. Vide etiam Rot. Pat. 8 Ed. I. m. 1.] Dicunt qd. Dyonis de Monte Caniso clam' h're furcas assisam panis et c'visie et alias lib' tates in Dunynton ex concessione H.R. pris. R. nunc quo war' nesciunt. [Rot. Hund. p. 44.]

¹⁰ Rot. Claus. 40 Hen. III. m. 1.

Quo Warranto, to shew by what right he claimed to have view of francpledge in Dinton, and freedom from suits of courts, &c. and appearing by John de Tey his attorney, and the suit being conducted in the usual manner by Gilbert de Thorneton for the King,¹ it was commanded that William de Bayville, the Sheriff,² should certify that William de Monchensy was seised of his view of francpledge, and had gallowes, tumbriel, and pillory. The suit was continued during Michaelmas and Easter Terms in the Exchequer (protracted more for the benefit of the agents and gentlemen of the long-robe, than the advantage of the suitors), but the death of William de Monchensy,³ in 1289 (17 Ed. I.), put an end to the proceedings. He left by Amice, his wife, one daughter Dionysia, respecting whose legitimacy a great dispute arose: and William de Valence, and Joane his wife, desirous of possessing themselves of the estate, set forth by their Petition to Parliament, that upon the death of William de Munchensy, brother of Joane de Valence, the petitioners had obtained a Papal Bull touching the inheritance, and besought the King to commit the guardianship of the infant Dionysia (then the King's ward) to some person who might be compelled to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the Pope's Bull was directed, and whom he had delegated to pronounce upon the question of her legitimacy: but it was answered, that the admission of that Bull would tend to an infringement of the King's Prerogative Royal, all causes relative to hereditary succession being determinable only in the King's own Courts, commencing under the King's Writ, and thence, if need required, transferred to Courts Ecclesiastical; and as it appeared to be the desire of the petitioners to invalidate the sentence of the Bishop of Worcester, in favour of the legitimacy of Dionysia, that they might obtain her estates, they were accordingly inhibited to prosecute their appeal.⁴ However, William de Valence afterwards renewed his claim, but in the event was unsuccessful; the sentence of the Bishop of Worcester being confirmed, and the legitimacy of Dionysia established.⁵ She was afterwards committed to the wardship of Hugh de Vere, younger son of Robert Earl of Oxford, called *Serviens Regis*; and before she came of age he married her, and thus obtained the great estates of her family, and in consideration of his services in the wars, had in 1296, special livery thereof.⁶ He continued in high favour with the King, being employed at the Court of Rome in the next year, and also in 29 Ed. I. to treat with the Ambassadors of the King of France for a peace with the Scots. In 1303 he did his fealty for the lands of inheritance of his wife Dionysia, but having no issue by her, at her death in 1313, Adomar de Valence, son of Joane de Valence, wife of William de Valence before mentioned, was found to be her next heir.⁷ Adomar, the last of that family, who had the title of Earl of Pembroke, dying 23 June, 1323, without issue by either of his three wives, Mary de St. Paul, the last of those three, had an assignment of Dinton in dower, and died seised in 1337.⁸ She had made a feoffment of divers lands in favour of the Abbey of St. Denis, in France,⁹ which was seized by the King at the commencement of the French War, and it has been presumed, that thus Dinton came by forfeiture to the Crown.

In what manner the estate afterwards came to Sir John Devereux, ancestor of the Viscounts Hereford, is not exactly known; but although no specific grant has been discovered,¹⁰ it is well known, that being much in favour with King Richard, Sir John Devereux obtained many grants from that monarch; and John Devereux his son and heir, who was also a Knight, succeeded to the possession of this Manor, and died in his minority, 20 Ric. II., leaving Joane, the wife of Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, Knt. his sister and next heir, who, making proof of her age, and doing her homage the next year, had livery of the

¹ Placit. Quo. Warr. ro. 2. p. 85. ² He was Sheriff in 1285, 13 Ed. I. ³ Placit. Quo. Warr. 14 Ed. I. ro. 2. p. 85.

⁴ Placit. in Parliam. 18 Ed. I. Rot. v. i. p. 16. ⁵ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 776, and Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 38.

⁶ Rot. Claus. 25 Ed. I. m. 10. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 562. ⁷ Esc. 7 Ed. II. no. 52.

⁸ Esc. 51 Ed. III. no. 28 Cal. vol. ii. p. 360. ⁹ Ibid. 38 Ed. III. no. 11. ¹⁰ Cal. Rot. and Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 176.

inheritance. When she died is not exactly ascertained; but John, the son of Walter Fitz-Walter, the issue of this marriage, died seised of Dinton, in 10 Hen. IV.¹ John, son of Walter Fitz-Walter, succeeded his father, whose will is dated 1408 (9 Hen. IV.) in which year he died; Joane, his widow, being afterwards married to Hugh Burnell.²

In 1444 (23 Hen. VI.), Robert Whityngham, Esq. purchased lands, &c. in "Donyngton, Mourtoun, Ford, and Walderygge;" and a fine was then passed with John Hampden, of Kymball, Edmund Brudenell, John Gedeney, and John Lynge; and John Compton and Anne his wife, of this estate; declared the right of Robert Whityngham.³ He was Treasurer in the wars in France, under John Duke of Bedford, Regent, and one of the King's Privy Councillors; afterwards Treasurer of Calais, a Commissioner for the liberation of state prisoners, and in 18 Hen. VI. appointed to treat for peace with France and Holland. In 1449, he obtained very valuable grants of land in Bucks,⁴ but was attainted as a zealous supporter of King Henry; and early in the reign of Edward IV. Dinton with other lands came to the Crown, and this Manor *inter alia* was granted by the King to Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knt. and his heirs male.⁵ Sir Robert Whityngham was slain at Tewkesbury, fighting for Queen Margaret in 1471.⁶ The King having a great regard for Sir Ralph Verney, (whose son had married Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Whityngham,) soon after the attainder of the latter, permission was given to Sir Thomas Montgomery, that he might come to an agreement with the Verneys, in regard to the forfeited lands of Whityngham; and in the Parliament in 1472 (12 Ed. IV.), the possession of this Manor was restored to John Verney, and Margaret his wife, (the attainder of Sir Robert Whityngham being reversed), and she was enabled to take possession of her inheritance.

John Verney dying in his father's life time, Sir Ralph Verney, son of John by Margaret Whityngham, possessed this Manor, and died seised in 1525 (17 Hen. VIII.), leaving issue by Margaret Iwardly his first wife, Ralph Verney, who was knighted, and died in April 1546; and Francis Verney, son and successor of Edmund, third son of Sir Ralph, severed Dinton from his paternal inheritance, enfranchised his tenants here, and transferred this estate to the family of Mayne, by conveyance, of which the date is unknown; but Simon Mayne, Esq. held these lands, and resided in Dinton Hall in 1606,⁷ and having married Coluberry, daughter of Richard Lovelace, of Hurley, sister of Lord Lovelace, formerly wife of Rich. Beaufoy; who had issue, Simon his son and heir, who at his father's death, 13 July 1617, succeeded to the estate, was a magistrate for the county, and soon became conspicuous in public affairs. He inherited a considerable property, and became a person of importance at a critical period; he declared himself for the Parliament, and being by that assembly made one of their committee for Berkshire (where also he possessed an estate, and had some personal interest, being maternally descended from the family of Lovelace, of Hurley,) began his career as a republican. Upon a vacancy in the representation for Aylesbury, he was elected a Burgess for that town, in the Long Parliament; and being a man of no great depth of judgement, was pleased with the nomination of the army cabal to the office of one of the Judges of their High Commission Court, and sate in the Painted Chamber at Westminster on the trial of the King, January the 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 29, and in Westminster Hall, every day excepting the 22^d. He was one of those who signed the warrant for the

¹ Esc. inter MSS. Willis. Waltr. Fitz-Walter Ch. et Jura' ux' e'j'li soror et heres Johis Devereux ten in de Donington cum p'tit. in Com. Buck de in capite ut dejure Joh p. servie un' feod' mit. [Rot. Orig. 2 Hen. IV.]

² Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 222.

³ Rot. Fin. 23 Hen. VI.

⁴ See MURSELEY.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. IV. p. ii. m. 19.

⁶ Clutterbuck considers that this Robert was father of Sir Robert Whityngham, who was slain at Tewkesbury; but no account is found of the death of more than one Sir Robert, and the date assigned to the event is consistent with probability. [See HIST. OF HERTS. vol. i. p. 282.]

⁷ Willis's MSS, and Paroch. Regist. of Dinton.

execution of his Sovereign, and his seal was affixed, but the arms were obliterated, viz. *Argent on a bend Sable, three dexter hands of the Field*. During the Protectorate he continued to be one of the committee for Bucks. In compliance with the proclamation issued at the restoration, he surrendered himself to a Serjeant-at-arms; but being excepted by name, was tried with Waller and other regicides at the Old Bailey, 16 Oct. 1660.

He pleaded not guilty to the indictment for High Treason, but afterwards, when brought up, said :

"When I was last here, my lord, that I did speak *not guilty*, was not as to matter of fact, but my conscience telling of me, that I had no malice or ill intention to his Majesty, that was the reason. For matter of fact, I shall acknowledge what I have done, and lye at his Majesty's feet for mercy. I am an ignorant weak man in the law.

"I will confess the fact.

Council. "Did you sign the warrant for summoning that court? and did you sign the warrant for the execution of the King?"

MAYNE. "I did sit in court."

Council. "Did you sign the warrant for execution?"

MAYNE. "My lord, I knew not of the King's bringing up. I never was in any committee."

Council. "We do not ask you that: look upon the warrant, and see if your hand and seal be not to it."

MAYNE. "My lord, it is my hand."

Council. "Then my lord, we have done."

MAYNE. "My lord, I acknowledge it is my hand; by what importunity, it may be known to some here, I was very unwilling to it. I was told, what fear was there when forty were there before, and twenty was the quorum? I was thereupon drawn in, to set my hand to it. My lord, I never plotted nor contrived the business. There was a gentleman that told me, if I did offer to speak in that house, — plucked me down by the coat, and he told me, "I should be sequestered as a delinquent (the name of this person I shall omit); saith he, you will rather lose your estate than take away the King's life! I leave it to you."

The jury found him *guilty*, and he received sentence in the usual manner.

It is remarked that his defence was weak and undeserving consideration; for part of it being evidently untrue, the rest was probably so likewise, for he was upon several Committees in the Painted Chamber. He remained in confinement in the Tower until the next year, when he died, and his body was removed to Dinton and buried there, 18 April 1661, being 49 years of age.

In Noble's History of the Regicides, Simon Mayne is said to have married Elizabeth, widow and relict of . . . Tow, of Co. Essex; but in another account, which seems more correct, is said to have left issue by Jane his wife, daughter of John Burgoyne, Esq. of Bedfordshire, a son, Simon Mayne, born in 1644. His name occurs in the parish register, as witness to his father's signature as a magistrate, (confirming the appointment of a registrar at Dinton, under the Cromwell Act), dated 7 Feb. 1653; when, if Noble's account of his birth and burial be correct, he must have been only about *nine* years of age. Simon Mayne the elder, is mentioned with asperity in "The Mystery of the Good Old Cause," printed in 1660; where he is called "one of the Long Parliament, a great Committee-man, wherein he licked his fingers; one of his Prince's cruel judges, and a constant rumper to the last." Mayne had been specially exempted in the Act of Pardon and Indemnity, passed in the 12th Car. II. with provision that, upon conviction, the King might suspend the execution of the sentence, but his estates to be forfeited.¹

¹ 12 Car. II. cap. 11. An Act of Free and General Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion. Provided also that this act nor any thing therein contained, shall extend to pardon, discharge, or give other benefit whatsoever to . . . Simon Mayn, . . . &c, all which persons for their execrable treason, in sentencing to death or signing the instrument for the horrid murder, or being instrumental in taking away the precious life of our late

But Simon Mayne the younger, was permitted to enjoy this Manor, and it has been conjectured that he was secured in the possession of it by a formal grant, but that fact is not ascertained;¹ and the reversion of certain lands which belonged to the neighbouring Parish of Haddenham was certainly granted to another person. Simon the younger resided here, and died in 1725, having had ten children: 1, Christopher, born in 1669, died s. p. 1701: 2, Simon, born in 1676, living unmarried in 1723: 3, Richard, baptised 26 February, 1678-9, ob. s. p.: 4, Edward, born 19 January, baptised 21, 1681, living in 1713: 5, Thomas b. 13 Mar. 1688: 6, Elizabeth, who died 1687: 7, Jane, married to . . . Wilcox, of London, and had issue: 8, Bridget, living in 1713, having been married in 1703 to Charles Mason, of London, Gent. and had issue: 9, Lucy: 10, Anne. Simon Mayne, baptised at Dinton in 1719, was probably the son of Edward.² In 1727, Simon Mayne, the surviving son, sold the manors and estates of Dinton, Wallington and Ford, to John Vanhattem, Esq. whose ancestor, Leibert Van Hattem, was an officer in the fleet of the renowned Admiral de Ruyter, whose daughter he married; and who came into England at the Revolution. His sister Lydia Catharine, was married first to Sir Thomas Daval, Knt. and secondly to James, first Duke of Chandos,³ as his third wife.

John Vanhattem, Esq. held this estate until his death in 1747, and left issue by Elizabeth Ongley, his wife, two daughters; Lydia Catharine married to Benj. Bates, M.D. of Aylesbury,⁴ and Elizabeth married to Gerard Andrews, D.D. Prebendary of Rochester,⁵ and one son John Vanhattem his heir, who succeeded to his lands; and being High Sheriff of this County in 1760, on presenting a congratulatory address to King George III. on his accession, was knighted 23 Jan^r. 1761. Sir John Vanhattem held estates in Essex and Kent, and occasionally resided at Barnes' Place, near Tonbridge; which, in 1768, were sold to Sarah, Dowager Viscountess Falkland⁶ and dying in 1787, Dinton Hall became vested in the Rev. William Goodall, A.M. Rector of Mearsham, alias Marsham, Co. Norfolk, who married Rebecca, only daughter of the said Sir John Vanhattem, Knt. and has issue by her.

Sovereign Lord Charles the First, of glorious memory, are left to be proceeded against as traitors to his late Majesty, according to the laws of England, and are not of this present act, excepted and prezipred. But in regard the said . . .

. Simon Mayn, &c. have personally appeared and rendered themselves (according to the proclamation bearing date the sixth day of June, 1660, to summon the persons therein named, who gave judgment and assisted in the said horrid and detestable murder of our said late Sovereign, to appear and render themselves), and do pretend thereby to some favour, upon some conceived doubtful words in the said proclamation, be it enacted by this present parliament, &c. that if the said Simon Meyn, &c. or any of them, shall be legally attainted, &c. then nevertheless the execution of the said person or persons so attainted shall be suspended until his Majesty, by the advice and assent of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, shall order the execution, by act of parliament, to be passed for that purpose. [Stat. at Large Pickering, vol. vii. p. 431.]

12 Car. II. c. 30. Whereas Oliver Cromwell, deceased, &c. Simon Mayne, &c. are notoriously known to have been wicked and active instruments in the prosecution and compassing that traitorous murder of his late Majesty, for which, &c. Simon Meyne, &c. have already suffered their trial at law, and by verdict, or their own confession, have been convicted, and by judgment of law thereupon had do now stand duly and legally attainted, be it enacted, &c. &c. that every the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, remainders, possessions, rights, conditions, interests, offices, fees, annuities, and all other the hereditaments, leases for years, chattels, real and other things of that nature, whatsoever they be of them, the said Oliver Cromwell, &c. . . . Simon Meyn, . . . &c. which they or any of them, or any other person or persons to their or any of their uses, or in trust for them or any of them, had the 25 Mar. in the year of our Lord 1646, or at any time since, shall stand and be forfeited unto your Majesty your heirs and successors, &c. without any further office or inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found. [Statutes, Pickering, vol. vii. p. 493.]

¹ See NOBLE'S LIVES OF ENGLISH REGICIDES, vol. ii. p. 67.

² PEDIGREE OF BRIDGES. ³ See LITTLE MISSENDEN.

⁴ Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and Dean of Canterbury.

⁵ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 67.

⁶ HASTED'S KENT, vol. v. p. 188.

In an account of the possessions of the Nunnery of Godstowe, in the time of the last Abbess Katherine Bukley.

Donyngton in Com. Buk. Linc. D. ¹ Johe Shrympton firmar' rectoriæ ibm ac firmar' unis. virgat' terr' Forde in deo com' Buk' sibi dimiss' ad terminu' annor' p. indentur' p. a ^m	xvi	x	o
Resolu'coes. In denar' singlis annis solut' comiti de Huntyngdon de quest' redd' sibi et hæred' suis imppetuu' solvend'	o	ii	o
In distribucoibz elemosinis singlis annis int' paupes ibm solut' in fest' scil' Thomæ apostoli et in die Paschesiæ imppetuu' p. equales porcoes	o	viii	v
Et rem.	xv	xix	vii

Lands belonging to the Godstow Nunnery.

Donyngton in Com. Buk' Lincoln' Dioc'. ² Dr. Johe Shrympton firmar' Rectoriæ ibm ac firmar' un' virgat' terr' in Forde in deo com' Buk' sibi dimiss' ad terminu' annor' p. indentur' p. a ^m	xvj	x	o
S ^m p. z.	xvi	x	o
Resoluções. In denar' singlis annis solut' comiti de Huntyngton de quiet' redd' sibi & hered' suis imppetuu' solvend'	—	ij	—
In distribucoibz elemosinis singlis annis int' paupes ibm solut' in fest' Scil' Thome Apostoli & in die Paschese imppetuu' p. equales porcoes	—	viii	v
S ^m	—	x	v
Et rem'.	xv	xix	vij

Lands belonging to the Deanery of Oxford, late of the Monastery of Oseney, temp. Hen. VIII.

Upton in DINTON Com'. Buk'. ³ Deca ⁴ de Aylesbery Dioc' Ep'i Lincoln' Dioc' Val in redd' & firma ibm p. annu	xij	ij	x
Rep' s' s' p'pet'. Redd' resolut' Johi Verney milit' p. hidag'	—	xxj	ob'
Et valet clare	xij	ij	— ob.

The Convent exercised the right of patronage in 1218, Felicia de Bade being Abbess, and subsequently at every vacancy, until the dissolution of their house. In 1291, at the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. the Abbey of Godstow (over which Mabil Wafre then presided) held in Dinton and Little Missenden, lands and meadows to the amount of 1*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per ann.⁴ At the surrender of Godstowe, by Katharine Bulkeley the last Abbess,⁵ the Rectory of Dinton was occupied by John Shrympton, with a virgate of land in Ford, being demised by indenture at 16*l.* 10*s.* per ann. subject to a quit rent of 2*s.* per ann. to the Earl of Huntingdon (representative of the family of Molins, ancient Lords of Aston, &c.), and 8*s.* 5*d.* in alms to be distributed amongst indigent persons, on the Feasts of St. Thomas the Apostle and Easter Day; and about that period Shrympton is noted as presenting to the Vicarage.⁶

In the Abstract of the Roll of 32 Hen. IV. in the Augmentation Office, the Rectory of Donnyngton is of the value of 18*l.*⁷

King Henry VIII. becoming possessed of Godstow Nunnery, granted by patent 37 Dec. 1545, the Rectory of Dinton, with its rights and appurtenances and the patronage of the Vicarage, to R. Browne, Charles Edwards and William Wardlowe, their heirs and assigns: and afterwards the Rectory passed by divers conveyances in 1547, to John D'Oyley of Chesilhampton Co. Oxon, and his brother Robert D'Oyley;⁸ then through divers purchasers to Rich^{d.} Serjeant, Esq.; but the Crown reserved the ecclesiastical patronage, for Queen Mary presented to the Vicarage in 1553, Queen Elizabeth in 1561; and

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 374.

² Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 194.

³ Valor Ecclesiastic. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 219.

⁴ Taxat. P. Nic.

⁵ Monastic. vol. iv. p. 350.

⁶ See LIST OF VICARS.

⁷ Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 374.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 1. Ed. VI. p. 2. n^o. 29.

the Rectory being converted into a lay fee, formed the estate which afterwards came to Richard Serjeant, Esq. of Aston-Molins, who conveyed his right to certain tithes and the Rectory itself (though the conveyance was subsequently disputed in Chancery) to the family of Mayne; was held by the Maynes until the attainder of Simon the Regicide in 1660, when escheating to the Crown, this estate, with the rest of their lands in Dinton, were permitted to be enjoyed by Simon Mayne the younger, his son, who circ 1727, conveyed the manor and estate to John Vanhattem, Esq. which at his death in 1747, descending to his son of the same name, afterwards Sir John Vanhattem, Knt. subsequently became by marriage the property of the Reverend William Goodall, A.M. Lord of the Manors of Dinton, Westlington, and Ford, who is the present Impropiator. But the Advowson and Patronage of the Vicarage remain vested in the Crown, and the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal for the time being, presents to the living.

By an Indenture 13 Apl. 1786 (26 Geo. III.) between Sir John Vanhattem, Knt. of Dinton Hall of the first part, the Rev^d Thomas Jones, Curate of Dinton, of the second, James Gerard, D.D. of Monk's Risborough, of the third part; Parson's close in the tenure of Richard Pratt, containing by estimation five acres, bounded on the north by Hounds-ditch Lane, on the south by the Vicar's orchard, &c. was granted to the said James Gerard, D.D. upon trust, for the use of *Thomas Jones, so long as he should continue to be Curate of Dinton, and to his successors, officiating Ministers here, whether Vicars or Curates, for the time being for ever.*¹

In 1794 a dispute respecting the Vicar's claim to the small tithes of Dinton, great and small tithes in the Hamlet of Morton, in which are two farms (called Compton's and Full-Rivey Farm), also within the Townships or Hamlets of Eston, otherwise Aston, Watrington, otherwise Warrington, otherwise Waldridge, produced a Suit in Chancery,² by the result of which the title of the Vicar to the

¹ Ex Archivis Rev. Gul. Goodall, Dom. manerii de Dinton, &c.

² The Vicar, Richard Carter, set forth the King's Patent, 27 Dec. 37 Hen. VIII. as before recited, contended that such grant in no wise infringed upon his rights; stated that when by divers mesne conveyances, the Rectory and Advowson had become vested in Richard Serjeant, the latter conveyed some portion of the tithes, but not the Rectory, to Simon Mayne (then Lord of the Manor of Dinton); that upon his being convicted of High Treason, in 1660, his estate was confiscated, became vested in the Crown, and was subsequently granted to James Duke of York by King Cha. II.; but that the parsonage and tithes were not passed by such grant, the tithes remaining part of the possessions of the Crown, and afterwards granted to William Raper, by whom the tithes of corn and hay of the demesne lands in Dinton, and other lands here, were claimed, and who in some respects disputed the Vicar's claims; in that Richard Serjeant conveyed to Richard Ingoldsby and his heirs, divers lands messuages, &c. in Waldridge, and executed a deed to secure Ingoldsby from payment of tithes by rendering to the Vicar a commutation of about 37l. per ann.; Serjeant dying, his nephew and heir-at-law, William Serjeant disregarded the payment of the composition, and in Easter Term 1683, Richard Strickland, then Vicar, (who succeeded Thomas Carter, with whom the said composition was made), filed his bill against Ingoldsby, and his tenants in Waldridge, and Serjeant and his tenants in Aston, for arrears of 37l. per ann. which was ordered to be paid: that afterwards Richard Ingoldsby paid to Richard Strickland one moiety of the yearly stipend of 37l. and under a deed of indemnity, dated 8 July 1682, called upon William Serjeant to repay him, which he neglected to do, brought an ejectment for recovery of certain lands, and obtained judgment. William Serjeant filed his bill in Chancery against Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knt. and the cause was heard 27 May, 2 Jac. II. when it was ordered that unless the plf. paid to the defd. the amount of the sum which the latter had paid to the Vicar for tithes, and continued to indemnify the defd. and his estate from payment, the said bill should stand dismissed, and the injunction be dissolved. The bill likewise among other particulars stated, that Mary Serjeant, widow, still retained the Rectory, contending that it had never been legally conveyed from her family, and also claimed to be entitled thereto, and to the tithes of *Upiton*, denying the right of the plaintiff to the great tithes; that Griffin (one of the defendants), and others had occupied farms in the same townships, and had divers titheable matters and things, as wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, oxen, cows, sheep, &c. therein, stated, that the plf. as Vicar of Dinton, was entitled to all tithes, great and small, arising upon the said farms in Moreton, Aston, and Waldridge, for which composition had been made and paid to him by the occupiers of lands; and such composition being inadequate to the real value, he was determined to take his tithes in kind, or to have the payments augmented; but defd. not consenting, he gave notice 19 Sept. 1787, that on

small tithes of the Parish, and to the great tithes of the Hamlets of Moreton, Aston, and Waldrige, was established; and all that part of Dinton, &c. which had been enclosed previously to the passing a new act in 1801, is titheable. By that act, about 900 acres being enclosed, an allotment was made to the Vicar in lieu of his glebe and common rights, and an annual payment of corn rent, to be regulated every twenty-one years by the average price of wheat, by arbitrators indifferently chosen, was provided.¹

VICARS.

HENRY, Capellanus, presented to the Vicarage of Dynton in 1218, by the Abbess and Convent of Godstow.

William, died Vicar in 1269.

Robert, Capellanus, presented 11 Cal. Jan. 1269.

Roger, resigned in 1290, and was succeeded by

Alan de Kenelworth, on the presentation of the Convent of Godstow 2 June 1290.

Thomas Sanderson, exchanged for a Benefice in the Diocese of Worcester, with

William Rawlinson, 5 Nov. 1385.

Robert Basset, exchanged for the Rectory of Ardley, Co. Oxon, with

Robert Kylton, 29 Sept. 1389.

John Pycot, presented 7 July 1395.

5 April 1788, the composition would cease and determine, and requiring that the tithes should be set out in kind, which the parties refusing to do, the Bill prayed an account of tithes withheld from 5 April 1788, particularly of the agistment of oxen, sheep, &c. William Griffin, James Dover, Charles Jones, and James Franklin, defendants, answered; Thomas Williams, Ann Rogers, and Thomas Rogers, also defendants (as tenants of George Poulet, of lands formerly Sir Richard Ingoldsby's), likewise answered; as did Edmund Waller, another defendant, who admitted that he was seised in fee of certain lands in Moreton, in the occupation of Griffin. Peter Lock another defendant, claiming lands under the Will of Jane Harrington, and William Goodall and Rebecca his wife, and Mary Serjeant, also defendants, severally for themselves, answered; and the latter stated that she was entitled to the great tithes of Upton, as devisee for life of the estates of her late husband; that she did not retain possession of the Rectory of Dinton, nor claim to be entitled thereto; and admitted, that William Goodall and Rebecca his wife were in possession of the Rectory, and had exercised some acts of ownership over the chancel of the Church; that her husband's father had recovered of John Vanhattem, or some of his ancestors, a sum of money for his rights thereto, and she waived all right, &c. in favour of defendants Goodalls, in whom the lands of Vanhattem had become vested. The Bishop of Winchester, also a defendant, holding, in right of his church of Winchester, certain lands in Moreton, in the parish of Donyngton, now in occupation of Griffin, another defendant, and formerly granted to the Church by King Edward the Confessor, stated, that it appeared in the most ancient rolls and leases (in the Ledger-Books of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and the Pipe-Rolls kept at Wolvesey) that the rent of Moreton, or of the lands now occupied by Griffin, was 20*l.* per ann. and therefore not of very small value, as suggested by the Bill. Matthew Raper, Elizabeth Raper, and Sarah Raper, admitted that, by patent 21 July 1773, (King Geo. III.) for a fine of 80*l.* paid by their late father, Matthew Raper, into the Exchequer, and for a reserved rent, upon certain conditions, and with the consent of the Commissioners of the Treasury, demised to him all these tithes of corn, hay, &c. therein recited. The Court made an order, 17 Dec. 1791, on the application of the plaintiff, and dismissed the Bill as against the Bishop of Winchester and Edmund Waller, without costs. The plaintiff replied to the answers of Griffin and others, defendants rejoined, witnesses were examined, and the cause was heard 19 May 1794, and during several days; and on the evidence for the plaintiff being read, an endowment of the Vicarage of *Dinton* in 1209, contained in the Book of Institutions in the time of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, a charter in the reign of Hen. II. confirming the grants of various possessions belonging to Godstowe Monastery, in an ancient register in the custody of the King's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, an entry in Pope Nicholas's Taxation, entitled "Wendovre Vicar a Donyngton decem marce," an entry from the Ecclesiastical Survey of the Commissioners appointed 26 Hen. VIII. of the value of the Vicarage of Dinton; the grant from the Augmentation Office of the Rectory of Donyngton, from the Monastery of Godstowe, to Shrimpton and Edwards, 37 Hen. VIII. the plaintiff's institution to the Vicarage, &c. &c. the cause was ordered to stand over for the judgement of the Court until 29 July 1794, when the Lord Chief-Baron ordered that the Deputy-Remembrancer take an account of the sum due to the plaintiff from the defendants, William Griffin and others, from 5 April 1788, and tax the plaintiff his costs, as against Griffin and others; the Bill to be dismissed without costs as against William Goodall and Rebecca his wife, Mary Serjeant, Matthew Raper, Elizabeth Raper, and Sarah Raper; and without costs as against Peter Lock; and the Report of the Deputy-Remembrancer being made 20 June 1797, the defendants were ordered to pay the respective sums reported due to the Vicar. [See Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. iv. p.443, et seq.]

¹ Stat. 32 Geo. III. cap. 109.

Robert More was Vicar in 1417.

William Uske, or *Ufke*, 1422, died in 1463.

Thomas Smith, LL.B. presented 6 Jan. 1463: and at his death,

Thomas Fymcot, A.M. was presented 24 July 1482.

Nicholas Braceburgh, resigned in 1498.

Seth Woodcock, presented 15 May 1498: died in 1516, and was succeeded by

Edmund Hord (or *Flood*), LL.D. 26 Nov. 1516; and on his resignation,

Robert More, A.M. was presented 25 August 1520, and died in 1531.

Mongan Jonys, A.M. instituted 7 Mar. 1531, on the presentation of the Convent of Godstowe. He was deprived in 1553; and dying in 1558, ordered his body to be buried in the Church here.

William Reynolds, presented by Queen Mary 1553.

Edward Alston, presented by the Queen in 1557. He resigned, and

Richard Clark was presented by Queen Elizabeth 19 Oct. 1561. He died, and was buried here 7 Nov. 1569.

Edward Pulton, presented in 1569 by Richard Shrimp-ton. He died in 1610.

Thomas Carter, A.M. presented 31 July 1610, and died in London in 1646, having been the Author of "Prayer's Prevalence for Israel's Safety," declared in a Sermon preached in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, before the Honourable House of Commons, at the late solemn Fast, 28 June 1643, published by order of that House: Lond. small 4to, 1643, pp. 38; with an Address or Dedication to the House, consisting of two pages. He was one of the Assembly of Divines appointed by Parliament, his name being introduced into the Bill with others nominated by the Lords 26 May 1642, in addition to the persons first appointed, 1 July 1642.

John Shirley succeeded in 1646. He was returned in 1650 "a constant Reader," and the living worth 10*l.* per ann. After his ejection, in 1661 or 1662, he retired to Braintree, in Essex, where he died a Non-conformist.¹

Richard Strickland, inst. 30 Sept. 1662, on the pre-

sentation of the Crown. He was a native of Yorkshire, went first into Ireland, but returning, kept a school at *Amersham*: afterwards removed to Magdalen College, Oxon, of which Society he was Fellow. He lived several years, in Cromwell's Usurpation, at Cuddington. He died in 1685, and was buried here.

John Breton, inst. 16 April 1685, on the presentation of the Crown. He quitted this Vicarage for preferment in Lincolnshire; and was succeeded by

William Watts, inst. 2 July 1692, on the presentation of the Crown. He was a native of Rutlandshire, educated at Cambridge, died unmarried, and was buried here 26 Sept. 1705.

Benjamin Gatton, inst. 18 Jan. 1705: was the son of a citizen of London, and brought up as a Dissenter; but afterwards conforming to the Establishment, with the consent of his parents, entering into Orders, was first presented to Stone Vicarage, and was consulted by Browne Willis whilst engaged in making those Collections which have been principally embodied in this History; and wrote a long and elaborate account of some of his predecessors and their favourites, in a letter from Dinton 31 Mar. 1725, from which several extracts have been made.² On his death,

John Lovell was presented by the King, and inducted 10 March 1736; and was succeeded by

John Cooke, A.M. presented by King Geo. III. and inducted 11 Oct. 1773, on the death of the last incumbent, not named. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. A.B. 1761, A.M. 1764: also Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital, and one of the Official Directors. He, with his Colleague, the Rev. John Maule, published in 1789 "An Historical Account of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich:" and was Editor of "A Voyage performed by the late Earl of Sandwich round the Mediterranean, written by his Lordship, with Memoirs of his Life," 4to. He died at his apartments at Greenwich in 1823, æt. 85, and was succeeded by

Thomas Broke Clarke, presented by King George IV. and inducted May 1823.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Peter, stands at the N.E. extremity of the village, and consists of a nave with a south aisle, a chancel at the east end, and at the west a square tower with buttresses, and a turret at the S.E. angle. On the south side, opening into the nave, is a spacious porch embattled, therein two stone sediles; and infixed in the east wall two square stones, having marks of sepulchral brasses, removed from the floor of the Church, there being evidently two figures in each, with labels and escutcheons of arms, probably designed for the Lees or Greenways.

¹ Gatton's MS. Letter to Br. Willis, 31 Mar. 1725, inter MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl.

² Ibid.



The door-way of the nave of this Church, within the porch, presents a very fine specimen of early Norman architecture. The semi-circular arch has four rows of zig-zag pilasters, which are carved, and have foliated capitals. Within is a smaller arch; and the door-way is formed by voluted columns, with a narrow spiral band entwined round them, having circular bases and richly embossed capitals; one of them having a bird with expanded wings as a principal ornament, conjectured by some to be the Christian Dove, as a mystic allusion; and others a falcon, as connected with the office held by the great family of Molins, ancient lords of the hamlet of Morton, and patrons of the Church. A semi-circular fillet, interlaced with a cord, in good preservation, bounds the sculpture of the arch. At the west end is a door under a handsome pointed arch, with receding mouldings; above it a large mullioned window. The nave has four square-headed windows on the north side, three of three lights, and one with two lights, separated by mullions. In the south aisle are two windows with cinquefoil-headed lights, and at its east end another with three trefoil-headed lights and tracery. In the account read before the Society of Antiquaries, the windows are incorrectly described as pointed. Those in the chancel are evidently of higher antiquity than some of the others. At the east end are three lofty narrow lancet-shaped windows; on the north side, three windows; and on the south side two; and in the interior of the eastern window, on the south side, is a stone sedile. There were unquestionably several altars or shrines in the Church, provision having been made for lights to be kept burning before them.

The ascent to the Communion-Table is by three steps; and in the north wall is a square cavity for vestments or altar-furniture, of which a valuable supply is said to have been presented to this Church by the Verneys during their possession of the principal estate here.¹ The table is plain; and was presented, as appears by an inscription deeply cut, "By the Youth of Upton," (one of the hamlets), the initials of whose names are on the verge of the frame :

16 I f S I S I I R P R P. 06
 X I I L L X : I S A R

Between the nave and aisle are five pointed arches, resting upon octagon pillars, with plain capitals, and at the east and west ends on demi pillars or pilasters. Between the nave and chancel is a lofty-pointed arch; and another at the west end, the upper part closed by masonry, but having a door below into the belfry. Length of the nave, 63 feet; of the chancel, 40 feet 6 in.; width of the chancel, 16 feet; of the nave and aisles, 40 feet 6 in.: the roof of the whole embattled. In the tower are five bells. On repairing the pews, in 1829, a freestone slab was discovered under the pew belonging to the tenants of the Rev. Wm. Goodall, lord of the principal manors, opposite his manor-pew, with small effigies in brass of a man and woman, and under them the following inscription, cut in the stone below the brass-plate :

Hic jacent Franciscus Lee de Morton generosus et Elizabeth Uxor ejus qui filios habuerunt vii æt viii filias. Predictus Franciscus Obiit xxiii die Augusti Anno Dom mccccviii quorum animus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

The font is of Haddenham stone, circular and very large, placed near the west end under one of the arches.² Its sculptured ornaments consist of a series of quaterfoils, within circlets around the brim, the convex part of the basin being grooved or escaloped. In two of the windows in the aisle are fragments of coloured glass, and a coat of arms :

Barry of six Arg. and Or in chief three chess rooks. Crest, a chess rook.³

The pulpit, which is of carved work of the time of King James, stands on the north side of the nave; and a large pew, belonging to the lord of the principal manor, occupies the north-eastern angle; above which, and near the east end, is a small mural monument of white marble, with the following inscription :

In memory of Elizabeth Vanhattem, Relict of John Vanhattem, Esq. of Dinton-Hall, whose humane and charitable disposition made her loss severely felt by those who had so long and so often been relieved and cherished by her munificence.

Ob. 24 Nov. 1764. Æ. 64.

Arms, below :

Quarterly 1 Or. two palm branches in saltire Proper : 2 sable a chevron Or: in base a hind lodged, Proper. 3 sable a chevron Or. between three mallards. 4 Gu. semé of fleur de lis, a lion rampant, with an inescutcheon Arg. Three piles Gu. in a canton Az. the sun Proper.

Near the last described is a mural monument, with a black marble tablet and many sculptured ornaments, containing the following :

Here lyeth y^e bodie of Symon Mayne late of Dynton Esq. who had to wife Coilubery Lovelace daughter of Richard Lovelace of Hurley in the county of Bark Esq. By whom he had issue one son and one daughter Symon and Coilubery. He died the 13 day of July the 40 yere of his age Anno domini 1617 : In remembrance of whom Coilubery his wife as a token of her never ending love hath caused this monument to be erected.

Maieni Pietas Probitas Sapientia Candor,
 Mens submissa, Fides, Spes, Amor, Integritas,
 Nunc Desiderium faciunt imitabile vite
 Exemplar modo quæ proposere bonæ
 Omnibus ergo magis Gemmis titulis Monumentis
 Sic decoratam animam numinis Aula capit.

Neare to this place a mirror lyes

Of Patience and Humilitye

Devotion was his exercise

Which led him to eternitie.

His soule in blisse his corpse in clay

Shall meet again and live for ay.

¹ Willis's MSS.

² A representation has been engraven.

³ Called a Mitre, and the arms described as three kings' heads crowned, within a Garter, by J. J. Goodall, in return 1826.

Arms: Dexter: ermine on a bend Sab. three right hands coupé at the wrist, in pale, Arg. Sinister Qy. 1 and 4 Gu. on a chief indented S. three mullets Arg. 2 and 3 Sab. a saltire engrailed Arg. charged with five martlets of the field. Crest, a Scull ducally crowned. On each side was a smaller shield: On the sinister, remains a lozenge, with the sinister impalement of the above coat.

On the north side is a mural monument, with a pediment frieze and cornice, supported by pillars:

Arms: Qy. 1 Or. two branches of palm in saltire Proper. 2 Sab. a chevron Or. in base an antelope couchant Arg. 3 Sab. a chevron Or. in base a martlet. 4 Gu. a lion ramp. gard. Arg. semé of fleur de lis. On an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. three piles Gu. meeting in a point in base on a dexter canton Az. the sun re-splendent Proper.

Underneath are deposited the remains of John Vanhattem, Esq. late Lord of the Manor of Dinton. He was Generous with Frugality, Charitable without Ostentation: of an humane and engaging Temper: In Religion he was devout and cheerful, and that he was zealous for his own profession of it, He had charity for the Sincere of all Persuasions. He was happy in the enjoyment of a few select Friends: and preserved their esteem by his good nature

and sincerity.

The unaffected concern of Those

Declare his Merit and their Loss.

But the nearer Relations of his Life

Feel most sincerely

The misfortune of his Death:

For he lived an affectionate and indulgent
Father

To one Son and two Daughters

Whom he trained up to Happiness

By teaching them Virtue.

He left behind him a disconsolate Widow

Who from a pious regard to the Memory

Of a kind and tender Husband,

Erected this Monument.

He died aged 59 years on Jan^y 7th 1747.

Arms: *Vanhattem* quarterly as before with an inescutcheon.

In the south aisle is an old brass plate inscribed:

Pray for the Soule of John Lee of Norton gentleman The whiche John lythe buried in the parysch church of Seynt Olffe

in selver stret i the Cite of London Died the bj day of marche the yere of oure lord A. m. b°. and bj on whose Soule ihu haue mercy. Amen.

In the middle of the nave are effigies, in brass, of a male and female; the latter broken, the former with short hair, in a close doublet with a belt, from which is suspended a string of beads; his hands elevated in prayer; shoes pointed. Below:

Pray for the soule of Willm Lee of Norton in ye pische of Dinton & Alice his wiffe ye which Willm decesid the ix day of October the yere of our lord God A. mcccclxxvi And for the loue of God and of our lady say A pater and an Ave.

At the feet, on a large slab, are figures of a male in armour, with a sword, boots with tops turned down, spurs, trunk-hose highly ornamented, pleasing countenance, round beard, short hair, hands devoutly pressed together. The lady wears a hood, wide ruffs, hanging sleeves, stomacher, her hands as if in prayer. On a plain brass plate below:

HERE LYE THE BODIES OF SIMON MAYNE ESQ. & COLVBERRY HIS WIFE WHO HAD ISSVE SIMON & COLVBERRY Wth SIMON Y^r FATHER DYED THE 13 DAY OF JULY AN. D. 1617 & COLVBERRY THE MOTHER DYED Y^r 10th DAY OF JANVARY AN^o DNⁱ 1628.

On the same, two small figures of children, one in a cloak, the other with a large hood, probably meant for Simon and Coluberry Mayne.

Above, on a square plate, these arms:

Mayne impaling Quarterly 1 and 4; on a chief indented three birds in fess; 2 and 3 a saltire engrailed, charged with five birds.

Two Crests: On the dexter side a hand coupé at the wrist between two wings erect, on a wreath. On the sinister side an eagle displayed, standing on a ducal coronet.

There are many other sepulchral slabs; the inscriptions are nearly obliterated or illegible; but on one of them remain,

Here lieth interred the body of Mary late wife of Major Edward Sedley of Morley Hall in the county of Norfolk. She departed this life the 4th day of February A.D. 17 . . . æt sæt 55.

Another contains the memorial of

Francis Barton and Ann his wife, the former aged 50, the latter 51, and the date 17 . . .

On another, nearer the middle of the nave :

Here lieth the body of John Lovell, Vicar of this parish 38 years, died April 24, 1773, aged 75.¹

Here lieth the body of Ann Rebeck, the wife of the Rev. John Lovell, died Feb. 15, 1778, aged 83.

On a large black marble in the aisle, the following inscription, rendered imperfect by the termination of every line being covered by a pew.

Near this place lieth the . . .

Col. Richard Beke lat

and Elizabeth his wife [daughter]

of Sir Thomas Lee of [Hartwell]

They had issue Ann [wife of Mark]

Antonie Esq. Elizabeth [who died young]

and Mary married to Jo[h]n Baynes Esq.]

Serj-at-Law. The Col[onel was]

in the Commission of Peace [and . . .]

of Appeals, served in [Parliament]

once for Aylesbury

They were just and

therefore lived beloved &

He on the 29th of November

She on the 30th of May.²

Arms: Two bars indented: in chief three annulets. Beke, impaling Two bars. . . . over all a bend cheque . . . —Lee.

Crest: A phoenix's head collared gemelle, indented; two wings erect the latter semé of pellets (Crest demy phoenix) Motto: *Virtutis Amator*.

In the chancel, within the altar-rails, on the south side, is a monument, consisting of an altar-tomb, with two lofty pillars of black marble supporting a pediment, frieze, and cornice, in the centre of which is a large urn :

In Memory of
Richard Serjeant
late of this place, Esq.

What doth this monument (though rais'd by Love
To th' Honour of her dearest Consort) prove
But Death's triumphant Arch, whereon He rides
And his poor Captive underneath bestrides.
The Trophies here display'd doe livly show
The spoyl He makes 'mongst mortalls here below.

Yet cease thy Bragg's (proud friend) a little Dust

Is all thou'st gott :—'mongst Spirits of the Just

His Soul's enthron'd, disdaining to be stop't,

The long-worn mantle of his flesh he dropt,

To entertain thy Rage, whilst He took flight

To his inheritance with Saints in light.

Reader, if yet, whether this stone speaks true

Thou doubt'st; consult y^e living, who well knew

His Life, his Love, his Faith, his Bounty here :

They'll tell thee, his blest Soul must needs dwell there.

He first married Ann, y^e Daughter of S^r Richard Ingoldsby of Lenbrow, in this county, Knt. After her death, he married Jane the Daughter of S^r Edward Harrington of Ridlington in y^e county of Rutland Kn^t Bar^t. He died y^e 23th of Aug^t 1668. A^o. ætatis suæ 79.

On the base :

Nere unto this place lyeth also interr'd the body of Jane Serjeant, relict of y^e above said Richard Serjeant, who lived his wife twenty-five years, and his widow 12 years, & left this life for a better, y^e 5th day of May A^o. 1681. Ætatis suæ. 69.

Arms on a shield, in the centre of the Pediment, Gules. a Bend nebule Arg. between two Dolphins hauriant Or. *Serjeant*. On the sinister side, *Serjeant* impaling á frette *Harrington*. On the dexter side: *Serjeant* impaling Ermine a Saltire engrailed S. *Ingoldsby*.

Above the monument, a steel helmet, part of the surcoat, mantle, helmet and crest, with a staff for a pennon.

On a brown slab in the pavement within the communion rails :

HERE lyeth interr'd the body of Richard Seriant of Aston Mullins in the Countie of Bucks Esq. who deceased the 28th day of August in the year of our Lord 1668: being aged 79 years.

Arms at the head of the stone, *Serjeant* impaling *Ingoldsby*. Below the inscription: *Serjeant* impaling *Harrington* :

Lower down, the following :

Here lyeth interr'd y^e Body of M^{rs} Jane Sericant, second wife of Richard Sericant of Aston Mullins in ye Countie of Bucks Esq. & 4th daughter of S^r Edward Harrington of Ridlington in y^e Countie of Rutland Knight and Barronett who died the 5th day of May, in the yeare of our Lord 1681, being aged 69 years.

¹ See page 145.

² See HARTWELL, and PEDIGREE OF LEE.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument, with pillars supporting a pediment with a shield of arms;

Ermine a saltire engrailed S. impaling Gu. between 9 billets 3, 3, 2, 1, three crescents, Or. on either side a cornucopia inverted; and below, weeping boys.

On the tablet :

Near this place lies the Body of Richard Ingoldsby of Waldrige in y^e County of Bucks Esq. only son of S^r Richard Ingoldsby Kn^t. of the Bath. He had by Mary his wife, only daughter of William Colmore of the County of Warwick Esq. seven sons and seven daughters: of which are here interred Richard eldest son & William 2 son, Elizabeth the eldst daughter, & Ann the 3^d daughter, Jane y^e 5th daughter & Sarah y^e 6th daughter, Henry y^e 5th son & John y^e 6th son.

This monument was erected by y^e said Mary his wife to y^e memory of her dear husband who dyed y^e 14th of April 1703, in the 49th year of his age.

In the pavement of the chancel are many sepulchral marbles, the inscriptions obliterated.

Near the south wall is a very large slab, having a series of four principal figures, three small figures of female children, and two shields of arms on brass plates. The first figure on the dexter side is mutilated: the head and part of the lower extremities being broken off. It represents a man in armour with mail gorget bordered with points, finely ornamented armils, a very rich belt supporting a large sword with an embossed hilt on the left side, and a long dagger on the right; the haft of the latter nearly touching the elbow of the figure, and the point descending to the calf of the leg. On the right side, dependent from the girdle, is a pouch. The skirt beneath it of twisted chain. Steel cuirasses with large knee-caps, having very large and handsome bows on the outsides. Parallel with the last described effigy is a female figure, having on her head a square cap or hood; and dressed in a close robe, with long hanging sleeves; an embroidered girdle, which has a large jewel dependent from it; and another affixed to a chain descends below the knee. The feet are hidden by the graceful folds of the robe. The sleeves terminate in embroidered bands and ruffles. The hands devoutly pressed together, are, like those of the male figure, elevated to the bosom.

On the dexter side, these arms :

Within a bordure barry of eight. Barry of four: on a chief three green parrots. On the sinister side, the same arms impaling a fess charged with three lillies, or fleur de lis.

On a small plate of brass, three figures of female children kneeling. Below, near the dexter corner, a male in armour, bare-headed, (helmet appears behind it), coat of mail and skirt: hands elevated, the point of his beard descending to his breast; a large sword in a richly ornamented girdle, girt on the left side, the point touching the ground close to the right foot; on his right side a dagger with a wreathed hilt; feet covered with plates remarkably wide at the toes; spurs with large star-rowels, in fine preservation. Parallel is a mutilated figure of a female, of which only a small fragment remains. On a plate below :

*Here under thys Stone also lyethe buried
the Body of Rychard Grenewy Esqer
Sone and heper of Thomas Grenewy Esqper
whyphe Deceased the xxx day of
January in the yere of our lorde God mcccxcii &
John hys wyffe Doughter
and heper unto John Tynep of Leckhamssted
Esqper whose Soul Thu pardon.*

On a brass plate within the rails inserted in a slab:

Here lyeth the bodie of y^e Ladie Dame Elinor the wife to S^r Thomas Lee of Morton Knt. who had issue between them 24 children. She departed this life the 6th day of April 1633.

Her children lost a mother at her death,
The church a member, & y^e poore a friend.

Within the communion rails are fragments of a pavement of black and white marble, lozenge wise, probably belonging to a destroyed monument. On a mural tablet of marble :

To the Memory of Elizabeth wife of William Griffin
of Morton.

Ob. 11 Dec. 1776 /Æt. 53.

Also,

William Griffin Ob. 10 May 1781.

/Æt. 79.

On another oval tablet :

M. S.

Johannis Vanhattem, Equitis Aurati Dintoniæ Domini. Natus est Anno Salutis MDCCXXIV Eques factus MDCCXL hujus Comitatus Vicecomes constitutus est Anno proximo. Obiit iv die Decemb. MDCCXXXVII ætatis suæ LXIII. Amicis et pauperibus carus vivit. desideratus moriens.

M. S. E.

Arms: Quarterly 1 Or. two Palm branches saltirewise Proper: 2 S. a Chevron Or. in base a Hind lodged Arg. 3 S. a Chevron between three mullets Or. 4 Gu. a lion ramp, between eight fleur de lis Arg. with an inescutcheon Arg. three piles Gu. in base the sea Vert. In a canton, Az. the sun Proper: Crest on a wreath, a Hind's head coupé Prop. between two Palm branches erect, Vert.

On a brass (in 1824, lying loose) in the vestry-room :

Here lieth the Body of John Kingsby sen^r. et mortuus est Decemb. y^e 28. 1719 ætatis suæ 66.

And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me

write: Blessed are the dead that die the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, and their works do follow them.

On another slip of brass also loose.

Here under this stone lyeth buried the Bodies of Thomas Grenewey Esquier which deceased y^e xxvi day of Aprill A^o. Dni MCCCCXXXVIII and Elizabeth hys Wyff whiche deceased the xxiiij day of May A^o Dni MCCCCXXXIX whose soull ihu pdon.

In the church-yard, near the south wall of the chancel, on the cover of a raised altar-tomb inclosed with iron rails :

To the memory of Ann Ingoldsby wife of Thomas Ingoldsby Esq. and daughter of John Limbrey Esq. of Tangier Park in the County of Hants, This monument is erected. It contains the Spoils of Beauty decorated with the Graces of Charity and Humility, thro' which, tho' distinguished amongst the Rich, she was condescending to the mean: In token whereof Regardless of the pride of Ancestry she lyes by her own desire here interred as belonging to the family of the Faithfull waiting for the Regeneration. She dyed the 21st of May 1741 aged 40.

THE REGISTER

begins 24 June, 1560; the baptisms and burials inserted promiscuously in the earlier part of the volume. In the third volume, the Marriage Register is defective from 1742 to 1754. The second volume has been mutilated, and the entries transcribed in a neat hand. During the incumbency of the Rev. B. Gatton, great pains appear to have been taken to methodise the entries, but afterwards they were kept with less care.

Baptized.

John Mallet 30th, March 1562.
Edmund Collingridge 26th Oct. 11 Eliz^a.
Stephen Pollicot, 13 Nov. 1597.
W^m. Weldon son of Mr. Geo. Weldon 22 Nov. 1613.
Mr. Robt. Lovet son of Sir Robt. Lovet 22 Jan. 1623.
Sisley Bigge Daugh. of Tho. Bigge, 27 March 1625.
Mary Bigg D^r. of Thomas Bigg 8 Ap^l. 1627.
Mich^l. Lee son of . . . Francis Lee 27 Jan. 1627.
Nathaniel Gerard son of Mr. Nath^l. Gerard 8 Mar. 1628.
W^m. Bigg sone of Tho. Bigg 22 Ap^l. 1628.¹
Simeon Crook some of Mr. Alexander 25. July 1629.
Simon Lee the son of Mr. Fra. Lee . . .
Nicholas Gerard sone of Mr. Nich. 23 Jan. 1630.
Mrs. Colberie Mayne D^r. of Mr. Simon Mayne & Mrs. Jane Burgoine bap. 17 Ap^l. 1638.

Elizabeth Pye Daughter of Sir Walter Pye Knt. & Elizth Sanders bap, & buried 17 Ap^l. 1640.

Samuel Mayne son of Mr. Simon Mayne bap. 3 Aug. 1648-9.²

Mem^o. y^e. upon the 23^d. day of Feb. in the 6th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles over England a License to eat flesh on fish days was granted to Mrs. Jane Carter and registered in our church book upon the 3^d day of March A.D. 1630.

Tho. Carter, Vic.

Will^m + Grames his Mark.

A license in similar form, but stating that it was on account of their health, also granted by the same Thomas Carter, 2^d. March 1635 to "Mr. Simon Mayne Esq. and Jane his Wife," and again 6 March 1636. "Whereas by

¹ Under this entry is a note, with "W^m." should have been "John Bigg." He was the Dinton Hermit.

² This is the last entry in the old register.

reason of notorious sickness Mr. Simon Mayne Esq. and Mrs. Jane Mayne wife of the said Mr. Simon Mayne of Dinton Com' Buck, may not use a fish diet, *the gout* much prejudice to their health."

The second volume of the Register begins with the following memorandum, in the autograph of Simon Mayne the younger.

According to an Act of Parliament for registering births and burials on August 24th 1653 Richard Ayres¹ was sworn Register for the Parish of Dynton by mee the 7 day of February 1653.

Simon Mayne.

Simon Mayne.

Marriages.

Richard Reeve and Agnes Peivre 9 May 1622.
Gabriel Weste and Dorothy Benet 30 April 1623.
Mr. Alex. Crook and Mrs. Sarah Beke 8 Sept. 1624.
Mr. Tho. Bustred² & Mrs. Colluberie Mayne 4 Dec. 1625.
Sam^l. Plastow & Alice Seare 21 Nov. 1627.
Mr. Nat^l. Gerrard & Mrs. Eliz. Pauley 13 Jan^r. 1627.
Mr. Walter Pie & Mrs. Eliz. Sanders 13 Ap^l. 1628.
Marmaduke Beke & Eliz. Slater 28 July 1628.
Mr. Roger Sare & Eliz. Carter 31 Aug. 1631.

Burials.

Edward Chibnall 28 Aug. 1577.
W^m. Pollicot 29 March 1588.
Richard Franklin 9 Sept. 1588.
Mrs. Ann Blundell Wife of Mr. John Blundell 25 March 1619.
Sir Thomas Lee buried 27 Jan^r. 1626.
W^m. Croke son of Mr. Alex. Croke 12 March 1626.
Mrs. Colluberie Maine 20 Jan. 1628.
Simeon Crook son of Mr. Alex. Croke 25 July 1629.
Simon Lee son of Francis Lee

Thomas Bigg 21 May 1639.
Eliz. Sanders wife of Sir Walter Pye Knt. 20 April 1640.³
Mrs. Colluberie Mayne buried 25 Mar. 1641.

Baptisms.

Elizabeth Daughter of Mr. Simon Mayne 21 Sep. 1671.
Jane Daugh. of Mr. Simon Mayne 23 Aug. 1672.

Matthew son of Mr. Henry Sumner 19 June 1673.
James son of Mr. Henry Sumner 30 Sep. 1674.
Simon son of Mr. Simon Mayne 26 July 1676.
Bridget Daugh. of Mr. Simon Mayne 9 Oct. 1677.
Richard son of Mr. Simon Mayne 26 Feb. 1678.
Richard son of Mr. Richard Ingoldsby jun. 1650, 5 March W^m. son of Mr. Richard Ingoldsby junr. 31 Jan. 1680.
Edward son of Simon Mayne 23 June 1681.
Elizabeth, Daughter of Simon Mayne 24 Feb. 1682.
Mary Daughter of Rich^d. Ingoldsby 26 Jan. 1683.
Ann Daughter of Rich^d. Ingoldsby 1 Jan. 1684, and buried 9 Jan^r. next following.

Lettitusha Daughter of Rich^d. Ingoldsby 23 Jan. 1685.
Jeane Daughter of Mr. Rich^d. Ingoldsby 7 Ap^l. 1687.
Thomas son of Mr. Ric. Ingoldsby Esq. born 3 Mar. 1688-9.

Richard son of Mr. Simon Mayne 16 March 1689.
Sarah Daughter of Mr. Simon Mayne 16 Ap^l. 1691.
Francis son of Rd. Ingoldsby Esq. 13 July 1698.
Catherine Daugh. of James Somner of Cowleys in Dinton Esq. 26 Dec. 1718.

Simon son of Mr. Edw. Mayne of London 11 Feb. 1719.
W^m. son of Richard Serjeant of Dinton Esq. 28 Feb. 1721.
Elizabeth Daughter of Rd. Serjeant Esq. 3 May 1729.
Ann Daugh. of Alexander Croke of Dinton and Elizabeth his wife 24 Ap^l 1730.

W^m. son of James Somner of Policuit Esq. 6 Nov. 1731.

Marriages.

Mr. Chas. Mason and Mrs. Bridgett Mayne 27 Dec. 1703.
Johnshall Cross Esq. and Martha Serjeant 11 Ap^l. 1720.

Burials.

Mrs. Ann Mayne 14 Jan^r. 1656.
Simon Mayne 28 April 1661.⁴
W^m. son of Mr. Henry Sumner 21 July 1675.
W^m. son of Mr. Rich^d. Ingoldsby 2 Mar. 1681.
Mrs. Eliz. Mayne, Wife of Simon Mayne 1 May 1683.
Mr. Richard Strickland, Minister 10 Ap^l. 1685.⁵
Richard son of Mr. Richard Ingoldsby Esq. 26 Feb. 1686.
Mrs. Elizabeth Daughter of Mr. Simon Mayne 5 Feb^r. 1687.
Jeane Daughter of Mr. Simon Mayne 20 Jan. 1690.
Henry Sumner son of Mr. Henry Sumner 3 Sept. 1691.

¹ By an entry in the next page, this Richard Ayres appears to have been a shoemaker.

² Of Bulstrode.

³ It appears that she died in childbed of a daughter Elizabeth, who likewise died.

⁴ This was the Regicide, who is said by some to have died in the Prison of Newgate, after conviction of High Treason; but by others to have suffered at Tyburn.

⁵ He was also Vicar of Stone; and afterwards of Bridgeford, Notts, which last he held with this living until his death.

Mary Daughter of Mr. Henry Sumner 5 Feb^y. 1691.
 Mrs. Sarah Daugh. of Rd. Ingoldsby Esq. 8 May 1692.
 Henry son of Rd. Ingoldsby Esq. 1 Nov. 1693.
 Christopher son of Simon Mayne Esq. 18 April 1701.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Ingoldsby 21 Feb. 1704.
 Richard Beke of Dinton Esq. 2 Dec. 1707.

Wm. son of Winwood Serjeant of Dinton Esq. 5 Feb. 1710-11.

Mrs. Letitia Ingoldsby of Waldrige 4 Dec. 1711.

Mrs. Ann Mayne Dau. of Simon Mayne Esq. 26 Feb. 1711.

Winwood Serjeant of Dinton Esq. 7 Mar. 1712.

Richard Smith Doctor of Physick of Aylesbury 25 Jan^y. 1714.

Jas. son of Mr. Jas. Sumner of Policote bur. 31 Aug. 1717.

Tho. Somner Esq. of Cuddington 29 Ap^l. 1719.

Simon Mayne Esq. 7 Ap^l. 1725.

Mrs. Jane Serjeant of Wicomb 6 Nov. 1725.

Mrs. Mary Ingoldsby of Beaconsfield Wid. 2 June 1726.

Tho. Smith Esq. 19 Sept. 1729.

Tho. Sumner Esq. 25 Sept. 1729.

James Sumner Esq. 25 Sept. 1729.

Samuel son of John Vanhattem Esq. 30 March 1730.
 Clarissa Harriot Daughter of George and Julian Chitty
 22 Jan^y. 1777.¹

Sir John Vanhattem Knt. Lord of the Manor, died
 Dec. 4, buried Dec. 13, 1787.

There occurs also :

" Tho. Jones, Curate of this Parish 29 years: Rector of Radnage and Vicar of Ilmer, and late Rector of Naunton Beauchamp in Worcestershire:" and a memorandum, that " Elizabeth Lady Hoddesden by her last will dated 1 Nov. A. D. 1637. gave 15*l*. to be kept by the Church-wardens for a stock to remain to the use of Dinton for ever, the benefit yearly to be given on the day of the death of the said Dame Elizabeth to ten or twelve poor old persons of the said Parish, by the discretion of y^e Minister and Church-Wardens for the same Parish, and the said Elizabeth Lady Hoddesden died 11 March 1637: and 15*l*. is acknowledged to have been paid 13 April 1638, by Sir Thomas Sanders and Francis Sanders Esq. unto Francis Hunt the elder, and John Collins and Alexander Farnborough Church-Wardens of Dinton, &c."²

The communion plate consists of two very large lofty flaggons of silver, a salver chalice and cover of the same. The flaggons appear by an inscription upon them to have been " The Gift of St. John Vanhattem, Knt. 1772," having also his arms Quarterly 1. Or. two branches of palm in saltire: 2. S. a chevron, in base a deer lodged: 3. S. a chevron Or. between three martlets: 4. Gu. a lion ramp. crowned, between eight fleur de lis. On the salver: " Thomas Ingoldsby Vice Comite Benjamins Gaton Vicario Deo Sacrum Anno Domini 1721." The chalice is evidently more ancient, but large and handsome.

DINTON-HALL,

the Mansion of the Maynes and Vanhattems, contiguous to the Church-yard on the west, stands on the site of a still more ancient building; and some portions of the present house are of the age of King James I. partly modernized at different periods by successive possessors. The south front, into which sashed windows were introduced by Sir John Vanhattem, and the offices on the east side of the house, retain but little of the original style, excepting in the mullioned windows, and heavy stacks of angular chimnies crowded on the roof. The north front, opening into a small court, lately converted into a garden, having a terrace-walk on its northern verge close to a high wall, which excludes the building from view, and the entrance on that side is by a descent of several steps into the house. The apartments have undergone various alterations in their arrangement, and many portions of the building have been demolished. Parallel with the north front, to which the approach was by a *portal*, was a

¹ George Chitty signs Curate of Dinton, 1777. [See vol. i. p. 503, 570.]

² Elizabeth Lady Hoddesden is presumed to have been wife of Nicholas, brother of Sir Chphr. Hoddesdon, Knt. She was eldest daughter of Robert Mayne of Bovingdon Co. Herts. and aunt of Simon Mayne of Dinton. [See Collins's Bar. vol. iv. p. 125.] Sir Chphr. Hoddesdon's Lady was mother of Ursula, mar. to Sir John Leigh, Knt. and mother of Thos. 1st Lord Leigh; who, being an heiress, carried the Manor of Leighton and other estates to that family.

row of venerable elms, which attained a gigantic size : many remain, but many also have been blown down. There is nothing particularly worthy of minute description in the building, after mentioning the peculiar cluster of angular chimnies, which at once encumber the roof and evince the strength of the original walls and foundations.

Here are some few portraits of interest : an original of Oliver Cromwell, and his secretary, Thurloe. Half-length of a Military Officer of the time of Cha. I. with a crimson sash round his right arm. Portrait of an old man, with Arms of Goodall impaling Arg. a chevron between three Griffins' heads erased S. on a ch. Gu. an escalop Or.—*Lupton*. Portrait of a Man in a furred gown, his hand on a scull : very similar to another at Chequers in Ellesborough, the seat of Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. formerly supposed there, to be intended for Serjt. Thurbane. Portrait of Admiral Lord Anson : a Cabinet Picture, being a striking likeness of the late worthy and amiable as well as learned Dr. Joseph Goodall, Provost of Eton College, younger brother of the Revd. Wm. Goodall, Lord of Dinton and possessor of this Mansion.¹ Among the Landscapes, one of King William III.'s Battles. Small Heads of King James I. and Cha. I. Some Scriptural Pieces. Christ at the Tribunal of Pilate. The Judgement of Solomon. A Woman with a large dish, containing two human heads, which she is presenting to a younger female. Here is preserved a collection, made by the late and present possessors of the Mansion, of fossils, shells, minerals, coins, and many interesting relics of antiquity, some of which were discovered in the immediate vicinity. Amongst them, portions of weapons, armour, &c. found in Dinton-field, which have been particularly described in a letter from John Claxton, Esq. F.A.S. addressed to the Rev. Mr. Brand, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and read before that learned body 10 Mar. 1785,² and of some of which plates were engraved by the Society, by whose favour and indulgence the Author of this work has been permitted to embellish these pages with the accompanying impressions.

Mr. Claxton's description of the glass vessel and spear heads is, that they "were dug up in an arable field in sinking a trench for the foundation of a building, in the castle style, which Sir John Vanhattem erected in 1769, now surrounded with a small plantation inclosed, adjoining the turnpike-road leading from Dinton to Thame ;" or more correctly from Aylesbury to Dinton and Thame, being a little N.E. of Dinton Church and Hall, on an eminence ; where likewise were at the same time found "many human bones (one of the skulls being coated with clay, which, on being taken up, separated from it). The bones were collected together, and deposited in a coffin in the earth, near the place in which they were originally discovered ;" and upon the spot, Sir John Vanhattem, who was himself an admirer of the study of antiquities, built an arch, and interspersed among the walls great numbers of the cornua ammonis, and other formed stones, found in the clay and limestone strata here, in vast abundance. Mr. Claxton's description of the thin vessel of green-glass, which, "from its make, and the small lines in relief with which it is ornamented, is by no means contemptible, as a work of art." Though he does not "presume to determine to what nation it is to be attributed," he observes, "that it appears very improbable that the manufacture of glass should have existed amongst a rude and barbarous people ;" and admits that "vessels of glass, though much rarer than those of earth, are sometimes found in graves, near Roman stations, with pieces of armour, ornaments, and coins of the lower empire, fragments of weapons, variety of glass beads and glass vessels ; but the latter very rarely have been met with in barrows in various parts of the kingdom."³ Mr. Claxton remarks upon the difference of shape between the Dinton-glass, and those "broad and shallow vessels" described in

¹ See ETON, HITCHAM, &c.

² Archeologia, vol. x.

³ Since the time of Mr. Claxton, the indefatigable researches of that learned friend and patron of this work, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. has thrown new light upon such subjects, and evinced, beyond the possibility of doubt, that from the



Part of a Horn, in wood.

Woods of Horns found near the Cairns.



JOHN BIGG, THE DINTON HERMIT.

FROM A PAINTING BY THE ARTIST.

the Collection of Mr. Douglas and the *Nenia Britannica*; and that the former "seems better adapted for drinking, and exactly resembles the drinking-cups in use in many parts of Germany;" ingeniously adding, that "as some of the most ancient cups were made of the horns of animals, the conical figure in vessels destined to that use might remain long after other materials had been substituted in the stead of horn."

In Mr. Goodall's Collection is a bottle, with the portrait and arms of King Edward IV.; several small models of fire-arms, ancient match-locks, &c.: a sword reputed to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, who left it at Dinton when (as is traditionally said) he slept here, whilst the King was besieged in Oxford. Here is also a curious highly-finished steel-key, with a crown and cypher at the bow; by some said to have been a pass-key, and by others conjectured to have been worn as a personal ornament by one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber, or other official attendant of the King, at that period at which the more precious metals had generally disappeared, when loyalists contributed their money to relieve the necessities of their Sovereign, the Universities devoted their plate to maintain their ecclesiastical establishment, and the Churches gave up their bells, to be converted into weapons of warfare, and protract a sanguinary conflict between those who were, on both sides, full of fury and resentment bordering upon frenzy.¹ Here also may still be seen one of those shoes (its fellow being preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford) worn by John Bigg, the Dinton Hermit; an old man who, having officiated as a clerk or secretary to Simon Mayne, the regicide, is described as a native of Dinton, and lived during many years, in the latter part of his life, in a hut or cave, of which the site is still pointed out, south-west of the Hall (though he is likewise reported to have retreated, during part of the Summer months, to the woods near Kimble); and the identical shoe has been engraven and published, as worn by Bigg, who has over his shoulders a loose cloak or coat, "all o'er coarsely patched with different coloured pieces."² Mr. Grubb of Horsenden, a neighbouring parish, told Hearne, the Antiquarian, that he well remembered the Hermit; and Sir Thomas Lee of Hartwell, informed him that, when a little boy, he had often been frightened by him. In a letter from Hearne, dated Oxon, 12 Feb. 1712-13, addressed to Browne Willis, is the following account:

"The shoe is vastly large, made up of about a thousand pieces of leather. It belonged to John Bigg, who was clerk to Judge Mayne, one of the Judges who gave sentence upon King Cha. I. He lived in a cave under ground, had been a man of tolerable wealth, was looked upon as a pretty good scholar, and of no contemptible parts. Upon the Restoration, he grew melancholy, betook himself to a recluse life, made all his other cloaths in the same manner as the shoe, lived by begging, but never asked for any thing but leather, which he would immediately nail to his cloaths. He kept three bottles hanging at his girdle, one for strong beer, another for small beer, and the third for milk, which liquors used to be given, and sometimes brought to him, as was his other sustenance, notwithstanding he never asked for them."—"This shoe (adds Hearne) often put me in mind of the Roman Campagi, or military shoes of the inferior soldiers, which were made much in the same manner, excepting that the upper parts were uncovered, like the more ancient shoes, called *Crepide*."

A portrait of Bigg was etched³ from a picture in the possession of the late Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. and represents the Hermit as a tall, robust, rather handsome man, with an open

contents of different and differently-shaped barrows in Dorsetshire and the western parts of England, it is evident that the aboriginal inhabitants must have had intercourse with other more polished nations, before the Romans made their appearance in this island, as has been likewise corroborated in the discoveries made near Brill and Crendon, in this county, of which see the account in Vol. i. of this work, p. 212, et seq.

¹ It is evident, for whatever purpose intended, that it never could have been *actually used as a key*, whilst the delicacy and elegance of its form and decorations seem to have been, under the circumstances of those times, not improbably imagined a fit substitute for a more expensive and costly *bauble*, as Oliver, in the day of his power, had the impudence to designate the Speaker's mace—regarded, both before and since, with a sort of magic reverence, as the emblem of monarchical and judicial authority. ² See Lysons's *Magn. Brit.* vol. i. p. 351. ³ Published by Richardson in 1787.

countenance, destitute of moroseness, severity, or vulgarity. He has on a sort of hood, or square horned cap, of apparently the same patched materials, as a loose short cloak, over his lower garments, which consist of a close dress, with a girdle or belt, on which are suspended two leather bottles, his right hand grasping a third, the left resting on a short three-pronged fork. He has trowsers or pantaloons not quite meeting his shoes, which latter have not been very accurately drawn in the plate. The inscription below the figure is chiefly copied from Hearn's letter to Willis, with some few dates and other particulars supplied from the Parish Register, before cited.

When the noted Simon Mayne resided here, it is said that he eluded the Royalists by a singular contrivance, which is, or was very lately, to be seen. He made a secret retreat or hiding-place at the top of the Mansion, under the gables of the roof, to which he ascended by a passage or tunnel lined with cloth: three of the lower steps of an ordinary stair-case were capable of being lifted up, and thereby formed an entrance to a trough lined with cloth, through which Mayne could crawl up, and thus approach his retreat.¹

UPTON

hamlet is situated on the eastern side of the parish of Dinton, was separately surveyed, and is described in Domesday-Book as part of the possessions of William Peverell and of Milo Crispin. William Peverell held three hides and an half, which were in the hands of Robert, his sub-feudatory. There was land for five ploughs. In the demesne were two: and eight villeins, with three bordars, had three ploughs. There were three servants, and pasture for five teams. It was then, and had always been, estimated at sixty shillings. Alwine, a tenant of Queen Edith, held this Manor, and might sell it.² It does not seem to be satisfactorily agreed in regard to the sub-feudal tenant, called Robert: he has been conjectured Robert de Romenel, by others Robert Earl of Morton, and by many Robert D'Oily.

Upton was certainly divided into two parts, Nether Upton and Upper Upton. One apportioned to Peverell, the other to Milo Crispin. One of these, at a very early date, undoubtedly became part of the honour of Walingford; and the evidence seems to predominate in favour of the opinion that this was that part of the hamlet which had at first belonged to Peverell.

In 1197 (9 Ric. I.) a fine was passed between Sampson de la Pomeroy and Christiana his wife, and William de Upton, of lands in Uppetton, &c. whereby it was agreed that Sampson and Christiana release and remit to William de Upton, and his heirs, all that service of six shillings, payable when a scutage of twenty shillings was levied upon the whole realm. And William de Upton covenants with Sampson³ to find and supply in his service in the wars, and for the defence of the Castle of Walingford, two horses, a shield and lance, according to covenants; and Sampson and his heirs agree to provide for the said William and his heirs sufficient supply of arms and other things, in order to the custody and defence aforesaid, for which, &c. William gave to Sampson a palfrey.

¹ From an account of the Rev. Wm. Goodall. See also Return, 1826.

² In Vpetone ten' Robt' de Willo. iii hid 7 dim' Tra. ē. v. car'. In dñio sunt ii. 7 viii. uilli cū. iii. bord hnt. iii. car'. Ibi. iii. serui. 7 pū. v. car'. Val 7 ualuit sep. lx. sol. Hoc tñ tenuit Aluain hō Eddid. regine. 7 uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual.]

³ Inter Sampson de la Poimā et Christianam ux' ejus P. et Willm de Upton T. terr. in Uppetton &c. scilicet quod p'deus Sampson et Christiana remiserunt p'nominato Willo et heredibus suis totum p'dēm servicium usq; ad vj solidos quando scutagium de xx' positum fuerit per totum Regnum. Et p'deus Wills recognovit p'dco Samsoni invenire in servicio suo scilicet in exercitibus et Wardis Castelli de Walingford duos equos et scutum et lanceum secundum tenementum p'dcū et ipse Sampson et heredes sui inveniant ipsi Willo et heredibus suis supplies in custodia roñabili et in armis et aliis rebus &c. Et p. hoc &c idem Wills dedit p'nominato Samsoni Palefrid liard et un nism sorum. [Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I.]

OSENEY ABBEY LANDS.

The Monastery of Oseney, in Oxfordshire, held lands here by the gift of Henry Husè, in the reign of Henry III. and a fine was passed in 1237 (22 Hen. III.) for the assurance of this estate. This was part of the possessions belonging to William Peverell at the time of the Norman Survey, and held for one Knight's fee, under the honour of Peverell, by John Abbat of Oseney,¹ being so particularized in the reign of Edward I.

In 1256 (41 Hen. III.) a fine was passed respecting the wardship of Walter, son and heir of William de Upton, which, belonging to Richard Abbat of Oseney and his Convent, as lords of the fee, was granted to Reginald de F. . . . and Alda his wife.² The Abbat was called upon to answer to the King in a plea of quo warranto respecting view of frankpledge and weyf in his Manors of Upton and Morton, &c. as pertaining to the King, his Crown and dignity, &c. and by what right he claims, for himself and his tenants of his fee, to be exempt from suits of the county and hundred, and from toll, without license and permission of the King or his predecessors, &c. And the Abbat appearing, said, that the town of Upton is of the honour of Peverell, and that the whole vill is of his fee, and that he claims to have view of all inhabiting within the said vill; and that he pays five shillings to the bailiff of the honour of Peverell, and the same bailiff renders that sum to the King; that he holds the said vill of the feoffment of one Henry Husè; and that he and his feoffers, and all their predecessors, have always had their view in the same, and so likewise in the other places mentioned; and he claims to hold his view once in the year, and of all inhabiting in the said town; that he has gallows, &c. and that he holds his view without service to the King; that he and all his predecessors, from time immemorial, have held the said view, and in the same manner in which it is now held. He says also, that he claims of ancient right, weif in the same vill; and further, produces a charter of the Lord King Henry, father of the Lord the King that now is, in which are contained these words, that the Abbat and Canons of Oseney may have and hold the liberties which Henry King of England, grandfather of King Henry, and the said King himself, granted by their charters, viz. that they and all their tenants and vassals should be quit of shires and hundreds, wards, danegeld, and all other exactions, and in all cases, excepting murder and theft proven, and to have soc and sac, tol, theam, and infangenethef, according to the charter of the aforesaid Kings of England, their predecessors, &c. and which the Abbat and Canons have enjoyed, and in which grants these liberties and privileges are confirmed. Afterwards the Abbat appeared, and consented to relinquish his claim to waifs in Upton, Morton, &c. And Gilbert de Thorenton, who followed on the King's part, prayed judgement in respect to view of frankpledge in the aforesaid places, and also to waifs in Stowe (qu. Stone?); and the Abbat rejoined, and offered to bring his proofs. The suit seems to have terminated in some compromise between the parties.³

¹ Rot. Fin. 22 Hen. III.

² Ibid. 41 Hen. III.

³ Abbas de Oseneye sum' fuit ad respond Dnō Regi de plito quo warō clam' here visum francilegii et weyf in Maniis suis de Upton, Stone, & Morton que ad Dnū Regem et Coronam suam p'tinent. Et quo warō clam' p' se et hōibz suis de feodo suo esse quietus de sectis com' hund'ror et theolonio sine licencia & voluntate Dni Regis vel p'decessor suoz Regum Angl'. &c. Et Abbas venit et dicit qd' villa de Upton' est de honore Pe'vel et qd' tota villa est de feodo suo. Et qd' clam' here visum de omnibz cōmorantibz in p'dcā villa. Et dic' qd' reddit quinq. solid' ballio honoris de Pe'vel et idem ballus illos reddit Dno Regi. Et qd' tenet p'dem villam de feoffamento ejusdam Henr' Huse. Et dicit qd' ipē et feoffatores sui et omēs antecessor' feoffator suoz huc usque semp' habuerunt visum in p'dcā villa. Et quo ad Stone et Morton dicit qd' p'dce ville sunt de feodo suo. Et clam' tenere visum suum semel p' annū et hoc de omnibz cōmorantibz in p'dcis villis. Et dicit q'd het furcas apud Stone que deservunt p'dcis villis de Stone & Morton. Et tenet visum suū sine Regis s'viente. Et dicit qd' ipē & omēs p'dce' sui a tempe quo non extat memoria huc usq. semp' huerunt p'dcm visum et eodem modo quo eū modo tenet. Dicit eciam qd' clam' ab antiquo weif in omnibz p'dcis villis de Upton Stone & Morton'.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward I. there was a long suit respecting Upton, and judgement was given in favour of William Giffard, who recovered his seisin in one messuage, one hundred and eighty-three acres of land, eight acres of wood, and eight acres of meadow, in Nether Upton, Hamden, and Wandrigge. In this suit it was alleged that John Middleton, Roger de Beyville, and others, were in mercy; that a certain deed, made and acknowledged in Chancery as the deed of Geoffrey de Upton, was found to have been executed whilst he was under constraint, and a prisoner; but it was also found, upon judgement given, that the right of the said William Giffard was established by a deed enrolled in Chancery.¹

At the dissolution of Oseney Abbey, the rents and farm of Upton were estimated at 13*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per ann.²

In the reign of Hen. VIII. the property of Sir John Baldwin, Knt. Lord Ch. Justice of the Com. Pleas, who having a grant of lands in Aylesbury,³ and acquired, by marriage and by purchase, many other estates in this County, gave this Manor in marriage to Parnell his daughter, who was first married to Thomas Ramsey, Esq. of Hitcham (who however had no issue by her), but being married secondly to Edward Burlase or Burlacy, younger son of Walter Burlacy of St. Newbrine, Co. Cornwall;⁴ in whose descendants, through many generations, as shewn in the table,⁵ this estate descended until it came to the daughters and co-heiresses of William Borlase, Esq. circ. 1665, who were married respectively, Alicia to John Wallop, Esq. of Farley, Co. Hants. Anne to Lieut. General Webb, Henrietta to Sir Richard Astley, Bart. and Mary to Thomas Wingfield, Esq. of Shropshire; and the said John Wallop, Esq. sole surviving brother of Henry Wallop, Esq. who died unmarried in 1691, the principal estates of his ancestors devolving to him; and having thereupon purchased the respective shares of the rest of the co-heiresses,⁶ he acquired the whole estate here, and united it to that property which he had obtained at his marriage with Alicia Borlase, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters: and dying about 1694, was succeeded by his eldest son Bluet Wallop, who likewise departed this life in 1707; and so coming to John Wallop a third son, who succeeded to the inheritance of his ancestors, was advanced to many honourable posts, and 11 June, 1720,⁷ created Baron Wallop of Farley-Wallop, Co. Hants. and Viscount Lymington in the same County; and 11 April 1743,⁸ Earl

Et sup' hoc p'fert cartam Dni Henr' pris Dni Regis nunc in qua continentur verba qd' Abbas et Canonici de Oseneye heant et teneant libertates quas H. Rex Angl' avus H. Regis avi sui & idem H. Rex avus suus eis concesserunt p' cartas suas, videlt qd' ipi' et oia ten' sua & hoies sui quieti sint de shiris et hundris et wardis & danegeld' et omnibz aliis exaë-cōibz et querelis excepto murther & latrocinio p'bato cū soka et saka & tol & theam & infangenethief sicut carte p'dcoz Regum Angl' p'dec' suor' et alior donator p'dcoz quas p'dci Abbas et Canonici inde hent in quibz p'dce donaēōes lib'tates & quietat' plenius cōtinentur ronabilt' testantur. Postea venit p'des Abbas & gratis renunciat lib'tati de weif in Upton & Morton' &c. Et Gilb'tus de Thorenton qui sequitur p' Dnō Rege petit judicium quo ad visum francieleg' in p'dcis villis. Et similiter quo ad weyf in Stowe eo qd' in carta antedicta expresse non continetur qd' here debeat visum francielegii nec lib'tatem de weyf. Et cū non ostende possit qd' heat pillor' tumberellū neq alia judicialia p' que transgressores contra assisnam Dni Regis debito modo possint puniri &c. Et quo ad residuum petit int'pretatur cartam p'gen' sui &c. Et Abbas dicit qd' ipē et p'decessores sui a tempe quo non extat memoria semp huerunt visum francielegii & weif in villa de Stone, et visū francieleg' in p'dcis villis de Upton & Morton. Et hoc offert verificare p'ut curia consideravit &c. Et Abbas po. lo. suo &c. Et deis &c. Et quia judm nodū fem est &c. dein' dies est datus &c. [Rot. 5, p. 93.]

¹ Longum plitum. Et inde judicium redditum qd' Willus Gyffard rec. seisinam suā de uno mess' clxxxiii virgat' terre viii acr' bosci et viii acr' prati in Nether-Upton, Hamden and Wandrigg. Et Johes Middleton Roger de Beyville & al in miā in hoc plito allegatur cartam factam & recognitam in cancellar' fuisse factam p. Galf'r de Uppton invitū & coactum dum in vine'lis & prinsona fuit. Sct in judicio reddendo alloeatur jus dicti Willi p'venien' p. dictā cartam irrotulata in cancellar. [Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. I. ro. 20, Abbrev. p. 189; see also Placit. 2 Ed. I. ro. 3, p. 186.]

² Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 256; also, Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII.

³ See AYLESBURY.

⁴ See LITTLE MARLOW, and also LUDGERSHALL, in vol. i. p. 309. and PEDIGREE OF BORLACE.

⁵ Ibid. p. 310.

⁶ In Willis's MSS. it is said that the purchases were made of WINGFIELD and WARREN.

⁷ 6 Geo. I.

⁸ 17 Geo. II.

of Portsmouth. He married 26 May, 1716, the Lady Bridget Bennet, eldest daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville, by whom he had six sons and four daughters; and she dying 12 Oct. 1738, the Earl married, secondly, Elizabeth sister of Edward Lord Griffin, widow of Henry Grey, Esq. of Billingbear, Co. Berks, and died 23 Nov. 1762, æt. 72, being succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson and heir, John second Earl of Portsmouth, who was the eldest son of John Viscount Lymington, deceased, (eldest son of the first Earl), by Catharine, daughter and sole heir of John Conduit, Esq. of Cranbery, Co. Hants. Master of the Mint. Lord Viscount Lymington dying in 1749, and Catharine his widow in 1750, this John being then left an orphan, was at the time of his grandfather's death, when he succeeded to the title of Earl of Portsmouth, still a minor. He married 27th August, 1763, Urania, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, Esq. Knt. of the Shire for Hants, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, and dying 16 May 1797, seised *inter alia* of this estate, it descended to his eldest son and heir, John Charles Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth, who was born 16 May, 1767; married in 1799, Grace Norton, sole daughter of the Rt. Hon. Fletcher Lord Grantley, and is the present possessor.

MILO CRISPIN'S LANDS.

Another estate in Upton was, at the Norman Survey, in the possession of Milo Crispin, who held one hide and a half, in the occupation of Alric, his sub-feudatory. This land was sufficient for one plough; and one was kept, with one villein, and two bordars. There were two servants; and it was then and had been always rated at twenty shillings. The same Thane held it formerly.¹ This became part of the HONOUR OF WALINGFORD.²

Milo Crispin by the Conqueror's gift had great possessions in the Counties of Buckingham, Oxford, &c. and acquired more by his marriage with Maud, only daughter of Robert D'Oyley, between 1080 and 1084, and in right of his said wife had the custody of the Castle and Town of Walingford, with that whole Honour, including the Manor of Bicester in Oxfordshire. He had the especial distinction, when the Conqueror keeping his Easter at Abingdon, and being splendidly entertained by Robert D'Oyley, his father-in-law, to be seated at the King's table, with Osmund, Bishop of Sarum, only, and no other of the guests.³ About 1087 he gave to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy, the Manor of Swinescomb in Oxfordshire, and the tithes of the demesne of the Honour of Walingford. He was portreeve or constable of Gloucester, and Lord of the Forest of Dean, temp. Hen. I. Maud the Empress gave that whole Forest, with the Castle of St. Briavel's, to this Milo, for his assistance against her brother, King Stephen.

In order to reconcile these accounts with others seemingly contradictory, it has been supposed that Milo was violently dispossessed by King Stephen, at the beginning of his reign. He had five sons and three daughters. His sons all died without issue, but Lucy his youngest daughter was married to Herbert Fitz-Herbert, Chamberlain to the King, (5 Stephen,) who had with her as a portion the Forest of Dean; and being Sheriff of Gloucestershire, he was called Lord of Dean. He is said to have built St. Briavel's Castle, to curb the Welsh; and there died Mabel, his youngest son; for there, says Camden, the judgements of God overtook him, for his rapacious ways, inhuman cruelties, and boundless avarice, always usurping other men's rights: for being courteously entertained by Sir Walter

¹ Terra Milonis Crispin. Milo Crispin' ten' in Opetone 1 hid. et dim' et Alric' ten' de eo. Tra'. e. n. ear'. et ibi. e. cu uno uillo et 11. bord. Ibi. 11. serui. Val et ualuit sep. xx sol. Istemet teign'. tenuit. [Lib. Cens. vol. i.]

² See vol. i. HONOUR OF WALINGFORD, p. 17, et seq.

³ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 94. Ex Libr. Mon. Abingd. excerpt. in Twine' MS. c. 2.

Clifford, and the Castle taking fire, he lost his life by the fall of a stone on his head from the highest tower.¹

Geoffrey de Upton appeared in the Court of Chancery before the King and his whole Council, on the 7th day of February 1266 (51 Hen. III.), and then and there voluntarily gave, granted, and quitted claim for himself and his heirs, to William Giffard his heirs or assigns, the Manor of the said Geoffrey de Upton, with its member of Waldrigge, and all other appurtenances to the same manor belonging; and all that his Wood of Hamden, with all its appurtenances, except that croft in Hamden which the same Geoffrey had before given to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, in Hamden, in perpetual alms: and for the farther establishment of this donation, concession and quit-claim aforesaid, the aforesaid Geoffrey petitioned the King's confirmation to William Giffard, his heirs or assigns, of all the premises. And Geoffrey de Upton accordingly appeared on the vigil of Easter.² In the same year William Giffard had a grant of free warren in all his lands in Upton and Waldrigge, and in Hampden Wood.³

In 1259 (44 Hen. III.), a fine was passed between Henry Fitz-Richard and Richard de la Merse, of lands in Upton, the right of Henry, who granted to Richard for life.⁴ In 1280 (9 Ed. I.) another fine between John le Wallys and Muriel his wife, and John de Middleton, of lands in Nether Upton, the right of John le Wallys.⁵ In 1310 (4 Ed. II.), a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Over Upton, *juxta* Donynton, between William, son of Robert Bluet of Upton, and Robert Bluet of Upton, the right of William.⁶ In 1315 (9 Ed. II.), lands in Forde, Aston, West Wycombe, and Morton, were passed by fine between John Goion and Roger Goion, and Alice his wife and their heirs.⁷ In 1343, a fine between Richard de Langport of Aston-Bernard and Agnes his wife, and William the Cook of Northampton, and Isabel his wife, of messuages and lands in Donynton and Morton, the right of Richard.⁸ In 1367 (41 Ed. III.), a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Upton, near Aylesbury, between William le Vicoris, qr. and Richard Pymme and Alice his wife, the right of William Vicoris;⁹ and in 1369, another of messuages and lands in Morton, Donynton and Forde, between Richard Pymme and Walter Laurence and Maud his wife, the right of Richard.¹⁰ In 1394, John Preston held lands in Dinton; which, with other possessions in Stoue Hartwell, the Risboroughs, Horsendon, and Kimbell Magna, were passed by fine with Richard Overton and Thomas Gretham, and Alice his wife, John Colbrigge¹¹ and Joane his wife, the right of John Preston.¹² In 1413 (1 Hen. V.), of messuages, lands, and rents in Upton and Stone, *juxta* Donynton, between William Thede, Vicar of the Church of Aylesbury, Thomas Derham, sen^r. Richard Puxtede, William Puxtede, and Nicholas Bagen-

¹ There is some confusion in the accounts; for the same story is related of Abergavenny Castle, where this person is called William son of Earl Milo, and is said to have practised the same treachery as William de Braos had done before, by inviting some of the Welch nobles thither, upon pretended assurances of friendship, and then basely murdered them. [Rudder's Gloucestershire, p. 31. and note.]

² Memorand. quod 7^o. die Februarii anno rⁱ rⁱ Henrⁱ fil Johis 51^o. apud Scm Edmundum venit Galfridus de Upton in Cancellar R. coram R. et toto suo consilio, et sua bona et spontanea voluntate dedit concessit et quietum clamavit p. se et her suis Willo Giffard et her suis vel assignatis manerium ipsius Galfridi de Upton cum membro suo de Waldregg et oibz aliis ad idem manerium p'tinentibz, et totum boscum suum de Hamden cum oibz suis pertin excepta illa crofta in Hamden quam idem Galfridus prius dederat Deo et Eccle Bte Marie Magdalene in Hamden in p'petuum elemosynam. Et ut donatio concessio et quieti clam^r alio p'dce robur optineant firmitatis petiit p'fatus Galfridus confirmationem nram p'fato Willo hered vel assignatis suis fieri per omnibus premisses. Memorand' quod in vigilia Pasche venit Galfridus de Upton coram Cancellar R. &c. (ut antea.) [Rot. Claus. 61 Hen. III. m. 9. & m. 6 dors. 1.b.]

³ Rot. Cart. 51 Hen. III. m. 8. Calend. p. 95.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 44 Hen. III. ⁵ Ib. 9 Ed. I. [A fine was passed in 1309 (3 Ed. II.), between John Pyrot, and Agnes the daughter of Wm. Cotes, Querent, and Robert Pyrot, Deft. of messuages, lands, and meadows in Aston-Bernard and Waldergug, the right of John Pyrot. Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. II.]

⁶ Rot. Fin. 4 Ed. II.

⁷ Ibid. 9 Ed. II.

⁸ Ibid. 17 Ed. III.

⁹ Ibid. 41 Ed. III.

¹⁰ Ibid. 43 Ed. III.

¹¹ Qu. Collingridge?

¹² Rot. Fin. 18 Ric. II.

hale, and Richard Hay and Margaret his wife, the right of William.¹ In 1492, a fine of lands in Upton and Stone, between Sir John Dormer, Kut. and others, and Sir William Temple and his wife, and Will. atte Tower and his wife.²

The Manor (or reputed Manor) of Upton, was advertised for public sale, by auction, in 1797, and described as comprising a quit rent of 8s. per ann. payable out of an adjoining estate, and of a farm consisting of 193 acres, in the occupation of Mr. Tho. Webb, on lease, ending 10 Oct. 1798, at 241*l.* per ann. subject to a quit rent of 4s. per ann. payable to the Earl of Chesterfield (whose father Philip, 5th Earl of Chesterfield, had purchased between 400 and 500 acres of land in Upton of the family of Serjeant, part of the estate of Mayne, the Regicide): another freehold farm of 167 acres *cum pert.* on lease, to Mr. Robert Dell, terminating 10 Oct. 1798, at the rent of 209*l.* per ann.; a cottage, &c. let on a very old lease to Mr. Will. Hope, terminating at Michaelmas 1799, at 2*l.* 10s. per ann. and a freehold farm in the adjacent parish of Haddenham, called Bigstrup Farm, *cum pert.*; and about 56 acres of rich arable meadow and pasture, on lease to Mr. Thomas Bishop, for fourteen years from Lady-day 1794, at 45*l.* per ann. and estimated altogether at about 13,000*l.*

MORTON.

THE Hamlet or Liberty of Morton, on the south-eastern verge of Dinton, probably obtained its name from its situation—the Town in the Moor; but Langley thought its appellation derived from Earl Morton, whose land it is described to have been, at the time of the survey. It is not to be denied that it was anciently included in the Hundred of Desborough, and certainly belonged to Wycombe, not only before but after the Conquest.

The Record states, that a Socman, or free tenant of Stigand the Archbishop, held it at the death of the Confessor, but could not alienate it out of the Manor of Wycombe; that William held it of the Earl of Morton, in Wycombe, being taxed at half a hide; that there was half a carucate of land, with one bordar worth always ten shillings.³ Langley remarks, that the Earl “probably held it under the Bishop of Winchester, or that it was soon afterwards granted to that Sec.”⁴ The former of these conjectures seems to be opposed by the manner in which it is entered in the survey, where it is expressly called, *the land of the Earl of Morton*; and the latter, on the authority of other documents, and amongst them of an answer by the Bishop of Winchester to a bill for the recovery of tithes, in which the Bishop, as a party, set forth, that King Edward the Confessor granted to the Church of Winchester certain lands in Morton.⁵ Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose tenant is mentioned in the Norman survey, was Bishop of Winchester during about five years; and then having procured himself to be advanced to Canterbury, held both Sees, until he was deprived of the former by the authority of a Council held at Winchester in 1070.⁶ He was succeeded by Walkelin or Walcheline, whose name is inserted in the survey as Bishop of Winchester and Lord of Wycombe, contemporaneously with the Earl of Morton, the possessor of this estate. According to tradition, *Morton* was one of the nine manors which Queen Emma gave to the church in gratitude for her escape at the ordeal of the red-hot plough-shares, over which she walked unhurt in the presence of her son King Edward and his Court;⁷ and Leland⁸ has included also Wycombe in his enumeration of those manors, and this estate

¹ Rot. Fin. 1 Hen. V.

² Ibid. 8 Hen. VII.

³ Terra Comitit Moritonienis. In Dustenberg Hd. In Wicūbe ten. Wills de com' dim' hid. Tra'. ē dim' car'. et ibi. ē cū uno bordē. Valet et valetū sep. x. sol. Hanc trā tenuit r. sochs ho. S. archiepi. f. potuit dare vel vende' ext^a. maneriū de Wicūbe. die qua rex. E. fuit uiuus et mortuus; ut Hund. testat. [Lib. Censual. vol. i.]

⁴ Hist. of Desborough Hund. p. 435.

⁵ Decrees in Tithe Causes, vol. iv. p. 444.

⁶ Dugd. Monast. vol. i. p. 194.

⁷ Ibid. p. 208.

⁸ Collectan. vol. i. p. 613.

not having then obtained the name of Morton, was appendant to that Lordship; but if so bestowed, could only have been called the gift of King Edw. the Confessor, by reason of a charter of confirmation which that Sovereign made to the See of Winchester, of the donations of his mother and of Alwin or Elwin the Bishop.¹ The See of Winchester continued in possession during more than five hundred years, under twenty-five Prelates from the time of Stigand² until 1550, when John Poyntet, Bishop, surrendered Morton, with West Wycombe, and Ivinghoe, to King Edward VI.³ in exchange for other lands. On the accession of Queen Mary, many of her brother's grants were resumed or annulled; and in 1557, Philip and Mary re-granted to John White, Bishop of Winchester, Wycombe with its appendages, being described as "parcel of the Lordship and See of Winchester, late by usurpation held."⁴ Wycombe again came to the Crown on the deprivation of Bishop White, and was subsequently granted to the Dormers;⁵ but Morton seems to have been then severed from its former connection with that manor, and appears to have been retained by the Church of Winchester to which it still continues to belong, having (from the period here alluded to) been in the hands of lessee tenants until the present time. In the reign of Edward III. the Comptons held Morton under the Church of Winchester, at the rent of fourteen marks. It is elsewhere said, that Compton's Manor and Morton were held for 17s. per ann. of the Prior and Convent of Winchester. In the account of West Wycombe in Domesday-Book, that manor is said to have been appropriated to the monks;⁶ and it was held under the Prior and Convent. In 1406 (8 Hen. IV.), a fine was passed of lands in Morton, *juxta* Donynton, between John Compton and Richard Wyot, and John Stol and John Wyche, and Alice his wife, the right of John Compton.⁷

The following early fines passed of lands in Morton:

In 1198 (10 Ric. I.) between Roger, son of Roger, and Alice his sister, and Wido de Buckingham, and Alice his wife, of lands in Morton, the right of Roger and Alice; and in the same year another fine of lands here, between Richard son of Emma, and Hugh, Abbat of Oseney and his Convent, declared to be the right of the Abbat.⁸ In 1202 (4 Joh.), between Richard son of Emma, and Reginald son of Oscur, the lands being declared the right of Richard. In 1204 (6 Joh.) between William son of Robert, and Walter de la Haye, the right of William. In 1218 (3 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between William Fitz Roger P. and Roger Fitz Richard, of lands in Morton, the right of William.⁹

The ancient family of Lee of Hartwell, Baronets, is usually understood to have had their first settlement in this County, at Morton in Dinton; and although, perhaps, the period when they became first introduced there, may not be exactly ascertainable, it is quite clear, from the most unquestionable documents, and especially the very ancient monumental brasses in Dinton Church, that they were established here at a period considerably earlier than has been usually supposed. In a very elaborate pedigree of the family, compiled with great care,¹⁰ it will be shewn that they are a junior branch of the Lees of High Lee, or Leigh, in Cheshire; that they contracted alliances with some of the most ancient and distinguished families in this County; and it is highly probable that their first settlement at Morton was early in the reign of Hen. IV. and that they were the immediate successors of the Comptons. Perkin, or Peter Leigh, the chief of this family, is said to have served King Edward III. and the Black Prince his son, at Cressy; and, adhering to

¹ Rex ipse Edwardus donaciones Regine et Episcopi ratas habuit, et confirmavit et insuper, de suo dominico dedit Sancto Swithuno duo moneria, &c. [Dugd. Monast. Anglie. vol. i. p. 208, ex annalibus Winton. Eccles. MS. in Bibl. Cotton. sub effigie Domitiani, A. 13.]

² See WYCOMBE.

³ Rot. Pat. 5 Ed. VI. Test. 18 Jun. and Langley's Hist. of Desborough Hund. p. 401. n. ⁴ Rot. Pat. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar.

⁵ Langley's Desborough Hund. p. 402.

⁶ Hoc M. fuit et est devictū monachoz ecclie Winton.' [Lib. Censual.]

⁷ Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. VIII.

⁸ Ibid. 10 Ric. I.

⁹ Ibid. 3 Hen. III.

¹⁰ See HARTWELL, HAMPDEN, &c.

King Ric. II. was, with that Monarch, taken prisoner at Flint Castle, and in 1399, by command of Hen. IV. beheaded at Chester. He was buried at Macclesfield, as was likewise Sir Piers Leigh, or Lee, his son, who lost his life at Agincourt about fifteen years afterwards, as is commemorated in some old rhymes in the church, which, being nearly obliterated, were renewed by Sir Peter Leigh of Lyme, a lineal descendant.¹ In the ordinary accounts, the first of this family distinctly mentioned, as settled at Morton, was William Lee, who died in 1486; but from a careful examination of the ancient brasses remaining, and of the respective accounts, it can scarcely be doubted that the original settlement here, was as lessee tenants under the See of Winchester, before the separation had taken place between Wycombe and those lands.

ASTON BERNARD, OR ASTON MOLINS,²

a Vill or Hamlet in Dinton, so called at different periods from its possessors, was separately surveyed after the Conquest, when it had been taken from Avelin, King Edward's Thane, and given with Dinton, of which it now forms a portion, to Odo, Bishop of Baieux, under whom, at the survey, it was held by a sub-feudatory called Robert, who was taxed at two hides, there being sufficient for five ploughs. In the demesne were two, and seven villeins had three more; and there were four servants, and pasture for five plough-teams; worth 4*l.* per ann. when the Bishop first held it, an hundred shillings, and as much temp. R. Edward.³ It is to be noted, that the Bishop of Baieux held two estates nearly or quite adjacent; one described as situated in the Hundred of Tichesele, the other in Stane Hundred. Robert, the Bishop's tenant of one of these, is conjectured to have likewise held *Addington*, as, upon the best authority, he did Ilmer, and was of the family of Romenel;⁴ and on the forfeiture of the lands of Odo, and his exile in the reign of Rufus, many of the possessions of that ecclesiastic having been permitted to remain in the hands of his sub-feudatories, continued afterwards in the possession of their descendants. It has been supposed that Robert de Romenel had been enfeoffed by Bishop Odo in these lands before he was driven out of England; and that this estate having descended to the issue of Romenel, was passed by fine, circ. 1221, between Robert Achard, Roger Cauz, Almaric de Nowers, and Gilbert de St. Clere, as part of the inheritance which had devolved to them in right of David de Romenel, their ancestor,—to Alice, widow of Thomas Fitz-Bernard, to whom and her heirs they conveyed their rights; but it was certainly in the possession of the family of Fitz-Bernard before that period; for in the reign of King John, an assize was summoned to determine whether Thomas Fitz-Bernard had unjustly and illegally disseised William de Upton of common of pasture in Aston, belonging to his freehold in Walderidge, after the first Coronation of King Richard; and the jury returned, that he was disseised of a certain pasture, and that he obtained it by a false claim, and judgement was given, &c.⁵ At the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, Aston

¹ The family arms then restored were in ten quarterings, the paternal coat but little varying from the arms of Lee of Morton, afterwards of Hartwell: Az. two bars Or. over all a bend compone Or. and Gu. Crest, a Bear sejant S. muzzled, chained and collared Arg.

² Vol. i. p. 40.

³ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Tichesele Hund. Isd. Robt. ten' de epo Estone. p. ii. hid. Tra. ē. v. car'. In dño sunt ii. et vii. uilli hnt. iii. cañ. Ibi. iiii. serui. ptū. v. cañ. Val. iiii. lib. Qdo recep. c. sol. et tn't T.R.E. Hoc Ɔ tenuit Auelin teign regis E. [Lib. Censual. tom. i. f. 144.]

⁴ See ADDINGTON.

⁵ Assisa venit recognoscere si Thomas fil. Bernardi injuste et sine judic disseis. Will^{mo} de Upton de communi pastura sua in Eston' que p'tinet ad liberum tenementum suum de Waldering' post primam coronacōem Dni Regis Ric'i. Jur' dicunt qd' de quadam pastura disseis' & de quadam fallacia conquestus est. Judic. Thom in mia p. disseis. et Willus in mia p. falso clamore. [Placit. temp. Joh. ro. 3, Abbrev. p. 81. See also ILMER, in vol. i. p. 287, et seq.]

was held by serjeanty of the King, and in the possession of Humbert de Poges, Lord of Ilmer.¹ Willis states that John Fitz-Bernard died seised of Aston Bernard Manor in 1258 (43 Hen. III.); but it is not found amongst the escheats of that year in the printed volume.

In the reign of Edward I. it was held with Ilmere (to which it seems to have been long annexed), as part of the serjeanty which the Fitz-Bernards acquired from the family of Romenel, who had enjoyed the office of Marshal of the King's Hawks;² and Ralph Fitz-Bernard having died seised of this estate in 1305 (34 Ed. I.), and Agatha his wife about two years afterwards,³ it was, with other lands, conveyed by Thomas Fitz-Bernard, in 1315, to John Blackett,⁴ who in 1328 died in possession of this Manor. In 1335 the estate passed, as an appendage to Ilmere, from John Blackett to Sir John de Molins, Knt. and Egidia his wife;⁵ and Sir John de Molins, in 1336, had license to embattle his house here.⁶ In 1337 (11 Ed. III.) Sir John de Molins obtained a grant of divers privileges in many of his Manors; and in Aston, liberty of court-leet, the assize of bread and ale, the return of writs, infangthef, outfangthef, felons-goods, waifs, strays, liberty of gallows and execution of malefactors.⁷ A fine was passed in 1339 (13 Ed. III.) between Sir John de Molins, Knt. and Egidia his wife, and Robert Fitz-Bernard, of divers lands, in which this estate was included;⁸ but it was afterwards, with his other possessions, forfeited to the Crown.⁹ When he had made his peace with the King, in 1346, it was restored, and subsequently held *in capite* by the service of being *Marshal of the King's Hawks and Falcons*. Egidia de Molins died in 1367 (41 Ed. III.) seised *inter al.* of this Manor.¹⁰ William de Molins, her son, succeeded to the inheritance, and died in 1380; leaving a son, William de Molins, who in 1409 (11 Hen. IV.) was seised of Aston Bernard, held by the service of feeding the King's falcons, and presenting to the Sovereign annually one sparrow-hawk.¹¹ It afterwards passed by the marriage of Alanore, daughter and heir of the last Sir William de Molins, to Robert Hungerford, Esq.¹² in her right called Lord Molins, but he did not possess the whole estate, which, before his death, had been transferred to others; for King Edw. IV. by patent¹³ granted to Richard Crofts jun. and Thomas Crofts, Esq. with lands late belonging to Edm. Hampden, Knt. then a Rebel, a messuage, 40 ac. of land and 12 of meadow in Aston Molins *cum pert.* and the Manor of Dodynton, otherwise Dunton,¹⁴ with the Advowson of the Church, &c. to the said Crofts, and the reversion to the said Edmund Hampden, Knt. and his heirs for *evermore*;¹⁵ and by stat. 7 and 8 Ed. IV. for the resumption of all the Crown lands, the above possessions were specially exempted.

Lady Molins was married, secondly, to Sir Oliver Manningham, Knt.: and Thomas Hungerford, her son, who was also a Knight, having joined with Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, but afterwards falling off from that party, and espousing the cause of Henry VI. being taken in rebellion, was, in 1468 (8 Ed. IV.) beheaded at Salisbury. He had issue by Anne, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, one daughter, Mary, who was in the wardship of William Lord Hastings; and in the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII. the attainder of Thomas her father, and Robert her grand-

¹ *Hilm'e cū Eston. Humbtus Pugnſis ten' p. ſerjant' de dno Rege.* [Test de Nevil, p. 245.]

² See ILMER.

³ Esc. 34 and 36 Ed. I. Cal. v. i. p. 208, 226.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 9 Ed. II.

⁵ See STOKES-POGES.

⁶ Rot. Chart. 10 Ed. III. no. 55, Cal. v. ii. p. 171.

⁷ Ibid. p. 172. See also Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 146; and Willis's Hist. of Buckingham, p. 112.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 13 Ed. III.

⁹ Ibid. 16 Ed. III.

¹⁰ Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 147. See also ILMER. In 1367 (41 Ed. III.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Morton juxta Aylesbury between Richard Pymme Qr. and Richard Kele of Bledlow, and Joane his wife, the right of Richard Pymme. [Rot. Fin. 41 Ed. III.] In 1369 (43 Ed. III.) between Richard Pymme and Walter Laurence, and Maud his wife, of messuages and lands in Morton, Donyton, and Forde, the right of Richard Pymme.

¹¹ Harl. MSS. 34.

¹² See STOKES-POGES.

¹³ Dated 4 Mar. 1 Ed. IV.

¹⁴ DINTON.

¹⁵ Rot. Parl. 7 and 8 Ed. IV. vol. v. p. 589.

father, being reversed, the inheritance was restored; and this Mary, bearing the titles of Baroness Hungerford, Homet, Botreaux, Moules, Molins and Peverell, carried a very great estate in marriage to her husband, Edward, son and heir of William Lord Hastings, which included Aston Molins; and the said Edward, in 1487, had livery of his lands accordingly; and in 1492 (8 Hen. VII.), by a fine passed between Sir Ed. Hastings, Knt. and Mary his wife, and Thomas Kibel, Sir Thomas Oxenbridge, and Frideswide his wife, this Manor of Aston Molins *inter al.* was alienated from the family.

In the reign of Henry VI. this estate seems to have been in the hands of Sir Robert Whittingham, acquired, perhaps, with lands in Dinton. In 1444, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Donyngton, Mourtton, Forde, and Walderygge, between Robert Whittingham, Esq. John Hampden of Kynbell, Edmund Brudenell, John Gedeny, and John Lynge, and John Compton and Anne his wife, the right of Robert Whittingham;¹ and by an inquisition, in 1461, it was returned, that Sir Robert Whittingham, attainted, held with St. Clere's Manor in Stone, certain lands in Morton and Waldrige.² Afterwards it was granted to Sir Tho. Montgomery and others; and John Verney, Esq. and Margaret his wife,³ daughter and heir of Sir Robt. Whittingham, being permitted to come to an agreement with the grantees of the forfeited lands, was, with the rest of that inheritance, restored to the family; but being, with other estates in the neighbourhood, and amongst them Whittingham's Manor in Kimble, obtained by that rapacious favourite, Sir Richard Empson, Knt. was at length conveyed *inter al.* to Thomas Greenway, Esq. of Dinton, who died here in 1538; as did also Elizabeth, his widow. He was succeeded by Richard Greenway, his son, who married Joane, daughter and heir of John Tilney, Esq. of Leckhampstead; and died at Dinton in 1551, leaving issue by the said Joane, his only son, Anthony Greenway, Esq. who in 1565 married Winifred, daughter of Michael Harcourt, Esq. by his *first* wife; which Michael Harcourt married for his *second* wife, Joane, relict of the above mentioned Richard Greenway, and mother of the said Anthony, so that there was a double and very intricate connexion between these two families. Anthony Greenway was knighted, and his son, of both his names, resided at Leckhampstead during some few years before the death of Sir Anthony (the father) in 1619; and his estate here was sold to Sir Ralph Winwood, Knt. of Stoke Poges, and ultimately came to Henry Godolphin, D.D. Provost of Eton,⁴ but, soon after, was conveyed to William Shaw, Esq. of St. James's Street, London.

There can be no doubt that much difficulty in describing the descent of these Manors has arisen from part of the lands having been represented as surveyed in the Hundred of Tichescle, now merged in the Ashendon Hundred, and part under the survey of the Hundred of Stane, since included in the modern Hundred of Aylesbury; but in respect to the several Hamlets belonging to Dinton, and which in later times have been either united with the possession of the principal manor, or so much intermixed by family alliances and purchases of the different subordinate estates, that it may be the safest guide to accuracy, to lay down the following as a general rule: that all the lands in these several hamlets, which in the Liber Censualis are described as surveyed in Tichesele Hundred, and came, for the most part, into the hands of Robert D'Oyley, were merged in the Honour of Walingford, and subsequently passed like Ilmer: and that the lands, which at the time of the survey are described in Stane Hundred, and in the hands of Peverell, passed with the Honour of Giffard, and were subsequently merged in the possessions of the Valences, Earls of Pembroke; and the several fines herein noted corroborate the fact, that the estate of the Peverells chiefly came to the house of Monchensy, and descended, as has been already described, with the capital Manor of Dinton, to the Maynes, Vanhattems, and present possessors of the principal estate and mansion.

¹ Rot. Fin. 23 Hen. VI.

² Esc. 4 Ed. IV. MSS. Le Neve.

³ See MIDDLE-CLAYTON, and PEDG. of VERNEY, in vol. i.

⁴ See STOKES-POGES; also DENHAM in QUINTON, in vol. i.

WALDRIDGE,

a considerable Hamlet, was at the Norman survey separately described; though, like Dinton, it appears to have been part of the lands given to the Bishop of Bayeux. Before the Conquest, too, it seems to have belonged to the same possessor as the principal manor, being in the hands of Avelin, one of King Edward's Thanes, and was held under him by another sub-feudatory called his socman, and another also who is termed a free tenant, or domestic of Alveve or Aliva, sister of the Earl Harold, who had power to alienate these lands. The whole estate held by Helto, was only two hides and one virgate; there was one servant and two carucates of pasture; two teams, in the demesne one, and two villeins had another. The value was estimated at 20s. and in King Edward's time at 40s.¹ In what manner the smaller portion of Walldridge, held under Geoffrey de Mandeville at the Norman survey, subsequently passed, is not ascertained; but in 1320 (14 Ed. II.), a fine was levied between John de Bruley, of Waterstock, Co. Oxon. and Bona his wife, and William, Vicar of the Church of Waterperie;² of messuages, lands and rents in "Waldrugg," the right of William, who granted the same to John de Bruley and Bona and their heirs.³ Geoffrey de Mandeville also then possessed one hide in Walldridge, in the hands of his tenant Suerting. There was land for one plough which was kept, and pasture for one team, worth then and previously 10s., in King Edward's time 15s. and Dodintz, tenant of Asgar, his equerry or master of the horse, held it with power to alienate.⁴

Walldridge was anciently only in part included in Tichesela Hundred, now merged in the Hundred of Ashendon, although Dinton seems to have been always in the Hundred of Aylesbury, and Walldridge is still assessed to the Land Tax, at 51l. per ann. in the Hundred of Ashendon. Whether the larger portion of Walldridge subsequently passed together with the lands belonging to Bishop Odo, in Dinton, to the family of Monchensy, as before described, is not quite certain. It might have been part of the lands in dispute between the families of Upton and Fitz-Bernard, which at length were formally released by Geoffrey de Upton, in 1266, (51 Hen. III.) to William Giffard, as appendant to the Manor of Upton; and it is clear that soon afterwards William Giffard had a grant of lands in Upton, Walldridge, and Hampden Wood, and of free warren therein.⁵

In 1287 (16 Ed. I.), William Fitz Reginald and Elys Droeyes held one fee in demesne of Joane de Sandford, in Morton, and she of the honour of Crendon of the liberties of William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke.⁶ In 1262 (47 Hen. III.) John de Plessetis, Earl of Warwick, was, by inquisition, found to have died seised of Morton and Westwikham, held of the honour of Giffard.⁷ He had married Christian, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Sandford, and Joane his wife. In 1348 (22 Ed. III.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Waldrugge, between Henry le Bond of Walderugge, and Maud his wife, and John Syward, citizen and fishmonger of London, and Robert Paulyn, *Chaplain*, the right of John Syward, who granted the same to Henry le Bonde and Maud for their lives; remainder to John their son, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Stephen, brother of John, and the heirs of his body; and so successively to Thomas and Michael, their brothers, and afterwards to

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis' In Tichesela Hund. In Wadrugge ten' Helto de epo. 11. hid et 1. uirg. Tra' e. 11. car'. In dnio. e. una et 11. uilli hnt. 1. car'. Ibi un' seruus. et p'tu. 11. car'. Val'. et ualuit. xx. sol'. T. R. E. xl. sol. Hanc tr'ā. 11. sochi teneuē. un'. ho. Auelini. et alt. hō Alueue soror com. Heraldī. uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual. vol. i.]

² Also in OXFORDSHIRE.

³ Rot. Fin. 14 Ed. II.

⁴ Terra Goisfr'. de Manneville. In Wadrugge ten' Suerting de Goisfrido dim' hid. Tra. ē. 1. car'. et ibi est. p'tū. 1. car. Val'. et ualuit. x. sol'. T. R. E. xv. sol'. Hanc trā tenuit Dodinz. hō Asgari Stalre. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Cen. vol. i.]

⁵ Cal. Rot. Cart. 51 Hen. III. m. 8, p. 95.

⁶ Test. de Nevil. p. 247.

⁷ Esc. 47 Hen. III. n^o. 27 vol. i. p. 23.

Lettice, sister of Michael, as before; remainder in like manner to Agnes, Alice, and Joane, the younger sisters in tail.¹ In 1379 (3 Ric. II.) a fine of messuages and lands in Walderigge, between Robert Hore of Walderigge, and Joane his wife, and William Brayly of Waterstock, and Agnes his wife, the right of William, who granted to Robert and Joane for life; remainder to Maud, their daughter, for life; with remainder to John, son of John Frenkeleyn, for life.²

It appears by a charter or deed of William Gyffard to Alured de Northgrave, of the county of Worcester, that he had 36s. annual rents issuing from certain tenements in Walderugge, co. Bucks, which tenements are therein specified, and the lands described, with the penny-rents and tenure, wardships, reliefs and escheats, belonging to the same.³ This Alured de Northgrave held also lands in Herefordshire by grant of the said William Gyffard, and was Sheriff of Worcestershire about 27 Ed. I.

Waldridge Manor was purchased by Richard Serjeant, Esq. of Kimblewick, who had acquired Aston Molins in 1606: part of his property he had obtained by purchase from the Goodwins, and the estate remained in his possession for several years. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Rich. Ingoldsby, Knt. of Lenborough, descended from Richard Ingoldsby, Esq. by Joane Greenway of Dinton; and secondly, Jane fourth daughter of Sir Edw. Harrington, Knt. and Bart. of Ridlington in Rutlandshire, and dying seised 28 Aug. 1668, was buried at Dinton. Jane died in her widowhood in 1681, after which, that part of the estate which she had enjoyed, descended to her nephew, William Serjeant, Esq. who was living in 1683. Winwood Serjeant, Esq. also died at Dinton, and a gentleman of the same name, who had been during many years land-surveyor in the Port of London, died in Kennington Lane, Lambeth, in Nov. 1786. It is unknown in what degree of relationship he was connected with this family; but in 1794, Martha Serjeant, widow, claimed to be entitled to certain tithes in Upton, as devisee for life of all the estates of *her late* husband, on the ground that he had been entitled thereto, but disclaimed any right to the possession of other lands. Peter Loch at the same time held lands here, formerly belonging to the Serjeants, under the will of Jane Harrington, probably devisee in remainder of Richard Serjeant, who married one of that family. Noble states, that the Manor of Waldridge was sold by Richard Serjeant, Esq. in 1651,⁴ to Sir Richard Ingoldsby. Browne Willis conjectured (but without mentioning his reasons or authority), that it was purchased of the Wallers, who certainly were lessees under the Church of Winchester; and in another place,⁵ *supposes* that Serjeant acquired it of the Goodwins about 1651. It is certain that Sir Richard Ingoldsby resided here, that Grove in Morton was reported to have been the palace of the Bishops of Winchester, and was successively the residence of the Comptons and Lees.

Sir Richard Ingoldsby was the second son of Sir Richard Ingoldsby of Lenborough, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, aunt to the Protector; and some account is annexed of his family in the accompanying Pedigree. It is asserted that he took no active part in the trial of Cha. I. and he affirmed that he was *forcibly made* to sign the warrant for execution; that Cromwell and others, after much entreaty and persuasion, actually laid hold of him in the Painted Chamber, pulled him to the table, and putting a pen in his hand, guided his fingers in making a signature, which he declared would, on examination, be found very different from the usual character of his writing. All this seems very suspicious. It was an unworthy subterfuge; and the original warrant (discovered many years afterwards) retained the name of *Richard Ingoldsby, well written*, not at all like the autograph of Cromwell (upon whom the infamy of the transaction was attempted to be cast), and the seal

¹ Rot. Fin. 22 Ed. III.² Ibid. 3 Ric. II.³ Abbrev. Placit. p. 215; Rot. 2, Easter Term. Min. Record.⁴ Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 229.⁵ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

of Ingoldsby's arms was found annexed to it.¹ He was called "Honest Dick Ingoldsby," by Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy; but when the Cromwell cause had become desperate, he was amongst the first who joined the friends of the exiled King; and together with Thomas Lee of Hartwell, his half-brother, endeavoured to prevail upon Whitlock, who had the custody of the Great Seal, to carry it to the King; and not being successful, made, as soon as he could, a timely submission.² Whatsoever might have been his real sentiments, he certainly experienced more lenity from the Government than any other of the regicides, and perhaps deserved it; for he not only surprised Windsor Castle, in which there was a great magazine of arms and ammunition, displaced the parliamentary governor,³ and held it for the King: but having secured Lambert, brought back many of the troops which would have joined him on the road; and so effectually turned the scale in favour of Charles, that he became one of the most important instruments of the restoration. He had a free pardon, and so effectually recommended himself to the King's favour, that he was created K. B. previously to the coronation.

He was successively M.P. for Bucks, and one of Oliver Cromwell's lords. Contradictory accounts are given of his principles and disposition; one calls him a gentleman of courage and valour, but not famous for great exploits, "unless for beating an honest innkeeper of Aylesbury at Whitehall, for which the Protector sent him to the Tower." He was not kept there long; and he was no great friend to sectarians, nor to the cause of freedom. Although Cromwell said that he could neither pray nor preach, yet he complied pretty well with the humour of the court.⁴ His relationship to Oliver was a sort of security for his attachment; and after the surrender of Oxford to the Parliament, in May 1640, was entrusted with the government of that city, then an important post. He was one of the Commissioners for the trial of King Charles, and although it is denied that he attended their sittings, his name and seal were annexed to the warrant. He was elected a member of the Long Parliament in 1640, but is supposed not to have taken his seat until after the King's death. As Governor of Oxford, he quelled an insurrection there, and received a present of gloves from the University.⁵ In 1650 he was sent into Ireland, where he had the thanks of Parliament, when he had defeated Colonel Grace at the head of three thousand Irish; and on his return to England was made one of the Council of State. There was evidently much ambiguity in his conduct. His sprightly and facetious humour, which at first recommended him to Oliver, contributed to maintain him in the good graces of Richard Cromwell, with whose disposition his social habits were still more congenial; and he was so much attached to the latter, that he would have served him at the greatest hazard, if he could thus have preserved his authority; the time, however, was past. The government having been entirely given up by Richard;—Ingoldsby, who was known to have been one of his warmest adherents, was nevertheless appointed of the council, and aided, with equal zeal, in the restoration of the King. He was placed by General Monk at the head of a regiment, formerly commanded by Lord Rich, and soon recommended himself to favour by the capture of General Lambert, who had escaped from the Tower. He took Lambert prisoner with his own hands; and the latter desirous of making terms, proposed that as they had before supported the Protector, they should now concur in endeavouring to replace his son Richard; but Ingoldsby is said to have remarked, that as Lambert had been active in removing Richard from authority, he would make no conditions; and, accordingly, he was compelled to surrender without any terms. Lord Clarendon says that Ingoldsby himself openly declared for the King, and aimed at no conditions, but promised to perform all the services in his power, and willingly submitted to his Majesty's clemency; but Ludlow affirms, that he obtained a promise of pardon.

¹ Noble's House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 229.

² Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 171; and Genealogical History of the Crokes, vol. ii. p. 621.

³ Lives of the Chancellors, vol. ii. p. 360.

⁴ Clarendon's Hist. vol. iii. p. 1011.

⁵ Harl. Miscel. vol. iii. p. 483; also Wood's Athenæ, vol. ii. p. 77.

⁶ Wood's Oxon. p. 626.

PEDIGREE OF INGOLDSBY, OF WALDRIDGE, LENBOROUGH AND HARTWELL.

From Visitation of Bucks 1634, Willis's MSS. History of Hundred of Buckingham : Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell ; Lives of the Regicides : Dinton, Buckingham, Hartwell, &c. Registers : British Peerages, Baronages, &c. Blount's Fragmenta Regalia : Genealogical Account of the Croke Family.

Arms, Ingoldsby of Lenborough, Erm. a Saltire engrailed Sable. Ingoldsby of Waldridge : *Arms*, Erm. a Saltire engrailed Sable, fimbriated Or.

SIR ROGER INGOLDSBY, Knt. of Lincolnshire, =
circa 1230.

1. JOHN INGOLDSBY, ob. s. p.

2. ROGER INGOLDSBY, =

ROGER INGOLDSBY, =

ROGER INGOLDSBY, =

ROGER INGOLDSBY, =

... dau. of Thomas Kelly.

THOMAS INGOLDSBY. = MARY, dau. of Tho. Freme, or Frane.

RAUL INGOLDSBY, of Lincoln, Co. Northamp. 26 Hen. VI. joint purchaser of Lenborough ; commissioned to provide ships for the defence of Aquitaine, 1462.

AGNES, dau. and hr. of Will. Berdwell : ob. vidua, 8 Hen. VIII.

JOHN INGOLDSBY, joint purchaser of Lenborough 1445, Baron of the Excheq. ; ob. circa 1468.

RICHARD INGOLDSBY, of Lenborough. = ISABELLA, dau. of John Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, Co. Nptn.

RICHARD INGOLDSBY. = WINIFRED, dau. of John Greenway, Esq. of Dinton. [Noble's Mem. vol. ii. p. 211.]

JOHN, called grandson of Agnes Ingoldsby, widow, 8 Hen. VIII. [Bridges, vol. i. p. 204.]

1. DOROTHY, dau. of William Saunders, = FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, ob. 1579, bur. 3 Nov. 1581, at Welford, Co. Northlon. at Buckingham.

2. ANNE, dau. of Rich. Crispe, of Colcott, and relict of Peter Dornier, Esq. of Lee Grange, ob. 23 Eliz. 1582. [Pedigree of Dornier, in vol. i. p. 415.]

SIR RICHARD INGOLDSBY, Knt. (knighted at Hinchinbroke 12 Oct. 1617), Sheriff of Bucks 3 Jac. I. ; ob. 1635, bur. 28 Aug. at Buckingham.

FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, viv. 23 Eliz. bur. at Buckingh. 20 Jan. 1599.

MARGERY, 5th dau. of Reginald Bray, Esq. of Stene, Co. Northamp. by Anne, dau. of Tho. Lord Vaux. [Pedigree of Bray, and Bridges's Northamp. vol. i. p. 176.]

FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, bap. at Buckingham 27 May 1589, bur. 8 April 1599.

SIR RICHARD INGOLDSBY, Knt. of Lenborough ; Will dated 14 July, bur. 20 Dec. 1656 at Buckingham.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Oliver Cromwell, K.B. of Hinchinbroke, Co. Hunts, aunt to the Protector, ob. 1660, bur. 2 May, at Buckingham.

DOROTHY, bap. 12 July 1582, at Buckingham ; mar. 1st, to Sir Chph. Pigot, Knt. of Doodershall, 28 May, 1602 ; 2ndly to Simon Stuart, Esq. [Pedigree of Pigot.]

ANNE, = RIC. SERGEANT, Esq. of Aston-Molins, as his first wife ; ob. 1648, bur. at Dinton.

1. FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, Esq. bap. 14 Aug. 1614, at Buckingham, M.P. for Bucks 6, 8, 11 Car. II. ob. 1 Oct. 1681 in the Charter Ho. Lond.

2. SIR RICHARD INGOLDSBY, K. B. bap. 10 Aug. 1617, at Buckingham, (knighted by Cromwell), Capt. in Hampden's Regt. 1644, A.M. at Oxon. 1649, Col. of Foot : one of the Regicides. M.P. for Aylesbury, 13, 31 & 32 Car. II. one of Cromwell's Lords : M.P. for Bucks 1654 ; made K.B. 1656 by Car. II. ob. 9 Sept. buried at Hartwell 16 September 1685. [Monument and Par. Reg.]

ELIZABETH, 2nd dau. of Sir George Croke, Knt. by b. Just. K.B. 1619, widow of Tho. Lee, Esq. of Hartwell : buried 7 May 1675, at Hartwell.

3. OLIVER INGOLDSBY, bap. 1621 ; in another of the M.P. for Kerry Army in 1654, Linnebeck 1656, Clare 1658, cr. Bart. by Cromwell, 31 Mar. 1658, held Wind. Cast. in 1659, for the King : cr. Bart. by Ch. II. 30 Aug. 1659, ob. 1701.

4. JOHN INGOLDSBY, bap. 1622 at Buckingham : Col. in the Parl. Army : M.P. for Kerry Army in 1654, Linnebeck 1656, Clare 1658, cr. Bart. by Cromwell, 31 Mar. 1658, held Wind. Cast. in 1659, for the King : cr. Bart. by Ch. II. 30 Aug. 1659, ob. 1701.

5. SIR HENRY INGOLDSBY, Bart. bap. 1622 at Buckingham : Col. in the Parl. Army : M.P. for Kerry Army in 1654, Linnebeck 1656, Clare 1658, cr. Bart. by Cromwell, 31 Mar. 1658, held Wind. Cast. in 1659, for the King : cr. Bart. by Ch. II. 30 Aug. 1659, ob. 1701.

ANNE, dau. of Sir Har- dress Wal- ker, Kat.

6. GEORGE INGOLDSBY, born 1623, (knighted : killed in the Dutch War), left issue by . . . dau. of . . . Gould, of Ireland. 7. THOMAS INGOLDSBY, b. 1624, Captain in his brother's regt.

8. WILLIAM INGOLDSBY, b. 1627, youngest son. MARY, b. 1618, ANNE, b. 1626, mar. to Sir Ed. Chaloner, Kat. viv. 1660, had issue. MARY, b. 1629, mar. to Major Read.

FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, RICHARD, bap. 23 Apl. 1652. EDWARD, bap. 3 Sept. 1650 : ob. juv.

ELLEN, bap. at Buckingham, 1649. [Will's Hist.] ANNE, bap. 1650. LETTICE, bap. 1654. MARTHA, bap. 11 July, 1662.

RICHARD INGOLDSBY, Esq. of Waldrige : bap. 26 Feb. 1650, at Dinton : ob. 14 April, 1703.

MARY, sole dau. of Will. Colmore, Esq. of Warwick, ob. 1726, at Beaconsfield, bur. 2 June, at Dinton.

ANNE, mar. to Thomas Marriott, Esq. of Ascot, in Whichford, Co. Warwick.

RICHARD INGOLDSBY, bap. 5 March, 1680, at Dinton : bur. 25 Feb. 1666 Dinton.

WILLIAM INGOLDSBY, bap. 31 Jan. 1720, M.P. for Aylesbury 1731, ob. 1760.

THOMAS INGOLDSBY, Esq. bap. 3 March, 1638 : of High Sheriff of Bucks 1720, M.P. for Aylesbury 1731, ob. 1760.

ANNE, dau. of John Limbrey, Esq. of Tangier Park, Co. Hants, ob. 21 May, 1741, at 40, bur. at Dinton.

FRANCIS INGOLDSBY, bap. 13 July, 1693, bur. 1 Nov. 1693.

HENRY INGOLDSBY, ob. 1693, bur. 1 Nov. 1693.

JOHN INGOLDSBY, bap. 1693, bur. 1 Nov. 1693.

ELIZABETH, eld. dau. bur. 21 Feb. 1704, at Dinton. MARY, bap. 26 Jan. 1683. ANNE, bap. 1 Jan. bur. 9 Jan. 1684, at Dinton. "LETITIA," bap. 23 Jan. 1685, bur. 4 Dec. 1717.

JANE, bap. 7 Apl. 1687. SARAH, bur. 8 May, 1683.

RICHARD INGOLDSBY, in Ireland 1700 : Brigadier General 1759 ; ob. in Lower Grosvenor St. London ; bur. at Hartwell 18 Dec. 1759. [Hartwell Regist.]

CATHARINE, ob. vidua ; bur. at Hartwell 28 Jan. 1789. [Hartwell Reg.]

ob. inf. 1736-7 ; bur. at Dinton. [Par. Regist.]

MARTHA, mar. 7 Jan. 1762 to Geo. Powlet, Esq. afterwards Marq. of Winchester : ob. 14 Mar. 1796. [Pedigree of Powlet.]

WESTLINGTON

is a small hamlet in this parish, adjacent to Haddenham, near the turnpike-road from Aylesbury to Thame, and westward of Dinton-Hall and the Church. It is commonly distinguished by this name, and now contains many houses, but is not mentioned in ancient records. It appears, by an extract from MSS. of Browne Willis, that "Dinton principal Manor contains the homage of the Manors of Dinton, Westlington, and Ford."¹

FORD.

This small hamlet and Manor, which is first mentioned separately from Dinton in the time of King Henry III. consists only of farms, a mill, and cottages. It is presumed that there was once a Chapel here; for in 1574 (17 Eliz.) the Queen, at the request of Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, granted to Anthony Kynwelmershe, Gen. *inter al.* the late Chapel, with its appurtenances, called St. James's Chapel, and a small pightell of land adjoining, in "Foorde end, in the parish of Dynton, in the occupation of John Howell, formerly for oblations before St. James's altar appointed, to hold the same by fealty."²

The Manor of Ford, with Westlington, accompanied Dinton as before described, and, with the latter, became vested in the Reverend William Goodall, A.M. and Rebecca his wife, and their heirs.

In 1832, the principal farm or Manor of Ford, of about 108 acres, was in the hands of Mr. Isaac King, either as tenant by demise, or as a purchaser.

At Ford is a Meeting-house for Baptists, which being erected in 1715, continued without any fixed endowment, until about the year 1748, when a pious benefactor bequeathed a field situated in the parish of Bierton (between that village and its hamlet of Broughton), which is of the annual value of about 24*l.* directing that the proceeds should be applied in support of a minister for ever, provided that the Chapel or Meeting-house have not been previously shut up during forty successive weeks; in which case the land is to revert to the family of the donor, living at Beaconsfield, Mr. Garratt being trustee. The income, however, being insufficient, is augmented by annual contributions, which are yet inadequate to support a resident minister; for, since the death of the officiating Clergyman, in 1824, the Meeting-house has been supplied by itinerants, or casual Preachers.

¹ The Dinton Book penes Rev. Gulielm. Goodall Dom. de Dinton.

² Rot. Pat. 17 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

ELLESBOROUGH

is situated on the north side, and at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, about four miles s.s.e. of Aylesbury, and two miles w. of Wendover. This parish, with its hamlets, is bounded, on the north by Stoke-Mandeville; on the east by Wendover; on the south by the Hampdens; and on the west by the Kimbles: its southern part rises into irregularly-shaped hills, the northern portion is nearly level, and the soil accordingly various. In the inferior grounds chiefly an argillaceous loam, interspersed with limestone; and in the higher lands, consisting of chalk, gravel, and flints of various thickness. Leland describes "Ællborow, of some soundyd Hilborow, a 3 myles by south from Aillesbyri. It was of late the Monteacutes' landes, and standithe on one of the Chiltern Hills."¹ The parish is computed to contain about 4000 acres, of which one half is said to be arable, and of the remainder 300 woodland, and 150 acres waste or common.² In 1821, the number of inhabitants were, males, 300; females, 281; total, 581; families, 115.³



Among the chalk near Ellesborough and Kimble there are, comparatively, few flints below the surface. Among the rubble stone in the ledges, near the course of the Icknield, a stone is found of various sizes, commonly denominated by the inhabitants, "Crow Gold," having its ends radiated from the centre, and sometimes of great brilliancy; supposed a species of marcasite.

BRITISH AND ROMAN ROADS.

The Ikenild, or Icknield Street (here commonly called the Acknel-Way), enters this parish on the east by a double course. The southern track (considerably higher than the northern) passes close to the foot of the Chiltern Hills, which seems to regulate the line of road: the other, running nearly parallel through the lower grounds, is subject to inundation, which might have prompted to the formation of the upper line; in modern days made the common highway from Wendover through Kimble and the Risboroughs into Oxfordshire. The *Northern Acknel* is the road from the western border of Hertfordshire to Risborough and Thame. The upper road is intersected by another old track-way, running in nearly a direct line from Aylesbury and Stoke-Mandeville, southward to Hampden.⁴ The *Ikenild* in this part of its course is not marked by a raised bank or pavement. On passing the Church of Ellesborough, from which it separates the Parsonage-house, it makes a slight flexure towards the south, near a conical hill of considerable elevation, called Beacon-Hill, probably from its having been the station for a light, which must have been visible on the west, north, and east,

¹ Itinerary, vol. viii. f. 115. Some antiquarians, looking at the probable origin of the name, are inclined to derive it from Ædile's town, the abode of the Roman officer who had the chief superintendence of their public *high-ways*.

² Append. to Agricult. Surv. p. 368.

³ In the Diocesan Returns, by order of Parliament, in 1811, the population was most incorrectly stated at 250.

⁴ At the point of intersection, called *Butler's Cross*, from an ancient possessor, is a long-established public-house (called the RUSSELL ARMS) of mean appearance, but perhaps as well known as many of more imposing exterior in this part of the County, and, at which a Benefit-Club assembles for the associated parishes of Ellesborough, Hampden, and Wendover, which is celebrated for its convivial and social meetings.

at a very great distance. The prospect from this and the neighbouring hills is extensive, rich, and beautiful. The road enters the parish of Little Kimble on its eastern border, near this place.

Roman coins of the lower empire, and other fragments of antiquity, have been found here; but neither urns, nor sepulchral deposits, have been preserved. "Near the Church," says Browne Willis, "is a fortification called Bellinus's Castle, from a tradition that King Bellinus resided here on a hill called by his name."¹ This hill rises gradually from the verge of the Icknild-way, but afterwards more suddenly, by a steep elevation, to a considerable height, occupying the projecting point of an eminence between two deep narrow recesses in the bosom of that great ridge of hills which bounds the vale of Aylesbury on the south. At the northern extremity of a parallelogram described by a ditch, now about seven feet in depth and eighteen wide, is a cone or mount, about twenty yards higher than the rest of the enclosure, circumscribed by a trench of equal dimensions, about 140 paces in circumference; the descent on the north side, towards the Icknild, is very steep, being a mere ledge or shelf in the hill. Towards the south, the lines of castrametation are carried out about thirty-five yards, and connected by a transverse ditch of about fifty-five yards. Towards the east of the mount, the works seem to have been extended down the hill, but are there lost in the contiguous grounds.

VELVET-LAWN.

In a sequestered recess, at the foot of the hills just described, is a picturesque spot, embellished by Nature in a very extraordinary manner, and converted by taste into a very pleasing rural scene. It was formerly called *Velvet-Bottom*, from the softness of its mossy turf, and its situation at the foot of the hills; but, in the fastidiousness of modern refinement, has obtained the title of *Velvet-Lawn*. The liveliest verdure covers the surface of this narrow vale, which resembles those chasms amongst the Isle of Wight hills, there provincially called *Chines*; excepting that here the contiguous hills, and their wild irregularities, instead of being broken into scars and rocky precipices, are smooth, and gradually blended with the contiguous grounds. The eminences on each side, as well as the valley between them, are partly clothed with box and beech trees; and here and there, in the open glades, are single trees and small clusters dispersed in the most pleasing manner, and displaying a perpetual verdure. A cottage, covered with ivy, roses, and climatis, stands in the middle of the dell, which, during the summer months, is the frequent resort of visitors fond of rural scenery; and many winding paths amongst the box and other evergreens lead to the summit of the hills, which present varied and luxuriant prospects over cultivated fields, and the rich scenery of the vale of Aylesbury extending to a great distance westward.

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Before the Norman Conquest, Ellesborough was divided into three principal estates; one in the hands of Harold (in the Domesday Survey always styled "*The Earl*"); another the Manor of Levenot, a servant of Edward the Confessor; and the third (which was a smaller portion) held by Baldwin, a man belonging to Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury. Harold's Manor was exchanged, after the Norman invasion, by Ansculf de Pinckney, or Pinchengi, with Ralph Talbois, at the command of the King, for one half of Risborough, and, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was part of the possessions of William the son of Ansculf; as was likewise the estate which had belonged to Baldwin: but he did not retain them in his own hands, for they are both described as held under him at that period by sub-feudatory tenants. The larger portion, called a Manor, was held by Ralph, of William

¹ Willis's MSS.

Fitz-Ansculf, at thirteen hides and an half. There was land for eleven ploughs. In the demesne were two ploughs; and seventeen villeins, with three bordars, had nine more. There were two servants, and pasture for two teams: woods for one hundred and five hogs. In the whole, it was estimated at 8*l*.; in the time of King Edward, at 9*l*.¹

The paramount Lordship of Ellesborough descended, with the rest of the possessions of Fitz-Ansculf, to the families of Paganell and Somery, forming part of the fee of Newport, and included in the liberties of Dudley.² The Manor of Ellesborough is specifically mentioned in an inquisition in 1290 (19 Ed. I.), taken after the death of Roger de Somery, Baron of Dudley; and in another in 1322 (16 Ed. II.), after the death of John de Somery.³ Richard Enghaine held one Knight's fee in Ellesborough, of the ancient feoffment, under Gervase Pagnell,⁴ and on the forfeiture of his lands, in the time of King John, they were given to William de Cantilupe,⁵ who held also half a Knight's fee here of the honour of Hadley, under William Fitz-Garnon, being part of the liberties of the Earl Mareschall, likewise of the old feoffment.⁶ A fine was passed in 1227, of lands in "Heselberge," between William de Cantilupe and Roger de Hampton, and Mabil his wife, declared to be the right of William;⁷ and in the same year Geva, formerly wife of Richard the son of William, released to William de Cantilupe and his heirs, her right to certain lands in "Yselbwe," which she held in dower. This Geva, or Eve, had not long before transferred part of her lands here to other persons.⁸ William de Cantilupe paid one mark for his aid for half a Knight's fee to Miles Nerunt and Lucas de Keynes, collectors; and half a mark for his scutage in 1234 (19 Hen. III.), and was assessed at the same rate in the next year.⁹ In 1254 (39 Hen. III.), "Heselborne" consisted of two fees, of which William de Cantilupe held one, with view of frankpledge, but by what title was unknown. John Fitz-Alan held the other fee, being five hides. This land was *gildable*, and paid hidage 10*s*. per ann. and for suit of court 3*s*. and view of frankpledge 2*s*. It was returned, that the Lordship formerly belonged to the Lord Richard, son of William,¹⁰ and was gildable before the war: that the fees of William le Breton and John Fitz-Alan, in this Lordship, were liable to the service of keeping castle-guard at Northampton: that William de Cantilupe had intruded into this Manor in the war: that it had been gildable even in the days of William de Cantilupe, father of Nicholas, who then held it: and that William had the King's permission to hold the lands, but whether by charter or not, was unknown: that upon inquisition under the King's writ, the damages, arising from such liberty, were returned at 16*s*. &c.¹¹

¹ Terra Willi Filij Ansculfi. In Elesberie Hd ̄ Radulf' ten' de Willo in Esenberge. XIII. hid. et dim'. Tra' ̄. XL. car'. In dñio sunt. II. et XVII. uilli cū III. bord. hñt. IX. car'. Ibi. II. serui. et p̄tū II. caŕ. Silua. c. et v. porc'. In totis ual et ualuit. VIII. lib. T.R.E. IX. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuit Herald' cum. et ipsū ̄ exebiauit Ansculf' de Pinchengi p' dim Risenbga. ctra Radulfū talgebosch jussu regis Willi. [Lib. Consual. vol. i. p. 148.]

² See NEWPORT PAGNELL.

³ Esc. 19 Ed. I. no. 14; Cal. vol. i. p. 105. Ib. 16 Ed. II. p. 306.

Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. p. 139.

⁵ Rot. Claus. 17 Joh. m. 11.

⁶ Test. de Nevil. p. 245.

⁷ Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. III.

⁸ Ibid. 8 and 9 Hen. III.

⁹ Test. de Nevil.

¹⁰ The family of Hartwell acquired lands here early in the reign of Hen. III. when Geva or Eve, wife of Richard son of William, passed a fine with William Heranville [qu. Hartwell?], and granted to him her right in an estate, which had been part of her dower. [Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. III.] In 1314, a fine was passed of messuages, lauds, and rents in Eselberghue and Wendover, by which Peter de Hertewell granted them to Hugh de Hertewell. [Ib. 8 Ed. II.]

¹¹ HESELBORNE. Est duobus feodis, unde Will. de Cate loue tenet unū feod et h̄t visum f̄ncep' nescim' qo warāto. & Johs fil' Alane tenet alui feod' videlicet quinq' hyd' in warda geldabil' & redd' p. hidag' p. annū x*s* p. sect' iij*s* p. visu franc'plg' iij'. Dicunt et q'l feod' Willi le Brutum et Johis fil' Alane in ead vill redd' annuatim castro Northampton p. warda. Dicunt et qd p'dea villa fuit dñi Rici fil' Willi & fuit geldabil' ante guerra sz Will de Cate loue intravit in eod ̄ tpr' guerre & illud fuit geldabil' usq. ad tps Will de Canteloue p̄ris Nichi q' nunc tenet. Dicūt et qd d'cus Will pr' Nich impetr' vit lib' tatem a dño Rege & tenuit nescim' ubi' p cartam vel non sz fca' fuit inq' suis' p bre dñi Reg' in q'ntum dñs Rex eēt dampnificat' p lib' tatem illam p' annū & responsū fuit qd de xvj*s*. De alijs caplis nich sciūt. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 20.]

In 1198 (10 Ric. I.) a fine was levied between William de Medmenham and Maud his wife, and Henry de Pinkeni, of three hides of land in Eselberg, which the said Henry ought to warrantize to William and Maud, the same having been by him assigned to them in exchange for lands in Fulmere, with all that Thomas Fitz-Walter holds of the said Henry belonging to those seven score acres in Fulmere, with certain rents there, *tenend.* for ever, by the service of paying four shillings *per ann.* to the fraternity of the Knights' Templars, to whom the aforesaid Henry Pinkeni gave this fee in pure and perpetual alms, &c.¹ In 1240 (25 Hen. III.) a fine was passed of lands in Eselburwe between Robert de Aylesbury and Roger de Hamtone, and Mabil his wife, the right of Robert.² In 1274 (3 Ed. I.) of messuages, lands, and meadows in Eselburg, between John de Waleys and Maud his wife, and Thomas de York of Wydemere and Alice his wife, the right of John and Maud, and the heirs of John by the said Maud, with remainder to his next heirs.³ In 1276 (5 Ed. I.) of messuages, lands, and meadows in Eselberge, between Walter son of John de Sandwell, and Alicia his wife, and Laurence Gurun of the Forde, and Alice his wife, the right of Walter.⁴

William de Cantilupe died in 1305 (34 Ed. I.) seised *inter al.* of 13s. 4d. rents issuant out of the Manor of Eselburgh, the right of John de Nevil, Parson of the Church of Wythale, in Lincolnshire.⁵ William de Cantilupe was, by another inquisition in 1308, found to have died seised of the Manor of Eselborowe.⁶ William de Cantilupe, son of the former William, had suit of court in Ellesborough, and died in 1320.⁷ Nicholas de Cantilupe died in possession of this Manor in 1372, then held under the honour of Peverell.⁸ Sir William Cantilupe, Knt. the younger, was found, by inquisition in 1375, to have died seised of the Manor of Eselburgh;⁹ and a precept was directed to Thomas Sewall, the King's Escheator in Bucks, to take security, &c. and deliver seisin to William de Cantilupe, son of Nicholas, son of William de Cantilupe, brother of Nicholas de Cantilupe, Knt. deceased, of the Manors of Middle-Claydon and Eselburgh, with their appurtenances.¹⁰

A fine was passed of this Manor *inter al.* in 1402 (4 Hen. IV.), between Henry Bishop of Lincoln, William de Willughby, Chiv', Thomas Rempston, Chiv', Tho. Frisby, Ralph Flemynge, Will. Palmer, Will. Danby, John Toly, Clk. and Will^m Glen, Clk. Querents, and William la Zouche de Totenese, Chiv', Deforcient, of the Manors of Middle-Claydon and Eselburgh, there said to be the right of the Bishop.¹¹ In 1405 (6 Hen. IV.) it was found by an inquisition, that Thomas la Zouche died seised of the Manor of Eselburgh, held as of the honour of Peverell, for his life;¹² and the reversion belonging to William Lord Zouche, his nephew, this estate passed into his hands, and he held it until his decease in 1415.¹³ William Lord Zouche, son and heir of William who succeeded to the family estates, was living in 1432; in which year was born William his son and heir, who had special livery of his father's lands in 1468, with the title of Lord Zouche and St. Maur.¹⁴ He lived until 1478; and this Manor not being mentioned in the inquisition taken after his death, may be presumed to have been alienated before that event, either directly to the family of Pole, or by an intermediate conveyance; for in 1479 (19 Ed. IV.) Geoffrey Pole, Esq. died seised of Ellesborough, held under the Castle of Northampton; and by his Will, dated 12 Oct. 1478, bequeathed this estate to his son Richard, who was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to Prince Arthur, afterwards K.G. and married the celebrated and unfortunate Margaret, daughter of George Duke of Clarence, and Countess

¹ Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. I. See also Rot. Fin. 4 Joh.

² Ibid. 25 Hen. III.

³ Ibid. 3 Ed. I.

⁴ Ibid. 5 Ed. I. ⁵ Esc. 34 Ed. I. no. 197; Calend. vol. i. p. 213.

⁶ Ibid. 2 Ed. II. no. 51; Cal. vol. i. p. 232.

⁷ Ibid. 14 Ed. II. and Inq. ad quod damn. eodam; Cal. p. 264.

⁸ Ibid. 46 Ed. III. no. 13; Cal. vol. ii. p. 308.

⁹ Ibid. 49 Ed. III. no. 28; Cal. vol. ii. p. 340.

¹⁰ Rot. Orig. 49 Ed. III. ro. 7; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 336.

¹¹ Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. IV. See also MIDDLE-CLAYDON.

¹² Esc. Cal. vol. iii. p. 299.

¹³ Ibid. 3 Hen. V. no. 46; and Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 692.

¹⁴ Ibid.

of Salisbury,¹ who held this Manor as part of her dower; and in the schedule of her estates estimated at 1*l.* 7*s.* *per ann.*² which, by her attainder (and the attainder of her son Henry Lord Pole, in 1538), were forfeited to the Crown. King Henry VIII. held this Manor only about three years; and in 1544, by Letters Patent, "in consideration of 623*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* and for divers good causes," granted to Sir John Baldwin the Manor of Elesborow, with certain woods, called High Wood, containing 26 ac. 1 r. 8 p.; Alesborow Wood, of 37½ ac. 1½ r. 4 p.; Old Coppice, 67½ ac.; Wranchfield Grove, 1 ac. 2 r. 12 p.; New Coppice, 13½ ac.; a Close called Budde's; the Wood called Heth; and Charlewood,³ parcel of the possessions of Henry Pole: *habend.* to Sir John Baldwin, his heirs and assigns for ever, in capite.⁴

This estate, which included a Mansion called the *Lodge*, in the eastern part of this parish, subsequently passed in the same manner as Aylesbury from the Baldwins to the Pakingtons;⁵ and about 1770, was conveyed with the paramount Manor, Zouche's and Pole's, Mordaunt's or Seyton's, and Chequer's, with the lands before mentioned, and subsequently descended to the late Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, Bart.; and at his decease, came by devise to Sir Robert Frankland, Bart. who, by Royal license, took the name of Russell, and is the present worthy possessor.

This was the land which had belonged anciently to *Baldwin*, and at the time of the Conqueror's survey was held by Osbert of William Fitz-Ansculf, consisting of one hide and an half. It was sufficient to employ two ploughs; and two oxen were kept, with one villen. It was and had been estimated at five shillings, but in the time of King Edward at twenty shillings, with liberty to sell it.⁶ Whether this great reduction in the value of the land, after the Conquest, had been caused by the neglect of its possessors, or the diminution of the number of the inhabitants of the district, and the destruction of the cattle in the time of public commotions, is unknown.⁷

Of this OSBERT, the sub-feudatory of William Fitz-Ansculf, from the obscurity of ancient records, little can be discovered. It has been supposed that his son or descendant, Michael Fitz-Osbert, who, with William de Lovent, held half a Knight's fee under Gervase Paganell, of the new feoffment (i. e. granted by the Paganells after the time of Henry I.), was the possessor of this estate;⁸ but perhaps the tenant who held under Fitz-Ansculf might have been Osbert de Hampden, whose estate in Hampden lay contiguous (for he was permitted to enjoy that property as a sub-feudatory of the same great Norman,⁹ after he had been himself deprived of it by the Conqueror); and it is certain that Alexander de Hampden held a Knight's fee of the honour of Dudley, to which this land in Ellesborough belonged; and moreover, that Baldwin was Lord of Hampden before the Conquest; from which it

¹ See p. 76, and PEDIG. OF LAKE.

² Dugd. Bar. tom. ii. p. 292.

³ Said to be Chorley Wood, near Chenies.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 21 Aug.

⁵ See AYLESBURY, and PEDIGREES OF BALDWIN and PAKINGTON. Sir John Pakington, who had acquired the principal estates in the parish, held his court-leet here. He possessed Brockwell, a farm in the southern part of the parish, as well as the Lodge; and there was an old view of the latter, which the late Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, Bart. highly valued as a great curiosity; but unfortunately lent it to a gentleman in the neighbouring town of Wendover, from whom it could never be again obtained, or it would have embellished this work.

⁶ In ead. villa ten. Obtus de Willo. 1. hid. et dim'. Tra' ē. 11. car'. et ibi sunt. 11. boues cū uno uillo. Val' et ualuet v. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Baldwin' hō. Stig. Arciēpi. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 148.]

⁷ In the Nonarum Inquisitiones, in 14 Ed. III. the taxation called the Ninths in Ellesborough was charged at twenty-two marks and an half; and it was presented by Richard Campion, John Campion, Hugh le Taillour, John Neel, Robert le Flynt, and Robert le Smyth, that they were worth no more than twenty marks on account of their being more than 100 acres in the parish lying waste and uncultivated, by reason of the poverty of the inhabitants, the lands being much impoverished, and the ninths of wool and lambs so reduced, that there were none which could be assessed to the fifteenths; but all the inhabitants were cultivators of the lands, excepting poor cottagers. [Inquis. Nonar. p. 328.]

⁸ Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. f. 139.

⁹ See HAMPDEN.

may be conjectured that he was the same who held this estate contiguous to his lands of Hampden, and with which it might have subsequently descended. This name also occurs in 1383, in a fine of messuages and lands in Eselburgh and Wendover, between Robert Barry and Thomas Hambden, and Joane his wife;¹ but there is difficulty in identifying this person; for in the family Pedigree, Thomas Hampden, eldest son of Richard of Kimbell, is stated to have died unmarried, and, as is presumed, at a very early age; because another Thomas, who was his younger brother, succeeded to the inheritance of that branch, and the name of his wife was Eleanor:² but as the time might very well admit of it, this Thomas might have had a second wife of the name of Joane, as mentioned in the fine. Nothing more is discovered, relative to the possessions of the Hampdens here, until Sir John Hampden, Knt. in the reign of Edward VI. leaving only daughters, a partition was made of the inheritance: and in 1554, a fine was levied of the Manors of Ellesborough, Little-Kimble, and other lands, between William Paulet, Esq. and others, *Querents*, and Thomas Smyth and Philippa his wife, *Deforcients*, which Philippa had been the second wife of Sir John Hampden, but died s. p. and by this fine the estate was assured to William Paulet.³ Katharine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Hampden, by Dame Elizabeth Savage, his first wife, was married, first to Henry Ferrers, and secondly to Sebastian Newdigate; and Barbara, the youngest, was the wife, first of Edmund, son of Sir John Smyth; and secondly of Sir George Paulet, Knt.

This estate subsequently accompanied the descent of Great-Hampden;⁴ and after being successively in the Hampdens and Trevors, is, with the ancient patrimony of Great-Hampden, vested in the Right Honourable George Robert (Hobart-Hampden) Earl of Buckinghamshire, the present possessor.

BRITO'S LANDS—BARONY OF WOLVERTON.

Another principal estate here, which Levenot, a man of King Edward, held for his Manor, before the Conquest, was, at the Norman Survey, in the possession of Maignon Brito, and taxed at fourteen hides and an half. There was land for eleven ploughs. In the demesne were five hides and an half, and three ploughs; and eight villeins, with ten bordars, had eight ploughs. There were four servants, pasture for three teams, woods for one hundred hogs, altogether worth 6*l.*; when Maignon first held it, 4*l.*; and in the time of King Edward, 10*l.*⁵ Maignon Brito having received the Barony of Wolverton in reward for services to the Conqueror, these lands, as part of that Barony, were retained in his own hands, probably, until his death. He was succeeded by his son Manfelin, the founder of Bradwell-Abbey in this county, and Baron of Wolverton,⁶ whose death happened before 1161 (8 Hen. II.), for Hamon, son of Manfelin, paid scutage for his lands; and four years afterwards, upon the assessment of an aid for marrying the King's daughter, his certificate of the Knight's fees belonging to him proves that this estate was then in the hands of a sub-feudatory, but whether of his own grant, or by the feoffment of his predecessor, does not appear.⁷ The seignioriness continued to belong to the Barons of Wolverton, and is mentioned in inquisitions upon the death of John de Wolverton and Joane his wife, in 1349,⁸ and of Ralph de Wolverton about two years afterwards,⁹ and so passed until the abolition of feudal tenures.

¹ Rot. Fin. 7 Ric. II. ² PEDIGREE in the possession of GEORGE ROBERT HOBART-HAMPDEN, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

³ Rot. Fin. 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar.

⁴ See HAMPDEN.

⁵ Tra.' Mannon Briton'. In *Elesberie Hund'*. *¶ Maigno Brito ten'*, in *ESENBERGA XIII. hid.' et dim'.* Tra'. ē XI. car'. In *daño. v. hidæ. et ibi sunt. III. car'. et VIII. uilli cū x. bord'*. hnt. viii. car'. Ibi. III. serui. Ptū. III. car'. Silua. c. pore'. In *totis ualent'*. ual. VI. lib. Qdo recep. III. lib. T.R.E. x. lib. Hoc *¶* tenuit Leuenot hō regis E. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 151.]

⁶ See WOLVERTON.

⁷ Lib. Nig. Scac. vol. i. p. 192.

⁸ Esc. 23 Ed. III.; Calend. vol. ii. p. 149.

⁹ Ibid. p. 169.

William Fitz-Alan held one Knight's fee under Hamon Fitz-Manfelin;¹ and in the reign of King John, a trial took place to determine whether Alan Brito, uncle of Simon de Maidwell, died seised of one-third part of a Knight's fee in Eselburgh.² The family of Maidwell, Maydwell, or Maydenwell, or Maydenevill (for, like all the names of that æra, it has been very differently written), appears to have taken its name from a place in Northamptonshire, which belonged to Maigno Brito, and where Alan de Maydwell was one of the sub-feudatories of his descendants, in the reign of Hen. II.

In 1202, a fine was passed of lands in Eselberg between Simon de Maidewell P. and Richard de la Dune T. declared to be the right of Richard.³ Whether this Richard were the son of Alan de Maidwell, is not ascertained; but Alan, or another of the same name, occurs in the Testa de Nevil as holding a Knight's fee of the honour of Wolverton,⁴ and paid one mark as a composition for half a Knight's fee of the same barony under William Fitz-Hamon.⁵ He was also assessed in 1234 (19 Hen. III.) at half a mark, for one half of a fee "in Heselburowe," as his scutage, and the like in the next year.⁶ Alan de Maidwell was Sheriff of Northamptonshire from the 17th to the 23rd of Henry III. but died soon afterwards, and was succeeded in his Northamptonshire estate, by Simon, his son.⁷ This Simon was living at the beginning of the reign of Edward I. having then obtained a grant of free warren at Maidwell.⁸ He left a daughter, Alice, who being in the wardship of Richard Seyton, was afterwards married to him, or to one of his family of the same name. Bridges mentions Sir Richard Seyton, who married this heiress, as the second son of Sir Erasmus Seyton, Knt. by Bridget, daughter of William Mauduit, Chamberlain of England;⁹ and thus acquiring this Manor, it was called Seyton's. In 1285 (14 Ed. I.) Sir John Seyton, Knt. son of Sir Richard, having, as is presumed, survived both his father and mother, contested with Anthony de Beke, Bishop of Durham, the possession of part of his mother's inheritance. He married Eleanor, daughter of Baldwin Wake, and had a son, Sir Nicholas; who, by Susan his wife, daughter of Sir John Verdon, Knt. had four sons and fourteen daughters.¹⁰ Either this Nicholas had another wife besides Susan, or it might be another Nicholas de Seyton (whose names are not inserted in the Pedigree by Bridges), who in 1310 (4 Ed. II.), together with Joane his wife, passed a fine with John Pecche of the Manor of Eselberwe, which was then granted to Nicholas and Joane, and the heirs of their bodies.¹¹ Of the death of Nicholas and Joane no account has been discovered; but according to Bridges, Sir John Seyton, eldest son and heir of Sir Nicholas, had two wives,—Bridget, daughter of Lord Basset, and Joane, daughter of . . . Rayner, by the first of whom, only, he had issue. Sir John Seyton, Knt. his son, obtained a license of Bishop Burgherst to found an Oratory in Ellesborough,¹² and died at Jerusalem in 1396.¹³ From him descended Thomas Seyton of Seyton, Co. Northampton, who, with Joane his second wife (daughter of . . . Wycombe), passed a fine in 1445 (24 Hen. VI.) of the "Manor of Grove, alias Seyton's Manor," and messuages and rents in Esilburgh, Great-Kymbell, Little Kymbell, Wendover, Stoke-Maundeville, and the Merse, and the advowson of a mediety of the Church of Esilburgh, with John, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, John Stopyndon, Thomas Kempe, John Bate, Clerks; Gervase Clyfton, Esq. Hugh Pakenham, John Sutton, Clerks,¹⁴ and John Draper, as the right of the Cardinal.¹⁵ This John Kempe was translated from the See of London to the

¹ Lib. Nig. Seac. vol. i. p. 192.

² Assisa venit recogn' si Alanus Brito avunculus Simon de Maidwell fuit seisisus in dominico suo ut de feodo de tertia parte fodi unius militis in Eselbrig die qua obiit &c. [Placit. temp. Joh. ro. 2.] ³ Rot. Fin. 4 Joh.

⁴ Test. de Nevil, p. 248.

⁵ Ibid. p. 253.

⁶ Ibid. p. 258, 259.

⁷ Bridges' Hist. vol. ii. p. 45.

⁸ Ibid. from Hatton MSS.

⁹ Ibid. p. 46.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Rot. Fin. 4 Ed. II.

¹² Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. vol. xii. It is to be noted that Bridget, a daughter of John Seyton, Esq. was married to Richard Hawtreys, of Chequers, (son of Nicholas); but unfortunately the Pedigree of that ancient family in the Cardigan MSS. in which this alliance is mentioned, is destitute of a single date.

¹³ Bridges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 47.

¹⁴ Chopinden.

¹⁵ Rot. Fin. 24 Hen. VI.

Metropolitan Chair of York in 1426, and thence, in 1451, to Canterbury. The effect of the fine is unknown; but Thomas Seyton having, by the before-mentioned Joane, four sons, of whom Leonard, the eldest, died unmarried, or without issue, this estate probably came to John Seyton, their second son, whose name occurs in a fine in 1458 (37 Hen. VI.) of the Manor, &c. of Ellesburgh, and lands in Stoke-Mandeville, with Edmund Brudenell, Ralph Verney, Richard Fowler, John Baudewyn the younger, Edward Thorn, and John Huet, with John Brekenok and Elizabeth his wife, the property described being called the right of John Huet.¹

Edmund Brudenell, who was Knight of this shire in the reign of Henry IV. by his Will, dated 4 Oct. 1457 (36 Hen. VI.), bequeathed *inter al.* to Dru Brudenell, his eldest son by his second wife, so soon as he should attain the age of twenty years, all his lands in Kimbell and "Edelfborough" in tail, with remainder to Henry Brudenell his uncle, in tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell of Aynho, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode (his half-brother, son of his mother Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Bulstrode, Esq. by her second husband John de Chopinden),² in tail; remainder to his own right heirs. Edmund Brudenell lived about eleven years after having made this testament; for Dru, his son, was twenty-five years of age when his father died, and had administration granted to him 1st August 1469; but as these lands are not traced into the possession of his son Edmund, and Stoke-Mandeville, and other estates which had belonged to him, being afterwards vested in the descendants of Henry Brudenell, uncle of Dru, and the devisee in remainder, under the Will of Edmund before mentioned, this estate in Ellesborough is presumed to have become the property of Sir Ralph Verney, who married Eleanor, daughter of Geoffrey Pole, formerly Lord of the Manor of Ellesborough.³ From Sir Ralph this Manor of Grove descended through several generations, until it was settled upon Dorothy, wife of Edward Verney, Esq. eldest son of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Middle-Claydon; which Edward dying in his father's lifetime, the said Dorothy Verney, in 1550 (4 Ed. VI.), then in her widowhood, conveyed by indenture the Manor of Grove, alias Seyton's and Stone, with lands and premises in Ellysborough, &c. to Lodovic Reynolds;⁴ and at the same time Leonard Chamberlaine, Esq. of Woodstock (descended from Sir Edward Chamberlaine, K.B. of Sherborne, Co. Oxon. who had married Cicely, daughter of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. mentioned in the fine before cited), conveyed to Francis Lee, Esq. of Morton in Dinton, for 280*l.* all his right in the Manor of Grove, with its appurtenances.

In 1553 (1 Mar.) a fine was passed of the Manor of Grove, alias Seyton's Manor, and Wynford, and lands in Ellesborough, le Mersh, Bierton, Burcot, and Wendover, between Francis Lee, and others, *Querents*, and Edmund Verney, *Deforcient*.⁵ This Edmund Verney was brother of Edward Verney, whose widow had previously conveyed her interest in the Manor, and in consequence of the death of his brother, was the next heir to this estate. Francis Lee was the son of John Lee of Morton in Dinton,⁶ and father of Thomas Lee of Dinton and East Claydon, who married the heiress of the Hampdens of Hartwell, was knighted, and died in 1626.⁷

At a later period, by conveyances, of which the dates and other particulars are unknown, the Manor of Seyton's or Grove was in the hands of Mr. George Egleton,⁸ or perhaps Eglinton, whose family, in the reign of Elizabeth, were in the occupation of lands here, granted by the Crown to Smyth and Duffield; and subsequently of Alexander Horton, Esq. who died in 1706, and was buried here, leaving one daughter, . . . who, in the time of Browne Willis, was in possession of this estate, but

¹ Rot. Fin. 37 Hen. VI.

² Collins's Bar. vol. ii. p. 317, and Cardigan MSS.

³ See PEDIGREE OF VERNEY IN MIDDLE CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 178, et seq.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 4 Ed. VI.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 1 Mar.

⁶ See DINTON, p. 148; and EAST CLAYDON, in vol. i.

⁷ See MORTON IN DINTON, also HARTWELL; and EAST CLAYDON, in vol. i. p. 163.

⁸ Willis's MSS.

had probably died before 1740, when it was sold to Mr. John Bristow of London; and remaining in the possession of his family until about 1798, was then purchased by Sir John Russell, Bart. and has since passed, in the same manner as Chequers and the rest of the estates of the Russells in this neighbourhood, to Sir Robert Greenhill Russell and Sir Thomas Frankland Russell, Baronets. Sir Robert Greenhill Russell's estate was also augmented by a purchase in Kimble from the representatives of Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. which has since become part of the estate now possessed by Sir Robt. Frankland, Bart. of Thirsk, Co. York, who took the name of Russell by Royal authority in February 1837, and is the present worthy possessor of these Lordships.

APSLEE,

a reputed manor, partly in this parish and partly in Little Kimble, was formerly held by the family of Sheppard of Rollrich, Co. Oxon, and has had many owners within the last century. In 1813 it was the property of John Mackaness, Esq. a counsellor at law; and was afterwards sold to . . . Humphreys, and since to Mr. Wm. Kendal, of Long Acre, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, who is the present possessor.

CHALKSHIRE,

another small vill belonging to this parish, and consisting of two farms in the northern part of it, formerly the estate of the Hawtreys, was, in the reign of Charles I. in the possession of Sir Walter Pye, Knt. in consequence of his marriage with Anne, sole daughter of Richard Saunders, of Amersham, by Anne his wife, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Hawtreys, Knt. of Chequers, by Winifred, daughter of Ambrose Dormer, Esq.¹ Sir Walter Pye, who is described of Downayton, or Dynton, by indenture 5 April, 16 Car. I. conveyed to John Hill, sen. of Little Hampden, yeoman, and John Hill, jun. (probably) his son, a moiety of divers messuages, lands, and hereditaments in Ellesborough, Little Hampden, and Wendover: which, having continued in possession of the Hills until about 1770, were then alienated; and afterwards became by purchase the property of Robert Trevor, first Viscount Hampden, by whom this estate was bequeathed *inter al.* to his second son John, who came into possession of the above-mentioned property at his father's death in 1783; and having succeeded to the titles of Viscount Hampden and Lord Trevor, on the decease of his brother Thomas Trevor Hampden, second Viscount and fifth Lord Trevor, 20th August 1824, without issue, died 9th of September, in the same year, having bequeathed this estate to Robert Trevor, Esq. who is the present proprietor.

CHALKSHIRE, a small estate in this parish, near Butler's Cross,² before mentioned, has been long possessed by the family of Smith. In 1563, Queen Elizabeth, by patent, reciting divers grants of King Edward VI. and their surrender, grants to John Smyth and Richard Duffield of London, gent. *inter al.* lands and tenements in Elysborowe, in the occupation of Henry Eglinton, late belonging to the Monastery of Missenden, also a cottage and nine acres of land here, to the said Smyth and Duffield their heirs and assigns, to hold by fealty, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free and common socage.³ The family of Duffield had also a grant of part of Bisham Abbey lands, and held the Advowson of Medmenham during more than two hundred years; but in the account inserted in Langley's History, the name of *Richard* Duffield does not once occur, so that he may be presumed to have been the ancestor of William Duffield, whose name stands at the head of that Pedigree;⁴ but how long the Duffields retained their moiety, or whether the whole of the purchase was transferred to Smyth the co-grantee, is not ascertained. It was in the possession of John Smith, Esq. an officer in the Buckinghamshire regiment of militia, in or about the year 1780; and by the decease, without issue,

¹ See PEDIG. of HAWTREY. ² See p. 171. ³ Rot. Pat. 6 Eliz. Test. 1 Jul. ⁴ Hist. of Desborough, App. p. 48 l.

of Joseph Smith and John Smith, his sons, who successively possessed it after his decease, it passed into the hands of John Smith, Esq. of Uxbridge, who is its present possessor.

NASH LEE,

a farm in the north eastern part of the parish, has been vested in the family of Smith during many years. In 1549 (3 Ed. VI.) a fine was passed of lands, &c. in Ellesborough, Stoke Mandeville, and Wendover, between John Rogers and James Smith and John Mounson.¹

THE GROVE,

or New Close, in Ellesborough, is reputed to be a Manor, and is the property of Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, Esq. of Great Brickhill Manor. The farm-house is partly enclosed with a moat near the Lower Icknild way. Another estate called WELLWICK, in the E.N.E. part of the parish, contiguous to Wendover, belongs to H. P. Deering, Esq. of the Lee, near Missenden, to whose family it probably descended from the Baldwins, having been, at a remote period, part of the Missenden Abbey lands granted out by Henry VIII.

THE MANOR OF MORDAUNTS,

is at Bockmer-end, on the south east side of the parish, and probably belonged to the family of Broc or de Broc.² Laurence De Broc died in 1274, seised of lands in Eselburg.³ He left by Milicent de Mallet his wife, Sir Hugh de Broc, who married Agnes de Montepiconis (or Mompesson) and at the death of Laurence was thirty-six years of age.⁴ Laurence de Broc and Elen his wife, had in 1309, passed a fine of rents here with Thomas Pyrot, who granted the same to Laurence and his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.⁵ Sir Ralph de Broc, son of Laurence, having issue only daughters, this estate passed by Elena, the second of those coheirresses, to Edmund Mordaunt, of Turvey, Co. Beds,⁶ who in 1373, died seised of lands, tenements, and rents here;⁷ and at length Mordaunt's Manor came into the possession of Serjeant Thurbane, with the rest of the estate of the Hawtreys, by his marriage with Mary, daughter and coheirress of Sir Robert Croke, Knt. It was afterwards in the family of Russell, and descended in the same manner as Chequers and the Grove, &c. to Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. afterwards Baronet, at whose death it passed with the principal estate and mansion to Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. its present possessor.

THE CHURCH

was bestowed upon the Priory of Sandwell, in Staffordshire, by Gervase Paganell, Lord of the Honour of Dudley, in the reign of Stephen; and in a Charter without date, is mentioned with the Manor as belonging to the fee of the Barony of Dudley,⁸ given to that Convent in pure alms: but the Monastery is said not to have been founded until the end of the reign of Henry II. by William, son of *Guy de Opheni*, (Offney); and no account is discovered of the ecclesiastical history of Ellesborough during the next reign, nor any record of its ministers, until the time of Henry III.

¹ Rot. Fin. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. ² See AMERSHAM, CHESHAM, & HARDWICK. ³ Esc. 3 Ed. I. no. 10, Cal. vol. i. p. 54.

⁴ Clutterbuck's Hist. of Herts, vol. iii. p. 440.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 3 Ed. II. The Pyrots held an estate at Towersey.

⁶ PEDIGREE OF BROC AND MORDAUNT.

⁷ Esc. 49 Ed. III. no. 27, Cal. vol. ii. p. 328.

⁸ Ecclesiam de Esselburg cum manso quantum est de feodo nostro de Baronia de Dudley, &c. in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosynam, pro me et heredibus meis concedo et corroboro, &c. [Ex vetusto M.S. Mon. Angl. vol. iv. p. 191.]

THE RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

When Sandwell Convent appropriated part of the revenues of this church to their monks, the remainder seems to have been settled permanently on the Rector. One moiety of the glebe and tithes with the parsonage house and church-yard belonged to the Rector, and the remainder with the Advowson to the Convent. At the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, circ. 1291, this church with the Rector's portion, was stated to be worth *6l. 13s. 4d.* per annum. The portion of Sandwell Priory of the like value; and the Prior's portion *1l. 13s. 4d.*¹ Sandwell Priory being dissolved in 1524, the Impropriation and Advowson were given in the next year to Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of his college at Oxford; and in 1526 a fine was passed between the Dean and Canons of that college, the said Thomas, Archbishop of York, Bishop of Durham, and Commendator of St. Alban's, &c. of the Manor of Ellesborough, three hundred acres of land, two hundred of meadow, fifty of pasture, one hundred of wood, and twenty shillings rents, here, and the Advowson of the Church, the rights of the Dean and Canons of Oxford, in pursuance of the King's command and a previous agreement.² It was resumed by the Crown on the disgrace of the Cardinal, and about 1530, bestowed on the monastery of Shene, in Surrey;³ which being suppressed in 1539, King Henry VIII. in consideration of *828l. 1s. 8d.* granted to William Sewster and others, and their heirs, under a reserved rent of *8l.* per annum, the moiety of the Rectory of Ellesborough, and the Advowson of the Church, late parcel of Shene Monastery.⁴ It passed from Sewster to Richard Crayford, Esq. who, in 1566, presented to a mediety of the Rectory, and this estate was afterwards in the hands of . . . Smith, (probably the grantee of lands formerly belonging to the Monastery of Missenden) of which in 1563, together with Richard Duffield, he obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth.⁵ The Impropriation and Advowson were in 1633 sold to Robert Wallis, Rector of Ellesborough, who disposed of both, but subsequently repurchased them, and held the estate till his death in 1666. He had, however, resigned the Rectory after about two years' possession, and was succeeded by Thomas Blanchflower, on the presentation of Thomas Stafford, Esq. of Tattenhoe, by whom the presentation for that turn had been acquired. Robert Wallis was in 1644 Rector of Gothurst;⁶ and presented Mr. Disney, who, after an incumbency of twenty years, vacated the living. In 1665, Robert Wallis again became Rector, died in the next year at 80, and was succeeded in the Impropriation and Rectory by his son Robert Wallis, presented to the church, who died in 1686; and by his Will dated not long before, directed his interment here. About 1728, the Impropriation is said to have been purchased by Mr. Joseph Wells; yeoman, of Aston Clinton, for about 2300*l.* who, dying in 1732, bequeathed it to his eldest son, Joseph Wells.⁷ The *Advowson* was separately and subsequently purchased by Joseph Wells⁸ and the latter exercised the right of patronage in 1745 and 1749, by the presentation of Richard Wells to the Rectory; at whose death in 1804, the Impropriation and Advowson descended to the Rev. Joseph Wells, his son, who presented himself to the Rectory *in full right*; and about 1812, sold the Advowson and right of presentation (at the next avoidance) to Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. of Chequers,⁹ afterwards Baronet. Under an Act of Parliament in 1803, for enclosing lands here and in Great and Little Kimble,¹⁰ allotments were appropriated in compensation for glebe rights of common, and great and small tithes payable out of the old inclosures; and after the death of Doctor Joseph Wells in 1818, became the property of his widow, (who was the daughter of William Chewlwick, of Oldstock, Co. Devon,) and who held the same with remainder to her son and heir, Fleetwood Wells, sometime an inhabitant of Ellesborough.

¹ Taxat. Pope Nich. p. 33, 41.² Rot. Fin. Buck. 18 Hen. VIII.³ See also BRADWELL.⁴ Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 14 Jul.⁵ See page 179.⁶ See STROKE GOLDINGTON.⁷ Willis's MSS.⁸ Qy. Whether the father or the son?⁹ See CHEQUERS, in ELLESBOROUGH.¹⁰ Stat. 43 Geo. III. c. 84.

RECTORS.

THO. DE BARDEVAY, pr. 6 Cal. June 1223, to the Church of Eselberg, by the Prior and Convent of Sandwell; and on his decease,

Alanus de Bermingham, admitted in 1225, on the presentation of the same Convent.

John Ipstock, died Rector 1324.

John de Melbourne, pr. to the Medietiy of the Church of Eselburgh 4 Cal. Jan. 1324, by the Convent of Sandwell.

John de Ashly, resigned the Medietiy of this Church in 1333, and was succeeded by

John Parys, of East Deeping, 11 Cal. May 1333; and at his death,

Nicholas de Prestcote was presented 16 Cal. July 1349; and on his resignation,

Walter Bilby was presented 7 Id. Sep. 1349.

William Hunt had a dispensation to hold this Rectory in 1342, and occurs Rector 1352.

Walter (called the last Rector) died 1361; and

Roger Tripps, or *Crisp*, was presented 17 Cal. Nov. 1361 by the Convent of Sandwell. He exchanged it for Great-Hampden Rectory with

Robert Beket, 1 April, 1381, who resigned in 1389.

John Gomond, pr. 25 Jan. 1389, and exchanged it, or voided it, for another Benefice; being succeeded by

Thomas Claydon, 8 Dec. 1406, on the presentation of the Convent of Sandwell. On his resignation,

John Aylott, pr. 16 July, 1413.

John Lancaster resigned in 1465; and

Robt. Halyburgh was presented 25 March, 1465, by John Acton, Prior of Sandwell.

John Bernys resigned 1484; and

John Hawkyns was instituted June 10, 1484.

Nicholas Treble, LL.B. was presented 17 June, 1494, on Hawkyns's resignation, by the Convent of Sandwell.

Richard Kinnersley, pr. 20 May 1520, on Treble's death, by the Prior and Convent of Sandwell. On his death

Richard Colmes, A.M. instituted 1st May 1532, on the presentation of the Convent of Sheen, to which the Advowson had been given about 1530. He occurs Rector 1534.

William Ventrice, styled Parson of Aylesbury 1550, perhaps succeeded the last.

Reginald Aldrich, pr. circ. 1558, resigned 1566.

Richard Gwinne Jeffreys was presented to a Medietiy of Ellesborough 19 Feb. 1566, by Richard Crayford, Esq. and occurs Rector 1598. Will dated 4 Dec. 1602, wherein he gives legacies to his wife, &c. On his death

John Smith, A.M. was presented 3 May, 1603, by Mr. Henry Newman. He died, and

Robert Wallis, A.M. was presented 18 Jan. 1635, by Robert Smith, Gent. He was also Rector of Gothurst; and on his quitting this living,

Thomas Blanchflower, A.M. was admitted 6 Oct. 1637, on the presentation of Thomas Stafford, Esq. of Tottenhoe. He was of Hart-Hall, Oxon, A.M. 31 May 1662.

William Egerton, A.M. inducted 30 Mar. 1642, on Blanchflower's resignation, but resigned in 1644 for Shenley Mansel Rectory; and

Thomas Disney, A.M. was pr. 7 Feb. 1644, by Robert Wallis, of Gothurst, Clk. In 1646 he took Stoke-Hamond Rectory, and resigned this to

Thomas Emery, A.M. presented 1647. He died, and was buried here.¹

¹ In a return made in reply to one of a series of questions addressed to the then Incumbent by the Most Noble Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. Lord Lieut. and Cust. Rot. of Bucks, for the purpose of eliciting information in assistance of the compilation of a History of the County, and by his Grace's direction subsequently committed to the disposal of the writer, are the following words: "Q. Any particular or remarkable extract from Parish-register? Ans. A.D. 1665, Thomas Emery, Rector, died of the Plague, supposed to have been brought there by a dog from Wendover. (Signed) C. L. LEATHES, R." [In that exact adherence to truth and accuracy which the writer feels it his duty to evince, and knowing the frequency of interpolations, sometimes of a trivial or frivolous nature, which have been unfortunately permitted in public records, having been precluded any opportunity of examining the Register personally during the incumbency of Mr. Leathes, he took the liberty to request, 13 June 1840, from the Reverend Mr. England, Rector, an answer to the following question: "Does any, and what entry, remain in your Register respecting the burial of Thomas Emery, Rector in 1665, and on what day was his interment?" Ans. "Under the head 'Buryals' occurs the following: '1665, Novemb^r 25, was buried Mr. Thomas Emery, Rector.' Under the date of 1666, amongst the entries of births and baptisms, occurs: 'Thos^s Emery, Rector, died of the Plague, buried here.' But I do not find it registered, a dog brought the plague from Wendover. (Signed) W. H. ENGLAND, Ellesborough, Jan. 20, 1841." There is something of more importance than merely correcting an error, or possibly an accidental oversight, in the prevention of the alteration or defacing of records, upon which so much depends; and the propagation of ignorant and absurd prejudices, which are liable to receive a sanction from such supposed authorities, is so mischievous and prejudicial, that it is earnestly hoped this remark will contribute to the maintenance of greater circumspection in regard to the care and custody of documents and records so important to the public welfare. There was, doubtless, some popular report, upon which the statement before mentioned was incautiously founded.

Cartwright Wilmer, inducted 9 Oct. 1686, on the presentation of Robert Waller, Esq. He was of Hart-Hall, Oxon. 17 June 1672; and at his death,

Robert Armistead, A.B. was presented by Robert Wallis, and instituted 5 May 1722; and at his decease,

Nathaniel Geering, B.D. pr. by Joseph Wells, Gent. and inducted 29 Nov. 1745. He had been of Trinity Coll. Oxon. 16 Oct. 1722, B.D. 17 Dec. 1742. On his resignation,

Richard Wells, A.B. was presented by Joseph Wells, and inducted 17 Mar. 1749. He was of Trinity Coll. Oxon. A.M. 8 July 1751; and at his death, was succeeded by

Joseph Wells, Clk. who was admitted to this Rectory in his own Patronage, as the true and undoubted Patron, and inducted 14 Aug. 1804. He was of Trinity Coll. Oxon. A.M. 26 June 1781, B. and D.D. 25 Jan. *ead. an.* F.R.S. Rector of Croughton, Co. Northamp. 17 April 1783;¹ died 14 Mar. 1818, æt. 63, at Cheltenham, and was buried here. At his death,

William John Mansel, A.M. was presented by Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. and inducted 28 Aug. 1818.

He was the eldest son of Sir Will. Mansel, Bart. of Muddlescombe, Co. Carmarthen; and married Harriet Charlotte, dau. of Richard Oliver, Esq. of Brill;² was presented in 1817 to the Rectory of Heath, Co. Oxon, by the King, and appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary: ob. 5 Apl. 1823, and was buried here; being succeeded by

John Leveson Hamilton, A.B. inducted 15 May 1823, on the presentation of Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. of Chequers. Died 5 April 1825, æt. 37, and was succeeded by

Chaloner Stanley Leathes, A.M. pr. . . Oct. 1825, by the same Patron. He died here, and was buried (with others of his family) on the north side of the Church-yard, where a grave-stone is thus inscribed:

CHALONER STANLEY LEATHES,

Ob. 28 Sept. 1832, æt. 35.

Life having lost all joys, and Death all fears,
The willing soul before its God appears.

C. S. L.

William Henry England, A.M. instituted 1832. He was of Pembroke Coll. Oxon. and is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, though no feast is observed, is of the time of Henry II. and stands on a high mount, resembling a tumulus or barrow, on the verge of the upper Icknild way, overlooking the greater part of the contiguous vale of Aylesbury. The building consists of a nave 63 feet long, a chancel 33 feet, and a south aisle; at the west end of which, parallel with the nave, is a square tower, having at the s.e. angle, a demi octagon turret 45 feet high, considerably above the roof of the rest of the building, and containing a spiral stone staircase. The tower, surmounted with a vane, contains five modern bells, (re-cast out of three,) and a saint's bell. The principal entrance is by a gable-roofed porch, on the south side; another porch opposite to it was taken down in 1828, and the door closed. The best reason perhaps to be assigned for such an alteration is, that the situation of the edifice is very much exposed to the north-west wind. The tower, nave, and aisle, are embattled; the roof covered with lead, the chancel tiled; at the angles of the nave and tower are buttresses.

At the west end of the nave is a door, under a semi-circular arch; and above it a mullioned window with tracery. On the north side are three large windows, with mullions dividing them into cinquefoil and trefoil headed lights. Willis describes a north aisle, but there are no remains of it. One of the windows on the south side of the church has been closed to admit of the erection of a monument. Between the nave and aisle are four pointed arches, resting on octagon pillars. The width of the nave and aisle interiorly is 35 feet. At the west end of the aisle is a sharp pointed arch, opening into the tower. Between the nave and chancel are the remains of an old carved and gilt oak screen, with four cinquefoil headed and crocketed arches, under a pediment; and in the spandrls of the central arch, on each side, a swan.³ In the south wall, within the communion

¹ Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i.

² See BRILL, in vol. i. p. 112.

³ Qu. Whether the crest or bearing of the patron of the church, or benefactor at whose expence the chancel was thus ornamented and enclosed?

rails, is a niche for a piscena, partly closed, and a portion of its upper part hidden by a monumental tablet. In the s.w. angle of the nave is the Font, which is rudely sculptured, under a gallery of modern construction. The Pulpit and Reading-desk modern, close to the north wall, between the windows. The north side of the nave was formerly fitted up with pews, but the opposite side retained the old open seats of the time of King James, with folding or moveable stools fastened to the ends of the seats, capable of being drawn out for the accommodation of persons in the middle of the nave. These have been lately removed, and another range of pews substituted. At the west end of the south aisle is a large pew, belonging to the proprietor of Chequers and the chief estates here, which nearly covers several sepulchral marbles, and renders their inscriptions difficult to be made out.

The Communion Table is small and destitute of ornament. In the chancel are three very ancient chests. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, with the Royal Arms, which were formerly painted on the wall above the screen from the chancel, have been lately removed.

At the east end of the chancel are two narrow lancet-shaped windows, under semi-circular arches; and on the north side, two larger windows, mullioned and square headed. One of the correspondent windows on the south side, has been blocked up.

On a brown slab in the floor of the chancel :

Arms : a bend charged with a crescent between six trefails slipped.

Here lieth the Body of George Hakewil, second son of William Hakewil, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, whoe was a gracious child both in lyfe and death. He dyed 9 Nov. 1629, in the 2^d year of his age.

On another :

Thomas Emery, the son of Thomas Emery was buried the . . . of September, 1662.¹

On a mural tablet within the altar rails :

Sacred to the Memory of
The Rev. William John Mansel,
Rector of this Parish,
and of Hethe, Oxon.
He was the eldest son
of Sir William Mansel, Bart.
Late of Isochoed, Carmarthenshire.
He died on the 5th of April, 1823,
in the 32d year of his age,
most deservedly beloved,
lamented and regretted,
by all who knew him.

On a brass plate within the rails :

Hic jacet
Johannes Leveson Hamilton, A.M.
Westmonasteriensis
Ædisque Christi Oxoniæ
quondam alumnus

plus biennis
Hujus parochiæ Rector
Pius, Benignus, Eruditus :
Obiit
Nonæ Augusti
Anno Domini
MDCCLXXV.
ætatis
37.

On a tablet of brass, affixed to a piece of dove-coloured marble, against the east end of the aisle, above the Russell pew :

Sacred to the memory of Sir John Russell, Bart. of Checquers, son of Sir John Russell, Bart. and of Catharine Cary his wife. He was born on the vi. of May MDCLXXVII, and at the early age of vi. years became an orphan. The loss of his excellent parents was tenderly supplied by his relations, the Rev. Dr. John Russell Greenhill, and Mrs. Greenhill his wife, who, through various severe illnesses, brought him up with the same affection as if he had been their son. He died on the xi. of June, in the year MDCCCI.

The above epitaph was written by Sir John Russell, who directed it to be inscribed on a monument in this church.

Sacred also to the memory of Sir George Russell, Bart. brother of the above named Sir John Russell. He was born on the xv. of April, MDCLXXX. and died on the xxv. of April, MDCCIV.

¹ He was the son of Thomas Emery, Rector of Ellesborough.

On a neat tablet of white marble, near the last mentioned :

Near this place are deposited the remains of Mary Russell, of Chequers, in this parish, spinster; only daughter of Colonel Charles Russell, of Chequers aforesaid, by Mary Revett, his wife, died the 21st of June, 1813, in the 74th year of her age.

And

Sacred to the memory of the

Rev. John Russell Greenhill, also of Chequers, LL.D.
only son of

Samuel Greenhill, of Swincombe, in the County of Oxford, Esquire; and of Elizabeth Russell his wife, only daughter of John Russell, Esquire, and Rebecca Eyre his wife; died the 20th of December, 1813, in the 84th year of his age.

Croke, London.

Above these tablets is an achievement of the arms of Russell, viz :

In chief, S. three escalops Arg: in base, Arg. a Lion rampant Gu: with the Canton of Ulster. Crest, a Goat Arg. attired and gorged Or. Motto, "*Know Thyself.*"

On a small marble :

In the same grave lie the remains of the aforesaid Sir JOHN RUSSELL, Bart, son of Colonel CHARLES RUSSELL and of MARY RIVETT, of Checkers: grandson of JOHN RUSSELL, Esq. who was a younger son of SIR JOHN RUSSELL, Bart, and of FRANCES, daughter of OLIVER CROMWELL. He died the 7th of August, 1783, in the 42d year of his age.

On the north side of the chancel is an elegant mural tablet of white marble, with a cornice and sculptured ornaments. On the pedestal which supports an urn in relievo, on a wreath, a lion rampant : below,

M. S.

Josephi Wells, D.D.

Hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris

Obiit xiv. die Martis MDCCXVIII.

Anno Ætatis suæ LXIII.

On a shield below : Arg. a bend componé Or and Arg. between six crescents, S.

Two large black marble slabs, within the communion rails, have evidently borne inscriptions, now obliterated.

Near the south door is a large lofty monument, consisting of an altar tomb of black marble, under

a semi-circular arch, divided into compartments, and pannels carved in relief, with flowers and angels alternately, between four Corinthian columns of black marble, with alabaster capitals, party-gilt. On the tomb, is the recumbent statue of a lady, finely cut in white marble, reposing on her left side; her head supported by her hand, her arm resting on a cushion : in her right hand a small book, closed. Her dress extremely rich, fastened before, with loops and bunches of ribbon. Round her neck is a single row of large pearls, and a beautiful neck or breast-chain of jewels forms a border to a broad tippet of fine lace, very graceful and pleasing. Her countenance mild and serene; her hair in ringlets, disposed close to her face. At her feet, a lion's head, Or. fretté S. Near the upper part of the recess, between the pillars under the arch, are three shields of arms.

In the centre :

Gu. a fess Arg. cotized S. charged with a crescent : between six martlets of the Second, 3 & 3: impaling Arg. a bend cotized, charged with four lions passant S.—*Hawtry*. Crest on the dexter side; on a wreath, Issuant from a crescent, two swan's necks intertwined: beaked, Gu.—*Croke*. On the sinister side, a lion's head, Or. fretté S. On a shield on the dexter side of the principal coat, the dexter impalement of the same. On a lozenge on the sinister side, the sinister impalement.

On a black tablet between the pillars :

Eccum nomen quam emphaticè marmoreum
Duriore scilicet saxo aequè perenne:
Et vel ipsi monumento, monumentum
Nomen quæras (Lector) seu tituli potius
Virtutum pie vixit, spirans Ethica.

BRIGETTA CROKE

Marita plusquam amica ;
Mulier quam pene nulla
Fæminæ nihil habens nisi sexum,
Constantiâ florens uxor admodû virili
Multa partu mater et amore multa
Clarior oriunda pro avis, clarior et digna
Cujus vigentem cinerem rigans maritus
Obruta dum jacet hæc tumulo jacet ille dolore.

This monument is enclosed with iron rails.

On a black marble slab in the floor of the aisle,
near the last described :

Arms : *Croke and Blount*, quarterly.

P. M. S.

Requiescit sub hoc marmore

Dⁿⁱ Henrici Croke

Equitis Aurati

Depositum

Annos XLIII. Clerici Pipæ Officio gaudentis

Tam literis quam moribus humanissimi

An^o Dⁿⁱ mirabili MDLXXXVIII^o. nati

Ætatis LXXII^o Dniq. MDCLIX.

Primo mane mense Januarij

Lithiasi morbo denati

Ex Euphemiâ fidelitatem

Singulis charissimus solos pauperes non

Redamavit

Ideoq. ne tales permaneret

Tum ope tum opibus satagebat

Albo' omnium calculo vivebat

Suo moriebatur.

On a slab contiguous, on the North side.

Arms : *Croke*, quartering 2 and 3 Or. a chaplet of
honeysuckle, Or.—*Croke and Vanloor*.

HENRICI CROKE

Quod mori potuit heic conditur

Quod mori non debuit heic pa

Qui Dⁿⁱ Roberti Croci Equitis Aurati

Natu secundus Annus agens XXI

Sumo Mane Calendis Januarii An Dⁿⁱ MDCLXII.

Vel Apostemate vel Artium pl

Morbo sane Medicinæ ocul

Oxonij Declicæ occubuit

Iisdem horâ dieq. quibus Au

Dⁿⁱ Henricus Crocus Eques Aur

Tribus retro Annis obdormivit

Natalium splendore virtutum purpur

Virtutes omnigenæ scientiæ in

Scientiæ puræ Religionis candore

Tum in morum temperie tum mortis temp

In cœlestem Ambitionem

Simulæ virilem

Perfectione non contentus

Ad Hierarchiem Sanctorum

Flore juventutis juven

Cum cepit Croceos

Ut Paradisæo plauteris in æthere

Trino primitiæ victimæ

On another slab, nearly covered by the Ma-
norial pew :

M. S.

. . . Robertus Crok

. . . Eques Auratus

Henrici Croke Eq^{us} Aur. & Bar

Gulielmi Hawtraei /Eq^{us} Au'

Parallel with the last is another slab, with the
Arms of *Croke* and *Vanloor* ;—the inscription hid-
den, excepting only the two words, *Armiger* and
Susanna. Near the south door is a large white slab,
with a long inscription, now entirely illegible.

On a brown stone is a brass effigy of a female,
richly habited.

Close to the last mentioned also, affixed to a
brown slab, lying north and south, and having a
shield of arms at the dexter superior corner of the
stone, and marks of another escutcheon on the si-
nister side, and of a large plate of brass below the
principal figures, the effigies of a man in armour,
girt with a sword, bare headed, standing with his
hands devoutly pressed together ; doublet of mail,
with greaves, knee caps, very round toed shoes, and
spurs with large rowels of seven or eight points :
opposite to him a lady richly habited, with a rosary
dependent from her girdle ; mantle with very
large loose sleeves, under which are close sleeves,
with ruffles at the wrists, her hands pressed toge-
ther as if praying ; plain close collar at the neck,
square head dress, with lappets thrown back : a
small portion of the upper part of the head dress
broken off, the rest of the figure and that of the
man in good preservation. At the feet of the
man eleven sons and at the feet of the woman
seven daughters, in plain habits.

On a white slab in the floor, near the north door :

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Mary Davis, late of
London, Gent. who departed this life, December the 31,
1743, aged 65. Also Elizabeth Davis, who departed
this life, July the 17, 1713, aged 22 years.

On a brass, near the east end of the aisle :

Of your charite pray for the Soules of
Thomas Hawtrep Esquier and Sybell his
wyfe whych Thomas Decessyd the xv day
of November in the yere of our lorde God a
m cccc xliiij and the sayd Sybell Decessyd the
. day of in the yere of
our lorde God a m cccc On whose
soules & all Christien soules ihu have mercy.

On another, affixed to the same stone :

Here lyeth the body of *Marye* sometyme
the wyfe of *Willia Hawirey* of this paryshe
Esquyer who departed this lyfe in travell of
her fyrst Childe the x^o day of December in
the yere of o^r lorde God m. b. lb. whose soule
god ydo.

On a black marble, in the nave :

Arms : Dexter, a fess charged with three martlets : in
chief two talbots passant in fess ; in base a cross-bow
stringed : impaling paly of six, with a bend, surtout.
Crest, a dexter hand and arm, coupé at the elbow,
grasping a dart.

Below :

Here lyeth the Body of Alexander Horton Esq. of the
Grove, who Died y^e 6th of Jan^y 17¹¹/₆ and Tufton his
wyfe y^e 6th of July, in the same year.

On a stone, near the niche of an ancient pis-
cena, in the eastern part of the south wall, an in-
scription, very imperfect :

For Christ elation
here lies a w in none
Her Husband nd all allies
may in jus the skies
Her ope are forgot
And yet knew it not
no inr pleater honour
By faction upon her
Women the glory of your sexe bemoane
And greiue yee men because their pattern 's gone.

Against the south wall, on a small stone :

Sacrum memoriae Roberti Wallis in artibus magistri
Hujus Ecclesiae quondam Rectoris et patroni atque per
nobilis Ducissae de Richmond Capellani nec non in
medicina exercitissimi. Anno Salutis, 1666. Ætate
octuagesimo Julii octave Spiritum Deo Corpus Sepulchro
liquit, in Christo placide obdormiens cui fide spe et
charitate
Constatissime nixit
Non obiit sed abiit.

On a neat mural tablet, on the south side of
the chancel :

In the Church-yard near this place
Lie the Remains of
Catharine Lady Russell

Wife of Sir John Russell Bart.

of Checkers in this Parish
And Daughter of the Honb^{le} Gen^l George Cary,
of Leven-Grove in the County of York,
By Isabella only Daughter and Heiress of
Arthur Ingram Esq. of Barrowby and Hutton Rudby
in the same County.

She died the 26th of Dec. 1782, in the 34th year of
her age, leaving two Sons ; John born 6th May 1777, and
George born 15th April 1781.

On achievements, ranged along the north wall
of the nave :

1. S : a Griffin passant Arg. surtout an Escutcheon of
pretence ; Gu. a fess Arg. between six martlets of the
second, 3 and 3 : *Croke*, impaling the same coat.
Motto, *In celo quies* : for *Mr. Serjeant Thurbane*.
2. In a Lozenge Gu. a fess Arg. between six mart-
lets of the Second, 3 and 3 : impaling Or. a chaplet of
laurel or bay Proper. *Dame Susan Croke, Widow of Sir*
Robert Croke, Knt. 3. On a shield, Arg. a lion ramp.
Gu. In chief S. three roses Arg. Crest, a goat tripan-
tant Arg. gorged and attired Or. Motto, *Thy will be*
done. Russell. 4. *Russell* as before impaling *Russell*.
Crest, a goat. Motto. *In celo quies.* *Sir John Russell,*
Bart. 5. In a shield, *Russell* as before ; with the
Motto, *Know Thyself.* *Sir John Russell, Bart.*

In the Church-yard, near the porch, is a tomb
railed in, and on the cover the following :

Under this stone are deposited the remains of THOMAS
EDWARDS, Esq. of Turrick, in this Parish, where he
spent the last seventeen years of a studious and useful
life. He was sincere and constant in the profession and
practice of Christianity, without narrowness or super-
stition ; steadily attached to the cause of liberty, nor less
an enemy to licentiousness and faction. In his poetry,
simple, elegant, pathetic ; in his criticism, exact, acute,
and temperate ; affectionate to his relations, cordial to
his friends ; in the general commerce of life obliging
and entertaining. He bore a tedious and painful dis-
temper with a patience which could only arise from a
habit of virtue and piety, and quitted this life with the
decent unconcern, of one, whose hopes are firmly fixed
on a better. He died on the third of January 1757,
aged fifty-eight ; and this stone is inscribed to his me-
mory, with the truest concern and gratitude, by his two
nephews and heirs, Nathaniel Mason and Joseph Paice.¹

¹ See Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 691-2, amongst additions and corrections.

This tomb stone, supported by low brick walls and enclosed with iron rails, scarcely retained any part of the above inscription, legible, 22 August, 1839; which is the more to be regretted as enclosing the mortal remains of that distinguished

scholar, the author of the "Canons of Criticism;" of whom, for want of a better, the reader is requested to accept, with necessary candour and indulgence, the imperfect account in the appendant note.¹

LAMP LAND.

In 1552, King Edward VI. granted to John Swifte and John Clopton, Gen. thirteen acres of land, in the fields of Ellesborough, in the occupation of Robert Colmer, Clk. formerly given to maintain a light in the church, to hold the same in free soccage as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, not in capite.²

CHURCH HOUSE.

Four small tenements, commonly called Church Houses, adjacent to each other, and under one roof, near the Church of Ellesborough, were formerly inhabited by poor persons of this parish, under the control of the Rector and Churchwardens. This building had become decayed, and was accidentally destroyed by fire, and has not been since rebuilt. It had no endowment of lands or rents, and no account of its founder is preserved: but there had been anciently a Chantry, dedicated to the B.V.M. in the Church of Ellesborough, to which a tenement, called the Chantry House, was appendant, which is described as situated next the church-yard. This tenement, with a garden, orchard, and premises

¹ Mr. Edwards was not educated at Eton, nor a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, as has been erroneously supposed. [Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 199: vol. v. p. 598, and vol. ix. p. 623.] After having continued some time in the army, he was at Bath, soon after the marriage of Warburton, (afterwards Bishop of Gloucester) with the niece of Ralph Allen, Esq. of Prior-park: and being an occasional visitor there, the conversation frequently turned on literary subjects, and Warburton sometimes took opportunities of displaying his Greek, not supposing that an officer in the army understood that language very intimately; till one day, being accidentally in the library, Mr. Edwards took down a Greek Author, and explained a passage in it, in a manner which produced a violent contest; on which Edwards ventured to question Warburton's knowledge of the original language, asserting or inferring, that his opponent had become acquainted with the Greek by means of French translations. Warburton became highly irritated, and an incurable breach took place between them. After Mr. Edwards quitted the army, and had entered at Lincoln's Inn, this altercation, upon a frivolous topic, produced "The Canons of Criticism." [See "Nichols's Literary Anecdotes," vol. v. p. 597-8.] Mr. Edwards possessed a small estate at Pitshanger, in Middlesex, his paternal inheritance, where he resided before he purchased Turrick. He had been first educated at a private school, but by some is denied to have ever been a member of either of the English Universities. [Ibid. vol. ii. p. 199.] He was, however, (what is of more consequence and of greater honour to his memory), "equally distinguished for his genius, and the goodness of his heart." [Ibid.] He was the author of "A Supplement to Warburton's Edition of Shakspeare," 8vo. of which two editions appeared: and this work was reprinted in 1748, with the Title of "Canons of Criticism." The latter provoked some very severe and illiberal sarcasms from Warburton, [Note on "Pope's Essay on Criticism," p. 463.] which, however, not weakening the effect of his Canons of Criticism, that book has remained unrefuted. [Warton.] He was also the author of "Sonnetts," of which thirteen were printed in "Dodsley's Collection," [vol. ii. p. 322, &c.] eight in "Pearch's", and four in "Nichols's Select Collection." Forty-nine also appear in the last edition of the "Canons of Criticism," printed in 1765: he likewise wrote a "Sonnet," addressed to Miss Mulse, (afterwards Mrs. Chapone) in answer to an "Ode," by that lady. [Lit. Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 200.] He passed the latter part of his life at Turrick; and died on a visit to his friend Mr. Richardson, the Novelist, at Parson's Green, in Middlesex, unmarried; and, as may be collected from some pathetic lines in one of his Sonnetts, [Dodsley's Poems, vol. ii. p. 5.] "On a Family Picture," representing four brothers and four sisters,—was the last of his family in the male line. In Wilkes's Correspondence with his Daughter, in a Letter from Naples in 1765, he enquires respecting Mr. Mason, who had been mentioned in one of Miss Wilkes's Letters, whether he were not a nephew of the late Mr. Edwards, of Turrick? [Almon's Correspondence of Wilkes, vol. ii. p. 156.]

² Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI. Test. 1 Sept.

adjoining, were granted in 1549, (3 Ed. VI.) to John Dodington, of Lincolnshire, Esq. to hold in free socage, by fealty only, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.¹ Through whose hands it subsequently passed, is unknown; but it seems probable that this was afterwards converted to the purpose of providing dwellings for poor persons, under the denomination of Church Houses, until its destruction by fire, as before mentioned.

THE VILLAGE

consists only of a few scattered farm-houses and cottages, besides the Rectory. It is situated rather bleakly among the hills on the verge of Aylesbury Vale. These hills are of every variety of shape, and clothed with box, beach, birch, holly, juniper, and larch trees.

THE ALMSHOUSE,

founded by the Will of Dame Isabell Dodd, widow of Sir Sam. Dodd, Knt. stands s.w. from the Church, near the road from Wendover to Kimble. It was endowed with a rent-charge out of Dodd's Closes Farm, in Ellesborough, and lands in Great Kimble and Aylesbury; and the site of the Friary, in Walton, was part of its possessions, but was severed from the rest, and sold under an Inclosure Act. The revenues and management are vested in Trustees; and in 1825, Robert Greenhill Russell, Esq. of Chequers (afterwards Bart.) and William Lowndes, Esq. of Chesham, were Governors.

The building consists of a hall, and four contiguous apartments: the front is towards the south, at the foot of a beautiful eminence, part of the demesnes of Chequers; and a commodious piece of garden ground is attached to the building. The house is of brick, and extremely neat. Over the entrance, on a circular tablet:

“In the Year of our Lord MDCCLXVI. This Almshouse was built for the support and maintenance of four old men and four old women of this Parish, by DAME ISABELL DODD, daughter of Sir ROBERT CROKE, Knt. who lies buried in the Parish Church. She married Sir SAMUEL DODD, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and died his Widow.”²

Within the hall, which is a neat square room, paved with red tiles, are the following Rules and Orders, painted on a tablet of wood over the west door.

Rules to be observed in the Lady Dodd's Charity, at Ellesborough, in the County of Bucks.

1. After any one is placed in the almshouse they shall not marry: if they do they shall be expelled, and others put in their room.
2. They all, both men and women, shall dispose themselves to do such work as they can do, and not live idle,
- if able and in health, that by some labour they may get something to help themselves when sick.
3. That none shall lodge with them in their chambers or lie with them upon any pretence whatever, but every one to help the other by turns when sick or otherwise:

¹ Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. VI. Test. 24 Dec.

2 PEDIGREE OF CROKE, OF CHEQUERS.

SIR HENRY CROKE, Knt. 2nd son of Sir John Croke, Knt. Just. K. B. of Chilton, by ^{Barroet} 2nd dau. and co-heiress of Sir William Hawtrey, Knt. of Chequers, in Ellesborough, by Winifred, dau. of Andrew Dormer, of Great Milton, Co. Oxon: ob. 1638: bur. 5 July, at Ellesborough.

SIR ROBERT CROKE, Knt. Clerk of the Pipe: knighted 9 Aug. 1641: M. P. for Wendover, 13, 15, 16, Car. I.: M.D. 1 May 1644, Oxon: ob. 8 Feb. 1680: bur. 11 Feb. at Ellesborough, æt. 71. [Par. Regist.]

ROBERT CROKE, Esq. Clk. of the Pipe: ob. cæd. 30 July, 1671, viâ Par. æt. 35: bur. at Ellesborough.

HENRY CROKE, ob. 1662, æt. 21: buried at Ellesborough.

CATHARINE, bp. 23 Feb. 1659: ob. 1657.

SUSAN, viv. 1679.

MARY, mar. to John Thurbane, Esq. Serj. at Law, as his third wife.

ISABEL, dau. and coh.; mar. to Sir Sam. Dodd, Knt. Ch. Bar. of the Excheq. ob. viâ 14 Apr. 1716, æt. 67: bur. in the Temple Church, London.

being under one roof, as in charity they ought to do, and in case any one helps them, they are not to sleep there: but none of them shall lie out of the alms-house, nor wander, nor beg alms, upon any pretence whatever, on pain of expulsion.

4. The allowance to be paid them on Sundays, after evening service, in case there is evening service; if not, after morning service; and if absent, unless in case of sickness or infirmity of body, they shall forfeit half their week's allowance, to be divided, as Mr. Hall, Lady Dod's Trustee, shall appoint.

5. If any one dies before the year expires their gown to go to the next that comes in.

6. If any one of the company swear, or scold, or make a bawling or quarrel; for the first offence shall forfeit

the half of a week's allowance; for the second shall forfeit the whole week's allowance, to go towards the repairs of the house: and for the third to be expelled.

7. If a man or woman sit in an alehouse for above half an hour, or frequent gin shops, upon the oath of one credible witness, shall forfeit one whole week's allowance for the first offence: the second expulsion.

8. They shall forfeit one shilling each time they miss receiving the sacrament when administered in Ellesborough church.

9. All the inhabitants to eat together in the hall, when well, and each to club or labour to get fuel to burn in the hall in common for them.

10. The inhabitants are never to be seen without their gown.

The allowance in 1828 was three shillings and sixpence each, per week, and a new gown every second year. In a return made under an Act of Parliament respecting Parochial Charities in 1786, the income of this Alms-house was stated at 80*l.* per annum.

PAROCHIAL CHARITY.

An unknown benefactor gave about four acres of land, the proceeds of which are annually distributed in bread to poor persons of Great Kimble and Ellesborough, at the discretion of the Minister and Churchwardens of these parishes, respectively, observing a preference to persons who have been the least chargeable to the parishes. In 1786, the amount belonging to Ellesborough was returned at 13*s.* per annum.¹

CHEQUERS.

Chequers, in this parish, has been supposed to derive its name from the family of Chakers or Chequers, its early possessors; and Lysons, probably adopting the same opinion from preceding writers, states that it received that denomination from John de Scaccariis.² In some old Pedigrees, the names of Elias de Scaccariis, Henry and Ralph, occur in the reign of King John, and his successor, Henry III. and in an elaborate history of the Crokes, "Sir Chequers of Chequers" is mentioned.³ But besides the probability that this name might rather be derived from the place, than that the place itself acquired this appellation from its possessor, tradition seems to countenance such origin. Chequers having been assigned as the place of deposit of treasure belonging to the King's court, in which payments were anciently made;⁴ and as the Exchequer was not established at Westminster until after the Conquest (having been previously itinerant, or accompanying the King's court and progresses) nor completely and permanently settled until the reign of Ed. I. it may with much probability be supposed a branch of the Aula-regia, at least before the time of King John, who had a palace in the immediate vicinity of this place; and in whose reign, it may be remarked, that the Exchequer at Westminster is first mentioned by Madox.⁵ The King's Treasury was anciently at Winchester, where William Rufus found his father's heaps of gold and silver, &c.⁶ The reparation of the Treasure House, in the time of Henry II. is also mentioned;⁷ and thither the treasure was carried from London, &c. by the Sheriffs, in the same reign. This relates to the Lower Exchequer, but with

¹ Abstract of Returns of Charitable Donations, 26 Geo. III. vol. i. p. 64-5.

² Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 555.

³ Croke's Genealogical Hist. p. 498.

⁴ From Information of THOMAS LORD VISCOUNT HAMPTON.

⁵ Hist. of Excheq. p. 129.

⁶ Saxon Chron. p. 192. no. 20.

⁷ Rot. Mag. 18 Hen. II. ro. 66. Hants.

regard to the Upper Exchequer, it is supposed to have been in existence in the time of the Anglo Saxon Kings.¹ In this Court the "Chief Justicier" presided, by reason of his office. There were, besides the Great Exchequer, some subordinate receipts or places of revenue, called also Exchequers: one was at Worcester;² and besides that at Winchester, others at Northampton, Shrewsbury, and York.³ In the King's Court of the Exchequer the Sovereign presided in person, with the Chancellor, Treasurer, and Barons; and this continued until 9 Hen. III. when the expence and inconvenience of the removal of the Court from place to place, whithersoever the King went, occasioned its being permanently established at Westminster, by the great Charter of 11 Hen. III. instead of following the movements of the Court.⁴ In the Pedigree of the Family, who (in whatever manner their name might have been acquired) were the undoubted possessors of this place, "Elias de Scaccariis sive de Chequers," is placed at the head; and Henry, his son, held lands here, at the beginning of the reign of Henry III.; for, in 1218, a fine was passed between Henry de Chequers and Simon, Prior of Sandwell, of certain lands and a messuage, with a pool of water, in Eselberge, declared to be the right of the said Henry,⁵ who paid half a mark for his warranty.⁶ Some few years afterwards, Geva or Eve, widow of Richard, the son of William, passed a fine of lands in Eselberge, part of her dower, which she conveyed to Henry de Scaccariis and his heirs.⁷ He held the fourth part of a Knight's fee here, under the Barony of Wolverton, at the same time, when Alan de Maydwell held lands in Ellesborough to the like amount,⁸ and paid two marks for his Knight's fee in Bucks, held under the Honour of Walingford.⁹ In 1235, a fine was passed of lands and tenements here, between Roger de Hampton and Maud his wife, and Henry de Scaccariis, declared to be his right.¹⁰ He left a son, Ralph de Scaccariis,¹¹ whose inheritance, in default of male issue, passed by Catherine, his sole daughter, to William de Altá Ripá, of Algakirk, in Lincolnshire.¹² William de Altá Ripá, their son, who united the estates of both families, was father of Thomas, who, by Joane Cheyne, or Chenduit, daughter of Ralph Chenduit, (sometimes spelt Cheynewit)¹³ had two sons, William and Nicholas, who passed a fine in 1364 (38 Ed. III.) of messuages and lands in "Eselburgh," which Nicholas de Hawtree, of Chequers, granted to William and the heirs of his body.¹⁴ William died without issue, and this estate subsequently descended to the son of Nicholas, who, and all his family, were called by the name of Hawtree or Hawtry, and are thus mentioned:

"The Family of Hawtreu written in Latin De altá ripá, and in some records called D'Autry, was of noble extraction in Normandy before the Norman Conquest as it appeareth in y^e History of Normandy, written by Orderius Vitalis, a Monk of Roane & it is to be noted that those of Lincolnshire written in their Latine deeds de Alta ripa tooke the name of Hawtreu and came into Buckinghamshire by reason of the Inheritance that came by the match with y^e Daughter and heire of the autient Family of Checkers whose seate they possessed till by Female heires it went away to other Families as is heere described. And those of the same surname in Sussex from Alta ripa, Dautry, from whence Lord Goring by heires Generall is lineally descended, yet there remaineth an heire male of this name at Petworth in Sussex aforesaid, and in some old marshallings of the severall Atchievements of the Hawtres of Checkers in Bucks and the Dautries of Sussex, quartered by the Gorings, there is an Ingemination of the Armes of both houses. The Armes of those of Sussex being Az. five fusils, in fesse Arg. a Coate taken up in

¹ Ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, book i. chap. iv. p. 7.

² Rot. Mag. Scac. 12 Hen. II. n^o. 6, a.

³ Ibid. 6 Ed. I.; 18 Ed. I.; 12 Ed. II.

⁴ Lambert's Beginning of the Highe Courtes of Justice in England; MS. penes Dom. Joh. Saunders Sebright, Bart. p. 67.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. III.

⁶ Henr' de Scacēio deb. dim. m. p' Simone Poře de Sandwell apd Westm' ad warrantizand.

eid. Henr. sedem j. stagni in Eseberewe. [Rot. Pip. 3 Hen. III.]

⁷ Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. III.

⁸ Test. de Nevil. p. 248.

⁹ Ibid. p. 253.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 20 Hen. III.

¹¹ Harl. MSS. C. fol. 185.

¹² In Croke's Genealogical History she is called the "daughter of Sir Chequers of Chequers;" p. 498.

¹³ Lansdowne MSS.

¹⁴ Rot. Fin. 38 Ed. III.

of Chequers, who married Bridget, daughter of John Seyton,¹ who possessed the Manor here, in later times called by his name. Richard Hawtrey was succeeded by his son Thomas, who, by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Parnell, of . . . Co. Oxon, had issue Thomas Hawtrey, who married Katharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Blakenhall, of Wing, Co. Bucks, and brought great wealth into his family, comprising the estates of the families of Pye and Harcourt, as shewn in the accompanying Pedigree. Thomas Hawtrey, of Chequers, their son, married Agnes Browne; and had issue, another Thomas Hawtrey, who married Sibill, daughter and coheir of Richard Hampden, Esq. of Kimble,² by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. William Hawtrey, his eldest son, was of Chequers. Of the younger sons, Henry, John, Michael, another John, Robert, and Thomas, nothing has been collected besides their names. Mary, one of the daughters, was married to Edm. Brudenell, Esq. of Stoke Mandeville; Agnes, first to Jasper Ferne, and secondly to Richard Potter, Esq.; Margaret, to John Smith, Serjeant-at-Arms; and Joane,³ first to John Russell, of Welford, Co. Northampton, and secondly to Nicholas West, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery. William Hawtrey, Esq. of Chequers, married first, Mary, daughter of John Brocas, of Horton, and secondly, Agnes, daughter of William Walpole, of Norfolk, widow of Hugh Losse, Esq., and by her had issue, Thomas, who died without issue, and William Hawtrey, who succeeded to this estate, and married Winifred, daughter of Ambrose Dormer, Esq. of Ascot, in Great Milton, Co. Oxon. by Jane, eldest daughter of James Bury, of Hampton Poyle, in the same county, and sister of Sir Michael Dormer, Knt. By her he had three daughters; Mary, married first to Francis Wolley, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Wolley, Knt. Principal Secretary of State, and died without issue; Bridget, married to Sir Henry Croke, Knt.; and Anne, third daughter and coheir, married first to Richard Saunders, of Amersham and Dinton, (who had issue by her an only daughter, Anne, who became the wife of Sir Walter Pye, Knt.) and secondly to William Hawtrey, Esq.⁴

This estate passed by Bridget, the second daughter and coheir to Sir Henry Croke, Knt., second son of Sir John Croke, Knt. of Chilton,⁴ by Dame Katherine, daughter of Sir Michael Blount, Knt. He was knighted in 1616, by King James I. and was in the next year appointed Master of the Pipe Office, in the Exchequer. His estate was sequestered in the Great Rebellion, and in 1649 the Manors of Chequers and Mordaunts were in the hands of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and re-conveyed by "William Burnet, of London, and Francis Borton, Gen. to Sir Henry Croke, of Checkers, in Ellesborough, Knt. and Sir Robert Croke, Knt. his son and heir." The latter resided, at least occasionally, at Hampton Poyle; and compounded for his estate at 77*l.* 10*s.* both the father and son being attached to the royal cause. Sir Henry Croke was a Member of the Parliament of 16 Car. I. died in January 1659, in his seventy-second year, and (with his lady, who died in 1658) was buried here.⁵ Sir Robert Croke, Knt. succeeded his father in this estate, and in the office of Clerk of the Pipe; and represented Wendover in Parliament 15 and 16 Car. I. He was styled "Ingrossator Rotulæ magnæ in Curia Scaccarii." Henry Croke, a younger brother, is also buried at Ellesborough.⁶

Sir Robert Croke, Knt. by Will, 5 May, 1679, bequeathed his lands here to Dame Susan, his wife, for life; remainder to his three surviving daughters, Susan, Mary, and Isabell, and their heirs, in such proportions as his wife shall appoint.⁷ Isabell being married to Samuel Dodd, Esq. afterwards Knt. and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whom she survived, and in her

¹ Harl. MSS. 1533-6-7, and Cardigan MSS. C. fol. 185.

² See PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN, in GREAT HAMPDEN.

³ In Croke's Genealogical History, a fourth daughter, Elizabeth, is introduced, who is said to have been married to Sir Walter Pye, p. 499.

⁴ See CHILTON, and PEDIGREE OF CROKE, in vol. i. p. 132.

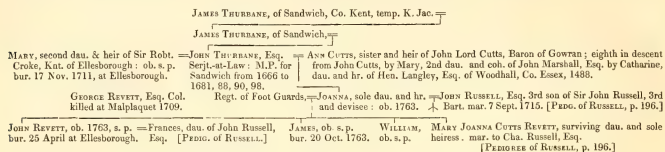
⁵ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 181.

⁶ See page 186.

⁷ Croke's Genealog. Hist. p. 504.

widowhood founded an almshouse here, and dying 14 April, 1716, æt. 64, was buried in the Temple Church, London. Mary, the second daughter, was married to Serjeant Thurbane, as his third wife; and surviving her sisters, who all died, s.p. became the sole heiress.

PEDIGREE OF THURBANE, IN ALLIANCE WITH HAWTREY, CROKE, CUTTS, REVETT, & RUSSELL.



John Thurbane, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, was the son of James Thurbane, and grandson of another James Thurbane, both of Sandwich, Co. Kent; and having first married Mary, second daughter and ultimately sole heiress of Sir Robert Croke, Knt. had by her no issue; but marrying secondly, Anne Cutts, sister and heir of John Lord Cutts, Baron of Gowran, had by her an only daughter, Joanna; and at his death bequeathed the Lordship of Chequers, with other estates which he had acquired by his marriage with the surviving heiress of the Crokes and Hawtreys, as also very large possessions in other places, to the said Joanna, his sole daughter, who became the wife first of Colonel George Revett, of the Foot Guards, who was killed at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, having had issue by her three sons, John, James, and William, and one daughter, Mary Joanna Cutts Revett, who, on the issueless death of all her brothers, became sole heiress of the estates of the family. Joanna, her mother, widow of Colonel Revett, was married secondly to John Russell, Esq. third and posthumous son of Sir John Russell, Bart. as his second wife, 7 Sept. 1715; and the estates acquired by John Russell subsequently came to his issue by his *first* wife Rebecca, sister of Sir Charles Eyre, Knt. of Kew.

John Russell was descended from a very ancient family, whose alliances are described in the annexed Pedigrees. His grandfather, Sir Francis Russell, Bart. was the eldest son and heir of Sir William Russell, Knt. created a Baronet 19 Jan. 1629, (4 Car. I.) of Chippenham, Co. Cambridge, by Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of Thomas Gerard, Esq. of Burwell, in the same County; and on the death of Sir Francis Russell, (who had been Governor of Ely and Litchfield, and one of the Parliamentary Assessors in the time of the civil wars, as also one of Oliver Cromwell's Lords) in 1664, Sir John Russell, of Chippenham, having succeeded to the title, married Frances, youngest daughter of the Lord Protector Cromwell, relict of Robert Rich, son of Lord Rich, and grandson of Robert Earl of Warwick. On the decease of Sir John Russell, in 1669, his title descended to his eldest son Sir William Russell, fifth Bart. (and fourth in lineal succession); who, dying in 1707, was succeeded by his son Sir William Russell, sixth Bart. and he dying unmarried (in Ireland) in 1738, the title devolved to his brother Sir Francis Russell, seventh Bart. one of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal; whose son Sir William Russell, eighth Bart. an officer in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards, dying unmarried in 1757, the title and estate passed to Sir John Russell, the ninth Bart. son of Charles Russell, Esq. Major in the 2nd Regiment of Guards, eldest son of John Russell before mentioned, by Rebecca his first wife; which Charles Russell having married Mary Joanna Cutts Revett, daughter of Colonel Revett by Joanna, daughter and heir of John Thurbane, Serjeant-at-Law,

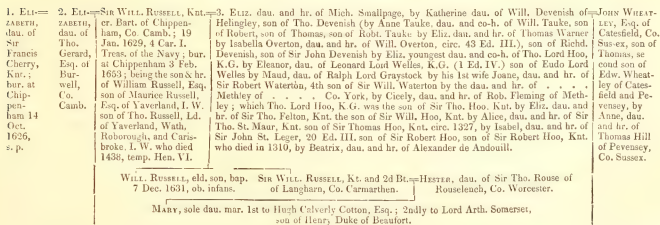
(afterwards second wife of Governor Russell) on the issueless death, in 1763, of her last surviving brother John Revett, Esq. (who married Frances Russell, one of the daughters of the aforesaid John Russell by Rebecca Eyre), became his heir; and the said Charles Russell dying in 1754, left issue, one son, John, who was born in 1741, and succeeded to the estates of the Hawtreys, Thurbanes, and Crokes, in Ellesborough, in right of his father; of the Revetts, in right of his mother; and to the title of eighth Baronet, on the decease of Sir William Russell, his cousin, in 1757. Sir John Russell, ninth Bart. who was a Barrister-at-Law, had two sons, John and George; and at his death, in 1785, was succeeded by his eldest son Sir John Russell, the tenth Bart. then a minor; and who dying unmarried, his inheritance passed to his surviving brother Sir George Russell, eleventh Bart. at whose death in 1804, the title became extinct; but the estate passed by devise to his father's sister, Mary Russell, daughter of Charles Russell, Esq. which Mary Russell, dying in 1813, this estate, with others, passed to John Russell Greenhill, son and heir of Samuel Greenhill, Esq. of Swincombe, Co. Oxon, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Governor John Russell, (younger brother of Sir William Russell, fifth Bart.) by Rebecca Eyre; which Elizabeth was sister of Colonel Charles Russell, aunt of Sir John Russell, and great aunt of Sir John and Sir George Russell, successively Baronets.

John Russell Greenhill, the devise in remainder, who, on the death of his cousin, Mary Russell, succeeded to the family estates, married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Noble of Sunderland, by whom he had issue, one son, Robert; to whom, after the death of Sir George Russell, Bart. in 1804, the aforesaid Mary Russell and the Rev. Dr. Greenhill, devisees of the estates of the Hawtreys, Russells, &c. gave up the possession of Chequers, with the Manors of Ellesborough, Grove, Seyton's, and Mordaunts, &c.; and at his father's death in 1813, the whole possessions of the family there, became vested in the said Robert Greenhill, Esq. who thereupon took the name of Russell by Royal Sign Manual, and became Lord and Proprietor of Ellesborough and Patron of the Rectory. He was of Ch. Ch. College, Oxon, A.M. 30 Oct. 1787; Representative in Parliament for Thirsk, in Yorkshire, in 1807-1814, 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1831, until the passing of the Act of Parliament under which that Borough was disfranchised, a measure which had his ready and liberal concurrence. He was created a Baronet by Patent, in 1832; and at his death, in 1836, his estate passed by Will, dated . . . to Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. whose ancestor had married Mary.

PEDIGREE OF RUSSELL, OF CHEQUER'S COURT.

From the Family Pedigrees at Chequers, Hampden, Registers of the Coll. of Arms, and other Authorities.

Arms: Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. On a chief S. three roses of the Field.



a

4. EDWARD, bur. at Chippenharn 19 July 1674.
 5. ROBERT, ob. 17 Feb. 1640.
 6. JOHN, ob. inf. 1623.
 7. JOHN, born 29 Nov. 1624; Col. in the Parliament; ob. coelebs.
 8.
 9. ANNE, mar. to . . . Colvil, Esq. of Co. Carnary.
 10. SARAH, mar. to Sir Will. Chicheley of Wimpole, Co. Camb.

MARY, 1st wife, dau. of . . .
 CHERRY of Co. Surrey.

3. GERARD RUSSELL, of Fordham, Co. Camb. ob. 7 Dec. 1682, et. 63.

MABEL, 2nd wife, dau. of Hugh Lloyd of Fordham; mar. 21 Aug. 1671; bur. 1 Sept. 1674.

2. Sir WILL. RUSSELL, Knt. of St. Edmundsbury, Co. Suffolk; imprisoned by Parl. 1646; bur. at Burwell, Co. Camb.

ANNE, dau. and hr. of . . . Bendish, relict of Robinson; ob. 10 Aug. 1707; bur. at Burwell.
 1. Sir FRA. RUSSELL, 3rd Bart. eld. son and hr. of Sir W. R. by Eliz. dau. of Tho. Gerard, Esq. of Burwell, M.P. for Co. Camb.; Dep't Lieut 1642; Gov. of Fly and Litchfield; Parliament Assessor 1646; one of Oliver Cromwell's Lords; bur. 20 April 1664 at Chippenharn.

CATHARINE, sole dau. and hr.; mar. 19 Dec. 1631 at Chippenharn. [See Noble's Mem. 19 Sept. Baro-netage, vol. i. p. 394.]

1. WILL. ELIZABETH, dau. of Hen. Cromwell, Esq. of Fordham; bur. 26 June 1701.

2. KILLIPHET RUSSELL, Parliament Assessor for Co. Camb. 1664; bur. 1 Aug. 1677, ob. cœl.

3. GERARD RUSSELL, ob. s. p. 1684, et. 23.
 4. JOHN RUSSELL, viv. in dup. 1684, ob. jure.
 5. CHERRY, ob. jure.

1. Sir FRANK RUSSELL, 1st Bart. dau. of born at Burwell, Co. Camb. 21 Aug. 1640, relict of Rob. Rich, Frodsberlain son of Lord Co. Suff.

4. KILLIPHET RUSSELL, 2nd Bart. dau. of born at Chippenharn 21 Aug. 1640, relict of Rob. Rich, Frodsberlain son of Lord Co. Suff.

1. ELIZABETH, mar. to Hen. Cromwell, 4th son of Oliver, Lt. Protector.
 2. SARAH, bap. 14 May 1637, ob. inf. [Vide Noble's Mem. 19 Sept. Baro-netage, vol. i. p. 394.]

1. GERARD RUSSELL, b. 1682.
 2. OBRIAN Wm. RUSSELL, bap. 17 Oct. 1684, ob. s. p.
 3. HENRY, b. 10 Oct. 1685; ob. at sea.
 4. JOHN, bor. Dec. 1688; ob. 23 Mar. 1694-5.
 5. WILL. b. 6 Dec. 1689.
 6. FRA. b. 19 Jan. 1691-2.
 7. EDW. b. 14 Mar. 1693; ob. 10 Aug. 1694.
 8. THO. b. 31 Aug. 1695, ob. coelebs.

9. ELIZABETH RUSSELL, mar. to Rob. D'Aye of Soham; ob. 5 Nov. 1675.
 10. FRANCIS, b. 15 Dec. 1686.
 11. JANE, b. 15 June 1687-8.
 12. MARY, ob. 16 Jan. 1690, et. 3 mo.
 13. MARY, b. 18 Jan. 1689; mar. to Mr. Martin Wilkies of Soham.
 14. MARGARET, mar. to . . . Peachey.
 15. . . . Nelson of Mildenhall.

3. GEORGE RUSSELL, dau. and co-h. of Capt. Tho. Somers of Thetford, Suff. widow of . . .

4. KILLIPHET RUSSELL, 2nd Bart. dau. of born at Chippenharn 21 Aug. 1640, relict of Rob. Rich, Frodsberlain son of Lord Co. Suff.

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MABEL RUSSELL (1st wife), bap. 15 Aug. 1673; mar. 5 April 1693.
 Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL, 6th Bart. ob. at Waterford, Ireland, May, 1738, s. p.
 Sir JOHN RUSSELL, 9th Bart. born 31 Oct. 1741, of Ch. Ch. Oxon.
 8th Bart. Barrister-at-Law; ob. 7 Aug. 1785, in Regt. Gds. coelebs 1757.

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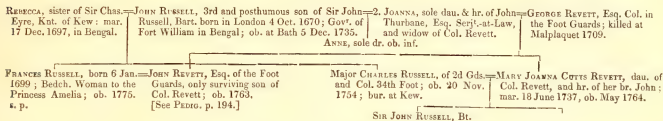
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 8th Bart. Barrister-at-Law; ob. 7 Aug. 1785, in Regt. Gds. coelebs 1757.

Sir JOHN RUSSELL, 10th Bart. born 6 May 1777; ob. 10th Aug. 1802 coelebs; bur. at Ellesborough.

Sir GEORGE RUSSELL, 11th Bart. b. 15 April 1781; ob. coelebs in London 25 April 1804; bur. at Ellesborough.

Sir ROBERT GREENHILL, Bart. of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 30 Oct. 1787; M.P. for Thirsk, Co. York, 1807, 1814, 1818, 1820, 1826, and 1831; cr. Bart. by Pat. 1832; ob. Dec. 1836; bur. at Ellesborough.

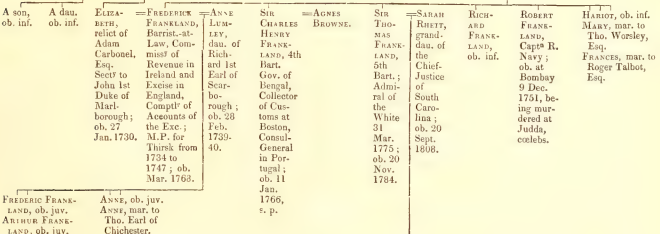
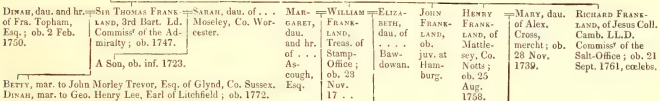
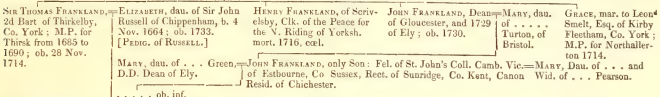
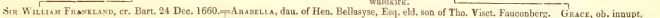
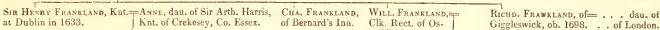
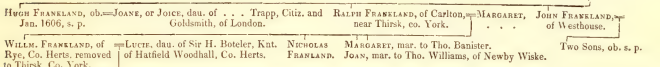
The very unusual intricacy of the marriages of John Russell, (posthumous) son of Sir John Russell, Bart. and his immediate descendants, may receive elucidation from the following extract of the PEDIGREE :



PEDIGREE OF FRANKLAND.

Arms: Quarterly 1 RUSSELL. 2 Az. a dolphin embowed Or. On a chief of the Last two saltires Gu. 3 Az. a dolphin Arg. 4 Arg. a lion ramp. Crest: A goat statant Arg. gorged with a mural crown, armed and hooped Or. RUSSELL. A dolphin haunter Arg. entwined round an anchor erect Proper. FRANKLAND.

RICHARD FRANKLAND of Ickergill, in Skipton, co. York, younger son of William Frankland of Rye, co. Herts, ob. 1589. =



a						
SIR THOMAS FRANKLAND, 6th Bart. b. 6 Apl. 1750; ob. 6 Sept. 1790.	DOROTHY, dau. of Will. Smelt, Esq. and niece of Leonard Smelt, Esq. Sub-Governor to Geo. Pr. of Wales, aft. K. Geo. IV.; mar. March 1773; ob. 19 Mar. 1820.	HUGH FRANKLAND, ob. inf.	WILLIAM FRANKLAND, Fell. of All-Souls Coll. Oxon; Col. of North York Militia; M.P. for Thirk 1806; Lt. of the Admiralty; ob. 10 June 1806.	ROGER FRANKLAND, Clk. Rect. of Yalvington, Co. Somerset, Can. Resid. of Wells 1792.	CATHARINE, dau. of John 7th Lt. Colville; ob. 25 Mar. 1826, after issue.	MARY, ob. inf. MARY, mar. to Sir Boyle Roche, Bart. of Dublin. SARAH, ob. juv. HENRIETTA, ob. 9 Jan. 1828. ANNE, mar. 1778 to John Lewis, Esq.; 2ndly, in 1820, to Rev. R. Hare of Hurstmonceaux, Co. Sussex. DINAH, mar. Aug. 1779 to Will. Bowles, Esq.; ob. 1795. CATHARINE, mar. to Tho. Whingate, Esq. CHARLOTTE, mar. 1778 to Rob. Nicholas, Esq.
SIR ROBERT FRANKLAND, 7th Bart. b. July 1781; took the name of Russell by Royal Sign Manual Feb. 1837.						
LOUISA ANNE, 3rd dau. of the Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Lord George Murray, son of the Duke of Athol, and sist. of Caroline Leonora Countess of Ilchester; mar. 30 Nov. 1815.						
ANGUSTA LOUISA. CAROLINE ADELAIDE. EMILY ANNE. JULIA ROBERTA.						

CHEQUER'S COURT.

This Mansion, successively the residence of the Hawtreys and Russells, is situated in a little valley s.s.e. of the Parish Church, and surrounded by irregular eminences, clothed to their summits with beech trees, interspersed with box, larch, and holly, in a very picturesque manner. The house is said to have been originally built about 1326, re-erected about 1566, and modernized, with great taste, by the late Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, Bart. and still more recently improved by its present possessor, Sir Robt. Frankland Russell, Bart. It stands on a small but very elegant parterre, ornamented with beds of shrubs and flowers, and enclosed with a light iron fence. Near the south-west angle of the building, is preserved, with great care, the decaying trunk of an elm of enormous size and remote antiquity. It is banded with iron, and conjectured to have been at least coeval with the foundation of the house. It is only to be regretted that it could not have been the old *Haw-Tree* of primeval celebrity; from which the family, who, during many ages, inhabited the mansion, might be *conjectured* to have derived their name. Agreeable to the fashion of the times in which the house was built, the situation seems to have been chosen with more regard to security of retirement, than a display of elegance, or the prospects of fine scenery which surround it. It is particularly to be regretted, that a very extensive landscape over great part of the vale of Aylesbury, which might have been opened to view from the north front, is excluded by an interposed range of hills, for the lowering or removal of some of which, modern taste loudly pleads. The irregularity of the contiguous grounds, the beauty of the woods, the agreeable variety of slopes and swells, which open a new landscape to the view at every step, render Chequers, with all its disadvantages, a delightful residence. The interior arrangement has been in some degree controlled by the original plan of the old house; but the size and proportions of many of the apartments are well adapted to the hospitalities of an opulent possessor, and the building throughout evinces great neatness and elegance. In the windows of the vestibule are portraits of St. Philip and St. James, brought from York Cathedral by Sir George Russell, Bart. when that edifice was repaired; and the more valuable, as having been preserved from the effects of an extensively destructive conflagration.

In the anti-room, at the head of the staircase, is the portrait of a man past the middle age, with hair cut short, an ermined or furred gown, with very deep vandyked cuffs, elaborately embroidered with gold (the gold appears to have been sprinkled on the colour), the left hand resting on a scroll, and below it:

Away I passe from that I was
What I gave I have, that I kep I lose.

In the dexter upper corner, these arms:

Sable, a cross engrailed Or, between four fleurs de lis Arg. with a crescent in fess point. *Crest*, a lion rampant, holding in his paw a fleur de lis. This is said to be *Serjeant Thurbane*.

On the sinister side, near the top, is the small bust of a female with a celestial crown: on the border thereof, three red roses and one white rose,

the latter surmounted by a fleur de lis; her auburn hair in ringlets. Below the bust:

THINCKE & THANK GOD. 1625.

This was nearly the Brudenell motto—*Think and Thank*.¹

A similar portrait is at Dinton-Hall, the seat of the Rev. William Goodall, which was brought thither by Sir John Vanhatten, Knt. his father-in-law, or one of his predecessors, and is ascribed to a Dutch or Flemish master; the Vanhattens having come from Holland into England with King William III. after the Revolution. The last described portrait is not in so good preservation as the picture at Chequers, but exactly resembles it in every other particular.²

In the dining room, arms ranged round the cornice:

1. Chequè Or. and Az. a chevron Ermine: *Chaker* or *Chequers*. 2. Arg. a chevron between three wyvern's heads erased, Gu. 3. Arg. a stag lodged, Proper. 4. Arg. in fess five fusils Gu. each charged with an escalop Or. 5. Or. a lion rampant Gu. 6. Vert two bars Arg. in chief a lion passant of the Second. *Greenhill*. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. Gu.: on a chief S. three escalops Arg. the Canton of Ulster. *Russell, Bart.* 8. Arg. a fess indented S. charged with entoire of Bezants: in chief three martlets Gu. 9. Quarterly S. and Arg. 10. Or. a fess Az. 11. Arg. a chief Gu. in fess a frette Az. 12. Az. a fess between six cross crosslets Or. 13. On a chevron Az. three quaterfoils Or. 14. Barry of six Arg. and Gu.: in chief three rivets S. *Revett*. 15. Az. a wyvern segreant Arg. 16. Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three plates. 17. Arg. on a bend Az. three roses of the First seeded Proper. 18. Arg. on a bend Az. three roses of the First. 19. Az. two bars nebulé Ermine. 20. Within a bordure compo-ny Arg. and Az. France and England quarterly. 21. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. between ten fleurs de lis of the Second. 22. Gu. ten bezants 4, 3, 2, 1, a canton Erm. 23. Gu. ten mascles Or. 4, 3, 2, 1. 24. Or. three chevronels Gu. 25. Gu. a pale Or. 26. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. 27. Or. three piles Gu. 28. Or. within a double tressure flory counter flory, a lion ramp. Gu. 29. Az. a cross potent, between four martlets Or. 30. Arg. a lion ramp. Az. a chief Gu. 31. Az. six

lioncels ramp. Arg. in chief a label of three points Gu. 32. Gu. three lioncels passant gardant Or. 33. Barry of twelve Arg. and Gu. over all a bend of the Second.

In the north window, these arms in one coat:—

1. Arg. in bend between four cotizes S. as many lioncels passant of the Second. *Havetrey*.³ 2. Az. an imperial eagle displayed Arg. on his breast an in-escutcheon Gu. charged with the Sun Proper. 3. Or. between eight martlets 3, 2, 3, two bars Az. 4. Az. a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed Arg. 5. Party per bend Or. and Az. an eagle displayed, counterchanged. 6. Arg. on a saltire Gu. between four eagles displayed Az. in fess point, a crescent Or. *Hampden*. 7. Arg. a fess crenelle between three . . . slipped S. 8. Arg. a chevron between three eagles displayed S. Crest on a wreath Arg. and Gu. a lion's head erased Or fretté . . .

In seven different panes in the same window, the seven first described coats severally.

In the east window, the eighth coat; and in another pane a repetition of the genealogical achievement without the crest.

On the chairs in the hall.

Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. on a chief S. three escalops of the First *Russell*. 2. Vert. two bars Arg. in chief a lion passant of the Second. 3. Ermine on a chief Gu. a lion passant Arg. Crest on the dexter side, A goat trippant Arg. attired and gorged ducally Or. Crest on the sinister side, on a wreath, a demi griffin Vert.

There are also among the Paintings:

A Portrait of Oliver Cromwell, when a Child.

A Head of Cromwell's Mother, in a close black cap, her features remarkably masculine, strong, and coarse.

The Head of a Man, date 1612, æt. 47. Arms, S. a griffin passant.

A small Painting of John Russell (when a Child), son of Colonel Charles Russell.

Half-length of the Rev. Christopher Fulthorpe, in canonicals, with a turn-over and plaited ruffles: the fore-finger of his right hand between the leaves of a book, with clasps.

King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester (13

¹ Collins, vol. ii. p. 315.

² Rucks, of Rye in Sussex, bears Sab. a cross Arg. between four fleurs de lis Or. One of this family was Bow-bearer to King Henry VIII. [See The Banner Displayed, vol. i. p. 292.] ³ In the Pedigree, &c. there are three lioncels only.

Oct. 1651), attended by Colonel Philips, meeting with Lord Wilmot and Colonel Gunter at a preconcerted spot near a wood in the vicinity of Clarendon Park, on his way to the sea-coast, in disguise, preparatory to his escape into France.

A good Portrait of a Man with a long visage, pointed beard, and trimmed mustachios, wearing a large hat, and with a ruff and ruffles edged with lace; æt. 54, date 1654.

Among many fine Portraits of eminent persons (some distinguished by the names and merit of the painters) are:

A whole-length of *Oliver Cromwell* in armour, bare-headed, a youth tying his scarf or sash. This is mentioned by Noble, who calls the page Peter Temple. He has been also called Lambert, and was supposed by Grainger to be intended for Richard Cromwell.¹ It might be the latter, but could not have been Sir Peter Temple, because he was Sheriff of Bucks, and married in 1635, long before Oliver put on armour.

Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector.

Henry Cromwell, Lord-Deputy of Ireland.

Bridget Cromwell, eldest daughter of Oliver, first the wife of Henry Ireton, Lord-Deputy of Ireland; and secondly, of Charles Fleetwood, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Elizabeth Cromwell, wife of John Cleypole, Esq. Master of the Horse to the Protectors, Oliver and Richard; with the motto, *Altiora sequor*.

Mary Cromwell, third daughter, wife of Thomas Visc. Falconberg: Date, 1658. By *Cornelius Jansen*.

Francis Cromwell, youngest daughter, married first to Robert Rich, grandson of Robert Earl of Warwick; secondly, to Sir John Russell, Bart.²

John Cleypole, Esq. Lord of the Bedchamber to the Protector Oliver, one of his Baronets, and a Lord of his other House.

John Thurloe, Secretary of State to the Protector.

Major-General Lambert, President of the Council.

Cornet Joice, who conveyed King Cha. I. a prisoner from Holdenby-House, Co. Northampton, to Newmarket: a capital portrait, one of the best in this fine collection.

John Thurbane, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law.

John Lord Cutts, brother of Anne, wife of Serj. Thurbane.

Colonel Sandys.

Arthur Lord Capel.

A Portrait, date 1632, age 22, name unknown.³

George Revett, Col. in the Foot Guards.

Charles Russell, Col. 34th Regt.

Admiral Russell.

Serjt. Thurbane, when young.

Sir William Hawtrey, Knt. of Chequers, and *Dame Winifred*, dau. of Amb. Dormer, Esq. of Great Milton.⁴

Sir John Russell, 8th Bart.

Sir John Russell, 9th Bart. his son.

Sir George Russell, 10th Bart. brother of Sir John.

Sir Robert Croke, Knt. and his *Lady*, or perhaps⁵ her mother Bridget, second dau. of Sir Will. Hawtrey, wife of Sir Hen. Croke, Knt.

The LIBRARY is a fine old gallery, seventy-five feet long, with mullioned windows, which contain many coats of arms (and among them that of Hawtrey, in which four lioncels, instead of three, are borne in a bend cotised); the sides of the room adorned with portraits of the Hawtreys, Cromwells, Russells, and other distinguished persons connected with the times of Charles I. and II. A fine collection of old china, in vases, dishes, &c. and many curious old cabinets and writing-stands; one of the latter, handsomely inlaid, was accredited to have belonged to the Protector, whose *Priry Signet* was likewise constantly shewn here by a domestic of the late Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, with many protestations respecting its genuineness; but which were opposed, upon even a slight inspection, by which it was evidently an old seal of the *East India Company*, or some official belonging to that establishment, and had probably been brought hither by one of the maternal ancestors of the Russells, who had been connected with India. Here are also preserved many curious relics of the Protector and his family; a wax model of the face of Cromwell, taken a few days before his death;⁶ and a miniature picture of the same distinguished personage, considered by their late possessor, Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, Bart. as of inestimable value. Here is also the original writ, under the Great Seal,⁷

¹ History of the Protectoral House, vol. i. p. 391.

² PEDIGREE OF RUSSELL, p. 196.

³ Qu. if Sir John Fra. Russell, 2nd Bart. one of Cromwell's Lords, Governor of Ely and Litchfield, who was married in 1631?

⁴ PEDIG. OF DORMER, vol. i. p. 415.

⁵ See Sir Alex. Croke's Genealogical Hist. p. 502.

⁶ From information of the late Sir ROBERT GREENHILL RUSSELL, Bart.

⁷ Ibid.

for the prorogation of Parliament by command of Richard Cromwell; and a very large and elaborate Pedigree, containing the following alliances of several families with the Russells:

The Pedigree of Cary is derived through the heiresses of Ingram, Mallory, Tempest, and Conyers: Molineaux from Cranmer, Greenhalgh of Notts, Haydock, de Holland, Elliott, Keyton, and Garnet of Lancashire: Cary also through Tanfield to Lovell: Beauchamp through Berkeley, Lisle, and Pipard, to Henry Tyas, 1 Ed. I.: Tony from Aicia, co-h. of Aldred Earl of Northumberland. The descent of the Beauforts (married to the Beauchamps) from the house of Plantagenet, Holland Earl of Kent, and from the Wakes: Holland from Zouch and Longspee: the latter from Ela, dau. of William Fitz-Patrick de Evereux Earl of Salisbury: and Zouch from Viscounts de Rohan and Beaumes: and Crassus Earl of Brittany through Alan, who married Helena, daughter of Roger de Quincy Earl of Winchester, son of Saher de Quincy by Margaret de Bellomont; which Roger married the dau. and co-h. of Alan Earl of Galloway, son of Rowland Lord of Galloway by Elen Morvile, dau. and hr. of Richard Morvile, which Alan married Margaret, dau. and hr. of David Earl of Huntingdon by Maud, dau. and co-h. of Hugh Herclive Earl of Chester, son of Ralph de Gernon, son of another Ralph, who was son of Ralph de Meschines Earl of Chester by Margaret, sister of Hugh Lupus, in the time of the Conqueror. Such is "the boast of heraldry!"

HADDENHAM.

THIS parish is bounded, on the north by Cuddington, on the east by Dinton and Aston Sandford, on the south by Kingsey and the county of Oxford, and on the west by Long Crendon and Chearsley ; containing about three thousand acres of land, lying open, and some small plots of ground enclosed near the village, which is situated on the south side rather than in the centre of the parish. The soil is light earth, or clayey loam, intermixed with small rubble stones ; in some places sandy. It is very fertile in all sorts of grain, more especially in barley and beans. In the quarries are found large beds of oyster-shells, and others of the like genus. A small spring, called *Dadbrook*, near the road to Cuddington, and another in Sterton, on the road to Thame, have a slight chalybeate impregnation, but have not been chemically analysed. There are many well-built houses in this village, some of stone, some of brick, but many of an inferior description, constructed (as are likewise many of the fences of the gardens) with a kind of marl dug here, near the surface, and called *White Earth*. These walls are usually covered with thatch, and are very durable ; but probably have a very unfavourable influence on the health of the inhabitants.

On Scot's Grove-Hill, on the north-west verge of this parish, about one mile from Thame, is a Mansion, late the residence of the Rev. Willoughby Bertie, and now the property of the Baroness Wenman, of Thame Park, pleasantly situated, and commanding a beautiful and extensive view over the surrounding country on the east, south, and west. Scot's Grove-Hamlet likewise contains many cottages belonging to Haddenham. The *Manor-House*, on a little elevation at the south end of the village, has a very large plantation of firs (lately arrived at maturity) near it, with two large fishponds contiguous. About half a mile distant from the village, on the turnpike-road leading from Aylesbury to Thame, are two remarkable spots, denominated *King's Cross* and *White Cross*. The former is still defined by the intersection of the road from Haddenham to Cuddington ; and *White Cross* may be conjectured to have been a little westward, where another old road crossed the same line in a direction towards Cuddington or Chearsley ; but neither history nor tradition accounts for the names given to them. Near *King's Cross*, close to the north side of the road, is an apparently artificial eminence, called *The Round-Hill* ; and portions of corroded metallic substances (whether weapons, utensils, or coins, is impossible to be ascertained) at different periods, have been ploughed up in the adjacent fields. A battle might have been fought in the vicinity, and the dead interred under this hillock or tumulus ; on which it is also reported that there was, not many years since, a wind-mill ; but it is evident that it could not have been originally raised for the purpose of its site, the dimensions being seventy-four yards in circumference at the base, thirty-seven at the top, the slope four yards, and the summit ten yards in diameter. There are small cruciform trenches for the foundation of the mill ; but the appearance of the site is that of an ancient barrow.

In Haddenham are two Meeting-Houses : one for Baptists ; the other lately erected by Wesleyan Methodists.

At Haddenham Lees, commonly called *Haddenham Low*, is a considerable work for making bricks and tiles, recently established ; there being no other manufacture here, excepting the general employment of making thread lace, and articles of straw, by females.

Haddenham was included in the Hundred of Stane at the Norman Survey, and was held in the time of King Edward by Tosti, a younger son of Godwin Earl of Kent, and by the Confessor created

Earl of Northumberland in 1056; thus combining with the high official rank of a Lieutenant or Vice-Comes, a great additional authority. He is represented as a man of heroism and personal bravery; and, attending Aldred, then recently elected Archbishop of York, to Rome, whither he went to receive the pall at the hands of Pope Nicholas II. had the boldness to remonstrate with that Pontiff upon the conduct which Aldred had experienced in the Papal territories in so forcible a manner, that the distinction which the Pope had at first refused, was at length conceded to him.

Tosti accompanied his brother Harold in his expedition into Wales, circ. 1064, and was afterwards rendered notorious, by one of the most sanguinary acts which marked that rude and barbarous age in which he lived: for, after a violent dispute with his brother Harold at Windsor, in the presence of King Edward himself, he proceeded to Hereford, and there satiated his vengeance by an indiscriminate massacre of his brother's officers and attendants. For this atrocious deed he was banished, and remained in exile until King Edward's death; but afterwards returned to England in a hostile manner, and raising, or contributing to raise, a rebellion against Harold, who had then ascended the Throne, was defeated and slain, after a sharp and bloody conflict at Stamford Bridge.¹

In the Domesday Survey it is described as the land of Lanfranc the Archbishop; and it is remarkable, that in the *printed copy* of that very ancient and important record, the name of this Manor is inserted NEDREHAM.² Domesday states that Lanfranc held this Manor for forty hides; that there was land for thirty plough teams; in the demesnes eighteen hides, and there were six ploughs. There were forty villeins, with sixteen bordars, having fourteen teams, and ten more might have been added; fifteen servants, and two mills of twenty shillings rent; pasture for six teams; and pasturage for the cattle at the Archbishop's farm for eight days' fodder; altogether estimated at forty pounds; when he first held it, twenty pounds; in the time of King Edward, forty pounds. Of this land, Gilbert, the Archbishop's Priest, had three hides, and one church with its tenths; the land was one carucate; and it was held by one villain and three bordars. It was, and had been always worth sixty shillings. This Manor was holden by Earl Tosti.³

The Conqueror demised this Manor to Lanfranc the Archbishop, for life, who gave it to Gundulph Bishop of Rochester. On the donor's death it reverted to the Crown; and William Rufus, on his accession, demanded for renewing it 100*l.* a sum so great, that both the Prelates were astonished, and declared that they were neither possessed of so much money, nor knew how to procure it. Hereupon two courtiers, Robert Fitzhamon and Henry Earl of Warwick, interposing their good offices, suggested

¹ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 6.

² It is evident that this error must have arisen from the original compilation having been formed from returns made under many and different hands, which, if correctly copied by a more skilful scribe, when some were found to differ from others, in order to make them conformable to each other, the entry first made in Domesday-book (in which there is not only remarkable neatness, but perfect uniformity) was taken as a standard, with which all the various subsequent returns were made to agree; and the state of penmanship and ignorance in regard to orthography must necessarily have therefore led to many apparent errors, which have been exposed to public view by the diffusion of the knowledge of the contents of that valuable record through the medium of printing. Thus, *e. g.* the ancient letters by which the words Haddenham and Nedreham were formed, were most easily mistaken, the *H* and *R* being nearly alike, and the *R* and *D*; and this being duly considered, will in like manner explain how it happens, that the neighbouring parish of Hampden has been repeatedly called by a different name.

³ TERRA LANFRANCI ARCH. IN STANES HYND. ̅ Archieps Lanfrancos ten' NEDREHAM p. xl hid se defd. Tra. ē xxx. car. In dñio xviii^{to} hidē et ibi sunt. vi. car'. Ibi. xl. uilli cū. xvi. bord hāt. xiiii. car. et x. poss. fieri adhuc. Ibi xv. serui et iij. molini de xx. sol. Pū. vi. car'. Pastā ad pecuñ. et ad firmā archiepi p. viii^{to} dies fenū. In totis valentij ual. xl. lib. Qdo recep. xx. lib. T.R.E. xl. lib. De hac tra'. ten'. Gislebt' pbr. de Arch. iij. hid. et i. æcllam cū. decim. Tra'. ē i. car. et ibi. ē cū uno uillo et iij. bord. Val et ualuit sēp. lx. sol. Hoc ̅ tenuit Tosti comes. [Lib. Censual.]

that the Manor should be restored to the See, on the condition that Gundulph, who was well skilled in architecture, should, at his own expense, re-build Rochester Castle with stone; which proposal was accepted, on the Bishop being exonerated from future repairs. Ernulph, who was the successor of Gundulph at Rochester, and is believed to have been the Author of the celebrated *Textus Roffensis*, computed the costs to have amounted to *sixty pounds*. After this, the Manor was granted by Rufus to the Prior and Convent of St. Andrew, in Rochester. It has been conjectured that the amount of the fine demanded for renewing the lease to the Bishop was enhanced, under the pretext that Gundulph was indifferent to the interest of Rufus. He had certainly incurred the displeasure of that King, who, however, consented to the expedient proposed; and it was accordingly carried into effect by the Prelate, by his erecting a Tower *within* the Castle, which still bears his name.¹ The charter of Rufus is very curious, and is introduced by the remark: "Gulielmus Rufus, Rex concedit Hedenham ad victum Monachorum."²

Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, appointed and ordained certain lands belonging to his Monastery for providing clothing for the Monks. Amongst the possessions so applied were the lands and tenths belonging to Haddenham and Cuddenton.³

Amongst the evidences belonging to Rochester is the following :

Gundulfus Roffensis Episcopus Rodberto Lincolniensi episcopo et Goisfrido Vice-comiti, et omnibus fidelibus Regis Francigenis et Anglis de comitatu de Bukingeham Salutem. Sciatis quod Gislebertus noster clericus de Hedenham, concessit ecclesie Roffensi S. Andree tres hidas terre, quas habuit in suo dominio in Hedenham, ex conventione, quod quando ipse voluerit, fiet ibi monachus. Et hoc idem concessit et confirmavit Radulfus filius suus ex toto. Et ego concessi eidem Radulfo ecclesiam de Hedenham cum una hida et dimidia terre et duobus pratis, Coiea et Cetemora et concessi ei pasturam decem boum, et omnes consuetudines que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent, in super quicquid Gislebertus tenuit in Hedenham, exceptis illis ribu supradictis hidis terre. Et de ipsa ecclesia non faciet ullum servicium nisi quod ad ecclesiam pertinet tantum.⁴

¹ Text. Roffens. p. 145; Hist. of Rochester, p. 26; and Hasted's Kent, vol. iv. p. 68, 8vo ed.

² Willielmus Rex Anglorum, Archiepiscopus Episcopis Abbatibus Comitibus ceterisque omnibus baronibus suis regni Anglorum Salutem. Notum vobis omnibus esse volo, quod ego Willielmus Dei gracia Rex Anglorum filius Willielmi Regis Anglorum, concedo ecclesie Roffensi Sancti Andree Apostoli ad victum monachorum manerium quod vocatur Hedenham quod situm est in comitatu de Bokingeham quod tenuit Lanfrancus archiepiscopus de patre meo et de me, quod donat eidem Roffensi ecclesie pro salute anime patris mei et matris mee, et pro salute anime me et anime sue. Et ideo ejus rogatu et amore, hoc donum suum predictae ecclesie concedo et regali auctoritate propria manu confirmo, ita quiete tenendum jure perpetuo, sicut predictus archiepiscopus de patre meo et de me illud quiete tenuit usque in presentem diem.

✕ Signum Willielmi Regis Anglorum.

✕ Signum Lanfranci Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi.

✕ Signum Thome Eboracensis Archiepiscopi.

✕ Signum Remigii Lincolniensis Epis.

✕ Signum Walcelini Uentoniensis Epis.

✕ Signum Mauricii Londoniensis Epis.

✕ Signum Osmundi Serberiensis Epis.

✕ Signum Baldeuini Abbatis St. Eadmundi.

✕ Signum Henrici fratris Regis.

✕ Signum Philippi filii Rodberti Comitiss Flandrie.

✕ Signum Alani Comitiss.

✕ Signum Hugonis Comitiss.

✕ Signum Henrici Comitiss.

✕ Signum Willelmi Comitiss.

✕ Signum Eudonis Dapiferi.

✕ Signum Rogerii Bigotis.

✕ Signum Gosfridi de Magna Villa.

✕ Signum Rodberti filii Haimonis.

✕ Signum Hugonis de Monteforti.

✕ Signum Gisleberti de Tonnebrigge.

✕ Signum Hugonis de Bello Campo.

[Monast. Anglie. vol. i. p. 174.]

³ Ernulfus Roffensis episcopus dedit ecclesie huic ecclesiam de Edenham et terras et decimas omnes quas ipsa ecclesia habuit, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus. Decimam etiam de dominio de Edenham et de Cudintuna, in anno, in vitulis, in agnis, in puleinis, in porcellis unam quocumque hagam et dimidiam hidam terre in Hedenham. Hoc omnia ad luminaria ecclesie St. Andree et ut secretarius ecclesie det singulis annis in die anniversarii sui decem solidatas panis pauperibus, et xx solidos in refectorium fratribus. [Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 169.]

⁴ Ibid. vol. i. p. 165.

In a Charter of Gundulf, the Bishop, respecting the institution of Monks instead of Clerks in the Church of St. Andrew the Apostle in Rochester, and the endowment of the same, Haddenham is mentioned.¹

There are some contradictions in the several accounts of the gift of Haddenham Church to Rochester. In a catalogue of the Bishop's of that See, Ernulph, a native of France, a Monk of Canterbury, afterwards Prior, and by the interest of Lanfranc, promoted to be Abbat of Peterborough, was in 1115, made Bishop of Rochester, being the immediate successor of Bishop Rodolphus, who was promoted to the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, and the second after the celebrated Gundulph. "He was a great benefactor to his church; for he not only gave to the Monks the Church of Hedenen, (Hadenham in Buckinghamshire) but built a dormitory, refectory," &c. He died in 1194.² In Willis's History of Mitred Abbies, the same Prelate, called Arnulph, is thus mentioned: "During the time he presided at Rochester, he gave to this Convent, Hadenham, Kinsey,³ and Codington Churches." Willis quotes Wharton's Anglia Sacra in his account of the Priors.⁴ It is repeatedly stated that Robert de Haddenham gave to the Monks of Rochester all his tenths of Haddenham.⁵

In 1294, King Edward I. granted his Charter for a weekly market on Thursday, and a fair of three days' continuance at the Festival of the Assumption of the B.V.M., unless they should be found injurious to the neighbouring towns.⁶

In a Charter of King Hen. I. confirming former grants to the Church of St. Andrew, mention is made of "Danitunum cum omnibus appendiciis suis, Lambetham, &c. Hedenham cum manerio quod appendet, Cudintuna nomine, et cum omnibus quadraginta hidis terræ quæ appendent &c. Et hanc confirmationem meam, pro anima mea et uxoris mee, patris mei et matris mee, et pro anima

¹ De Hadenham vero valentem xx solidos de pisce, in cellis eorum deferatur et ibi equaliter partitum, medietas eis remaneat, et medietas mihi deferatur. Dated at Rochester 20 Sept. 1089. Ralph Abbat de Sagio, Radulph. Abbat de Bello, Ordovinus Prior, William Archdeacon of Canterbury, and many others, being witnesses. [Cotton. MSS. & Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 175.]

² Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 155.

³ KINGSEY.

⁴ See Monast. Anglic.

⁵ Ibid. vol. i. p. 169.

⁶ Edwardus Dei grā Rex Angl' Dominus Hibn & Dux Aquit' Archiepis Epis Abbātis Prioribz Comitibz Baronibz Justic Vicecomitibz Prepositis Ministris & omnibz Ballivis & fidelibz suis Salt'm Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta nra confirmasse dilectis nobis in Xpo Priori & Conventui Roff qd ipi & successores sui imppetu hēant vnum mercatum singulis septimanis p' diem Jovis apud manū suu de Hadenham in Comitatu Buk' et vnam feriam ibidem singulis annis p' tres dies duraturam videlicet in Vigilia & in Die & in Crastino Assumpciois beate Marie Nisi mercatum illud & feria illa sint ad nocumentum Vicinar' meator' & vicinar' feriar'. Et qd hēant liberam Warennam in omibz Dniis tris suis p'dci manij de Hadenham & de Cudington in eodem Com et de Frenesbur Derente Sufflete Woldham & Stok in Com Kanē Dum tamen tñe ille non sint infra metas foreste nre Ita qd nullus intret tras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam ptineat sine licentia & voluntate ipor Prioris & Convent' & successor suor' sup forisfuram nram decem librar' Quare volumus & firmitr' p'cipim' p' nobis & heredibz nris qd p'dicti Prior & Convent' & successores sui imppetu hēant p'dicta mercatum & feriam apud manū suu p'dcm cum omnibz libtatibz & libero consuetudinibz ad humodi mercatum & feriam p'uenitibz Nisi mēatū illud & feria illa sint ad nocumentum vicinar' mercator' & vicinar' feriar'. Et qd hēant liberam warennā in omnibz dominicis terris suis p'dictis Dum tamen tñe ille non sint infra metas foreste nre Ita qd nullus intret tras illas ad fugandum in eis vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam ptineat sine licentia & voluntate ipor' Prioris & Convent' & successor suor' sup forisfuram nram decem librar' sicut p'dictum est. Hiis testibus Venabilibz patribz. W. Dunelm & Th. Roffen' Epis. Nichō de Segrave seniore. Petro de Thampuent. Walto de Bello Campo Senescallo Hospitiū nri. Johe de Westōi & aliis. Dat p' manū nrām apud Renham decimo die Septembr' anno regni nri vicesimo tertio p' ipm Regem. [The seal, which is of green wax, is sadly injured, but there is enough left to shew that it was very beautifully executed. On one side, the King is represented on horseback, dressed in a flowing drapery; the horse covered with a cloth reaching almost to the feet, on which are represented the royal lions. On the other side, he is sitting in a loose flowing dress, on a throne highly ornamented, each of his feet resting on a small lion or some other quadruped: a lioncel or some other quadruped on the left side of the seat, standing on its hind legs, rests its fore feet against the seat; the other end of the seat is broken off.]

et omnium parentum meorum stabilis, et stabilitate, signi sancte Crucis Domini nostri Jesu Christi, propria manu mea, et sigillo meo, consigno."¹ When a dispute had arisen between the Bishop of Rochester and the Monks, in regard to the Manors of *Lambeth* and *Hedenham*, Imarus Bishop of Tuscany, Apostolical Legate from the Holy See, decided in favor of the Monks; the instrument of adjudication being witnessed by Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury; Robert, Bishop of London; Henry, Bishop of Winchester; Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln; Everard, Bishop of Norwich; Sifred, Bishop of Chichester; Geoffrey Abbot of St. Alban's; Gervaise Abbat of Westminster; Peter Abbat of Sherburn; and Master Hilarius, &c.²

After the grant of this Manor to the Prior and Convent of St. Andrew, in Rochester, the several Priors of that foundation are to be taken officially in their proper order, as Lords of the Manor:

ERNULF or *ARNULPH*, second Prior of the Monastery, (founded 20 Sep. 1086) who was advanced from his seat to be Bishop of Rochester in 1115: has been styled a great benefactor to the Convent, having bestowed upon it the Church of "Hedenden in Buckinghamshire."³

Ralph, formerly a Monk of Caen in Normandy, who had come into England with Lanfranc at the Conquest; was chosen Abbat of Battle in Sussex. He resigned, and *Ordovinus*, who had been the first Prior of this house, was restored.

*Litar*d was Prior during part of the Episcopacy of Ernulph, who was made Bishop of Rochester in 1115, as above mentioned.

Brian, Prior in 1145, died 5 Dec. 1146.

Reginald, Prior in 1154, died 29 April, but the year is uncertain.

Ernulph, second of the name, Prior in the time of Bishop Walter, between 1147 and 1182.

William de Borstalle, Cellarer of the Monastery, was elected Prior: and succeeded by

Silvester, in both those offices, successively. He was living in 1177, and considerably adorned his Monastery.

Richard, Abbat in 1182, resigned, and was chosen Abbat of Burton, Co. Stafford.

Alfred, between 1185 and 1189, made Abbat of Abingdon, by King Hen. II.

Osbert de Scapella, advanced from the office of Sacrist to be Prior.

Ralph de Ros, 1199.⁴

Helias.

William held the office in 1222.

Richard de Derente, 1225 and 1227, and said to have presided in 1238.

William de Hoo, Sacrist, chosen Prior in 1239; resigned at the end of about two years, in consequence of disputes respecting the sale of certain lands belonging to his Convent; and was afterwards elected a Monk of Woburn.

Alexander de Glanville succeeded, and died suddenly of grief in 1252.

John de Renham or *Rensham*, said to have resigned or to have been deposed in 1283, by John Archbishop of Canterbury, as Visitor of the Priory and Metropolitan.

Thomas de Shuldeford, resigned in 1301, being infirm; and was succeeded by

John de Greenstreet, elected in February, 1301, resigned in 1314.⁵

Hamo de Hethe, elected 1314, made Bishop of Rochester in 1317; having been a great benefactor to the Priory, as he was afterwards to the See.

John de Westerham, 1320, died 1321.

John de Speldhurst, Cellarer of the Convent, chosen by the Monks and confirmed by the Bishop of Rochester; resigned in 1333.

John de Shepey, S.T.P. 1336, elected Bishop of Rochester by a Papal Bull, 27 Dec. 1352.

Robert de Suthflete, 1352, died 1361.

John de Hertlepe or *Hertley*, 1361, resigned in 1380.

John de Shepey, S.T.P. Sub-prior, re-elected 1380, died 1419.

William de Tunbrigg, elected by the Monks in 1419, confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the vacancy of the See of Rochester 1444, and succeeded by

John Clyffe, who was Prior 1447.

John Cardone, 1448.

William Wode, Prior, temp. R. Edw. IV.

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 163.

² Vide Monast.

³ Ibid. vol. i. p. 155.

⁴ In 1195.

⁵ In Hilary Term, 30 Ed. I (1301) the Prior of Rochester was impeached by John Bishop of Lincoln, for setting up a Market in Haddenham, kept on Thursday to the prejudice of the Tuesday's free market at Tame, Co. Oxon. granted to Oliver, late Bishop of Lincoln, which being found a prejudice, the new market at Haddenham was put down. [Rog. Dodsworth's MSS. vol. cxix. f. 101; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 494; and New Ed. p. 347.]

Thomas Bourne 1480.

William Bishop occurs Prior in 1496.

William Frysell elected 1509.

Laurence Mercworth, occurs in 1533 and 1534; and, with eighteen Monks of his Priory, subscribed to the King's supremacy: and

William Boxley, (who was the last Prior) with the rest of the Convent, by deed under their common seal, dated 8 April 1540, (32 Hen. VIII.) with their unanimous consent deliberately, &c. from just and especial causes, of their own free good will, &c. granted all that their Monastery and the cite thereof (of Rochester) with all their Manors, Demesnes, Messuages, &c. to King Henry VIII. with a general warranty against all persons whatsoever; the deed being executed in the presence of a Master of Chancery, and enrolled in the Court of Augmentations: and by another Deed,¹ Edward North conveyed to King Henry VIII. the Manor and Advowson of the Vicarage of Haddenham, *parcel of Ely Monastery*, receiving, by the same deed, in exchange, the Advowson of the parish church of Hammersfield, Co. Suffolk, parcel of the Bishopric of Norwich.² The King, by writ of Privy Seal, dated 18 June 1540, founded within the precincts of the late Monastery of Rochester, a Cathedral Church, dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary; to consist of a Dean and six Prebendaries, being Priests, together with other Ministers necessary for the performance of Divine Service; and appointed Walter Philippes, late Prior there (for upon the dissolution of the Monastery, Walter Boxley had resumed his original family and lay name of

Philippes) the first Dean of the new church. By a Dotation Charter, under the Privy Seal of the same date, the King granted to the Dean and Chapter and their successors, sundry Manors, Lands, Advowsons, and Appropriations, part of the possessions of the late Priory of Rochester, &c. in the Counties of Kent, Buckingham, &c. to hold in pure and perpetual alms at a certain yearly rent therein specified; and the Rectories, Churches, and Advowsons of Haddenham, Cuddington, and Kingsey became vested in the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, of which incorporation the names of the respective Deans subsequently presiding, are as follows:

WALTER PHILIPPES, first Dean of Rochester, and *jure officii* Lord of the Manor of Haddenham, died 1570.³

Edmund Freahe, S.T.P. 1570. He was advanced to the Bishoprick in 1571, and was succeeded by

Thomas Willoughby, S.T.P. who was made Prebendary of Canterbury in 1574, and died 1585.

John Coldwell, M.D. of St. John's Coll. Camb. 1585, promoted to the See of Salisbury in 1591.

Thomas Blagye, S.T.P. Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Rector of Bangor 1591; died 1611.

Richard Milbourne, A.M. Rector of Cheam, Surrey, and Vicar of Sevenoaks, Kent, 1611; advanced to the See of St. David's 1615, and afterwards to Carlisle.

Robert Scott, S.T.P. Master of Clare Hall, Camb. 1615, died 1620.

Godfrey Goodman, Fellow of Trinity College, afterwards Master of Clare Hall, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Kemmerton, Co. Gloucester, and West Ilsley, Co. Berks, S.T.P. 1620, Bishop of St. David's 1624.⁴

In 1195, (7 Ric. I.) a fine of lands in Haddenham, was passed between William Fitz-Ralph and William Fitz-Osmund, the right of the latter;⁵ and about the same time another fine of lands here.

¹ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII.

² Ibid. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 4 Dec.

³ Valor Eccles. temp. Hen. VIII. MONASTERIUM ROFFEN. Officium Thes^r.

	£.	s.	d.
Buk' Hadenham Maner' et Rectoria	92	0	0
———— Cois finis ibm	0	13	4
———— Codelyngton Maner' et Rectoria	34	6	8
———— Cois finis ibm	0	6	8
———— Fin' et p'quis' ibm	1	2	0
———— Kyngessey Rectoria	6	13	4

[Bandinel's Dugdale, vol. i. p. 188.]

No. 51.—Carta Regis Hen. II. grants inter alia—"Hadenham cum Manerio quod appendet, Cudintuna nomine et cum quadraginta hidis terra quas appendet et omnes alias minutas terras et omnes redditus omnium terrarum ubicunque sint quas hujusque adquisiverint."—[Bandinel's Dugdale, vol. i. p. 177.]

Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirms to the Monastery of Rochester: "In Buckinghamshire Haderham, quod Rex Wills, rogatu Lanfranci, ad victum Monachorum apud Roffam Deo famulantium dedit."—[Ibid. vol. i. p. 176.]

⁴ See WADDESDON; also Hasted's Kent, vol. iv.; Le Neve; Browne Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 7 Ric. I.

between William Fitz-Ralph and John de St. Faith, the right of John St. Faith.¹ In 1247, (32 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between Alexander, Prior of Rochester, and Hugh de Cressy, of a common fishery in the river Thame, the right of Hugh;² and in 1256, (41 Hen. III.) a fine between Amicia, daughter of Herbert and Richard de Tures,³ of lands in Haddenham, the right of Amicia.⁴ A fine was passed of lands in Haddenham in 1257, (42 Hen. III.) between Walter Fitz-Richard, Pl. and Adam de Totteringhoe and Alice his wife; another in the same year between William le Bel of Codindon, and Elias de Winchendon and Sarah his wife, of messuages, &c. here.⁵ In 1261 (46 Hen. III.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Haddenham, between William Packet and Abel de St. Martin, the right of Abel. In the same year, a fine of messuages and lands in Haddenham, between Abel de St. Martin and Elyas de Winchendon and Sara his wife, the right of Abel.⁶ In 1271, (56 Hen. III.) a fine between John Prior of Rochester, and *Master* Walter de Haddenham and Dionysia his wife, of a messuage in Haddenham, the right of the Prior and his Church of Rochester, who granted the same to Walter and Dionysia for life.⁷ In 1285 (14 Ed. I.) a fine was passed of lands in Haddenham, between Hugh de Radings and Maud his wife, and John son of William de Hadenham, the right of the said John.⁸ In 1310 (4 Ed. II.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Haddenham, between William son of Richard de Hadenham and Joana his wife, and William Beausamys⁹ and Maud his wife, the right of William de Hadenham.¹⁰ In the same year another fine of probably the same property, between William Beausamys and Maud his wife, and William son of Richard de Haddenham and Joane his wife, the right of William Beausamys.¹¹ In 1350 (24 Ed. III.) a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Haddenham, which Robert de Pursle and Margery his wife granted to John de la Penne and Margery his wife, and their heirs.¹² In 1358 (32 Ed. III.) a fine of lands here, between John Lewis of Haddenham and William Frisel and Margery his wife, the right of John;¹³ in the same year, between John Vache of Haddenham and Katherine his wife, and William Freysel and Margery his wife, of messuages and lands in Haddenham.¹⁴ In 1367 (41 Ed. III.) a fine of a messuage in Haddenham, between Ralph Friday and Alice his wife, and Anne Friday; and John Webbe of Haddenham and Edith his wife, the right of Ralph.¹⁵ In 1376 (50 Ed. III.) a fine of messuages and lands between Richard Holyman of Haddenham and John Bolere¹⁶ and Margery his wife, the right of Richard Holyman.¹⁷ In 1323, Alan de Arcubus of Eythorpe, was by Inquisition found to have died seised of one messuage, 78 ac. of land, 17 ac. of meadow, and 30s. rents in Haddenham and Codington.¹⁸ In 1335, it was found by an Inquisition *ad quod Damnum*, that the Prior of Rochester held the Manor of Haddenham, with its appurtenances, without any charges thereupon.¹⁹

The taxation of the ninth, in 15 Ed. III. in this parish, was 46½ marks, including the ninth of the temporalities of the Prior of Rochester in the same; and it was returned by Geoffrey le Knyht, William ate Nassche, Roger le Beck, Henry le Mason, Roger ate Mulle, Ralph Everwyne, Richard Sterre, and William Wyne, that it might be taxed at 50 marks, but no more; because the beans and pease here were generally deficient in the present year by reason of the dry summer: and that the tithe hay of this parish was worth *communibus annis* 40s. whence there was no part chargeable to the ninth; and therefore that the amount of the ninth exceeded the ecclesiastical taxation by three marks and an half, and that there were no merchants or cattle dealers.²⁰

¹ Rot. Fin. 7 Ric. II.² Ibid. 32 Hen. III.³ De Toursey.⁴ Rot. Fin. 41 Hen. III.⁵ Rot. Fin. 42 Hen. III.⁶ Ibid. 46 Hen. III.⁷ Ibid. 56 Hen. III.⁸ Ibid. 14 Ed. I.⁹ Qu. Beauchamp?¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 4 Ed. II.¹¹ Ibid.¹² Ibid. 24 Ed. III.¹³ Ibid. 32 Ed. III.¹⁴ Rot. Fin. 32 Ed. III.¹⁵ Ib. 41 Ed. III.¹⁶ Qu. Golye?¹⁷ Rot. Fin. 50 Ed. III.¹⁸ Cal. Inquis. 17 Edw. II n^o 18, vol. i. p. 317.¹⁹ Ibid. 9 Ed. III. n^o 23, p. 398.²⁰ Inq. Nou. p. 328.

In 1397, (21 Ric. II.) Thomas de Herdewick, a *felon*, was by Inquisition found to have died seized of one messuage and two virgates of land in Haddenham.¹ In 1400 (2 Hen. IV.) a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Haddenham, between Robert Porter of Over-Wynchendon, and William Jurdan of Sydenham, Co. Oxon, and Katherine his wife, the right of Robert Porter.² In 1417, a fine of messuages and lands here, between Thomas Dererros, Clk. Thomas Warner, William Cray, and John Lucy; and William Westbroke and Joane his wife, the right of John.³ In 1434, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Haddenham, between Richard⁴ Ketell, Clk. Richard Attewyk, Clk. and John Lucy: and Gawin Penn and Elizabeth his wife, the right of John Lucy.⁵ In 1487, (3 Hen. VII.) a fine of lands in Haddenham, between R. Nasshe, Querent, and Thomas Stonore and his wife Deforcients; and another in the same year, in which John Strene and Dionisia his wife were Deforcients; perhaps relative to the same lands. In 1505 (21 Hen. VII.) a fine of lands in Haddenham was passed between Robert Brudenell and others, and Nicholas Brightwell and his wife, Deforcients. The family of Brightwell flourished at Chearsley during many generations, but not one of the name of Nicholas is discovered in the Pedigree. Nicholas was, however, probably of Quinton.

In 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.) a fine was passed between William Welche, Querent, and John Benet and Alice his wife, and John Goly, Deforcient, of a messuage, an orchard, a garden, five acres of land, and seven acres of pasture, in Haddenham and Stockyng, which William Welche granted to John Golye for life; remainder to Alice Baldewyn, daughter and heir-apparent of John Baldewyn, Knt. Thomas Pakington, Gent. and John Burlace, Gent. and the heirs of Alice Baldewyn.⁶ This Alice Baldwyn was one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Baldwyn, Knt. of Aylesbury, Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas.⁷ Thomas Pakington was the son of Robert Pakington, Esq. by Catharine, another of those daughters; and John Burlace, son of Edward Burlace, Esq. by Parnell his wife, another of the sisters of Alice Baldwyn, whose nephews, therefore, those remaindermen were; and in 1551, another fine was passed between John Burlace and Thomas Pakington, and Dorothy his wife, of a mediety of the Manors of Haddenham, Upton, Ludgershall, Chearsley, and Biggesthorpe, &c. declared to be the right of John Burlace.⁸

Edward Lord North, (who had by exchange restored the Manor to King Henry VIII.) by demise (20 May 1541), granted to Christopher Westcote of Ludgarsale, a water-mill, and two plots of meadow in Haddenham, from Michaelmas then next ensuing, for twenty-one years, at an annual rent of 6*l.* which Indenture, being recited in Letters Patent of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, the King and Queen granted to Stephen Colte, Locksmith, the said water mill, a close and two plots of meadow, then in his occupation, from Michaelmas 1561, for the farther term of thirty years, at the same rent.⁹ Queen Elizabeth, in 1570, by Letters Patent reciting the above demises and the reversion of the premises belonging to Her Majesty, in consideration of faithful services, demised to Richard Beeke, Gent. one of the Equerries of her Stable, the premises formerly granted to Stephen Colte, the site and mansion-house of the Manor of Haddenham, and all the demesne lands of the said Manor, parcel of the possessions purchased of Sir Edward North, and demised by him to Edmund Astell, Gent. by Indenture dated 22 Nov. 31 Hen. VI. for forty years at 80*l.* rent, to hold to the said Rich. Beeke, the mill, &c. from the end of the term of thirty years, and granted to Stephen Colte for the further term of forty years at 6*l.* per annum. the site of the mansion-house of the Manor, lately purchased by King Henry VIII. of Lord North in exchange for other lands.¹⁰

¹ Esc. 21 Ric. II. no. 33. Cal. vol. ii. p. 217.

² Rot Fin. 2 Hen. IV.

³ Ibid. 5 Hen. V.

⁴ John: see LIST OF VICARS, p. 213.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 13 Hen. VI.

⁶ Ibid. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁷ See AYLESBURY.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 5 Ed. VI. Term. Hilar.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 4 & 5 Ph. & Mar. Test. 8 Dec.

¹⁰ Ibid. 12 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

In 1585 (28 Eliz.) the Queen, on the petition of Sir James Crofte, Comptroller of her Household, granted to John Watton and John Cresset, Gen. *inter al.* "a certain Chapel, called the Lady Chapel, in which masses were celebrated, one loft, one garden, half an acre of land to the same belonging, in the fields of Haddenham," which, with land in Dourton, also left for lights, were estimated at the annual value of 20*d.* to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, by fealty, at that rent.¹ In 1590 (33 Eliz.) the Queen, on the petition of Edw. Dyer, Esq. and for good services, granted to Will. Tipper and Rob. Dawe, their heirs and assigns, certain lands, &c. in Haddenham and Cuddington, late belonging to the Priory or Monastery of Rochester; included in the annual rent paid by the grantees for lands in Kingsey,² and which were formerly appointed for superstitious uses.³ In 1595,⁴ Queen Elizabeth demised "to Richd. Beke, Gen. the site and mansion-house of the Manor of Haddenham, and all lands to the same belonging, and also the water-mill there, parcel of the possessions purchased of Sir Edward North, habend. for thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of 80*l.* from Lady-day 1620, and the mill for thirty-one years, at 6*l.* annually from Michaelmas 1631."⁵ King James I. granted to Henry Prince of Wales, *inter al.* all those lordships, manors, towns, and hamlets lying in Haddenham, lately purchased of Edward Lord North, with the rents, reversions, &c. thereto belonging, habend. for ever, to him and his heirs, Kings of England.⁶ The King also, for the sum of 4201*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* granted to Francis Poulton and Thos. Plumstead, of Lincoln's Inn, Esqrs. the Manor of Haddenham, with the site, mansion-house, demesnes, &c. of the annual value of 80*l.* and all those rents of assize amounting to 2*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* and all fines, courts, and appurtenances, of the yearly value of 35*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* habend. for ever, tenend. the Manor of Haddenham, of the Manor of Hampton Court, and other premises, of East Greenwich, by fealty only.⁷ The King further granted to his first-born son, Charles Prince of Wales, &c. *inter al.* all the *fee-farm rents*, amounting to 115*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* paid for the Manor of Haddenham, Co. Bucks, and issuing thereout, which said Manor was granted to Thomas Plumstead and Fras. Poulton, their heirs and assigns, in fee-farm for ever;⁸ the mansion and lands exempted out of the grant.

In 1620 (18 Jac. I.) the King, for good services, granted to Sir George Keir, Knt. the water-mill and two little meadows *cum pert.* in the occupation of Richard Beeke, from Lady-day last to Michaelmas next, after the end of eleven years, at 3*l.* per ann.⁹

In an old manuscript list (without date) of all the Manors and other revenues granted and assigned to "Prince Charles, his Highnesse, within the Realme of England and Dominion of Wales," the only Manor recorded in Bucks is *Haddenham*.

King Charles I. by Letters Patent dated 21 Mar. 1627 (3 Car. I.) by which the King granted to Sir Roger Palmer, K.B. divers fee-farm rents, reserved 80*l.* per ann. for the site of the Manor of Haddenham with its appurtenances, and 35*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for the rents of customary tenants there;¹⁰ and by Indenture dated 14 Mar. (25 Car. II.) Francis Lord Hawley, and other trustees for the fee-farm rents belonging to the Crown, conveyed for a valuable consideration, to John Throckmorton of Hempstead, Esq. *inter al.* the said annual payments, to hold by fealty in soccage and service to the said Manor.¹¹

By an Indenture dated 16 Aug. 1672 (25 Car. II.) Sir Philip Palmer, Knt. of Dorney Court, and others, conveyed to Roger Jennyns, Esq. of Hayes, in Middlesex, for a valuable consideration, certain annual rents of 15*l.* 10*s.* issuant out of the Manor of Haddenham.

¹ Rot. Pat. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 Apl.

² Ibid. 12 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

³ Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I. Test. 5 Oct.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 18 Jac. I. Test. 24 July.

⁵ See KINGSEY, in vol. I.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 33 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

⁷ Ibid. 38 Eliz. Test. 19 June.

⁸ Ibid. 12 Jac. I. Test. 6 Sept.

⁹ Ibid. 14 Jac. I. Test. 19 Feb.

¹⁰ Ibid. 3 Car. I. Test. 21 Mar.

¹¹ Ibid. 25 Car. II.

GRENVILLE'S MANOR.

A Manor in Haddenham, called Grenville's, is said to have been acquired in the reign of Edward III. by the marriage of William de Grenville of Wotton, with Agnes, daughter of William Wightman of Haddenham.¹

In 1336 (10 Ed. III.) a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Haddenham, between William de Greynville and Joane, late wife of Richard de Greynville of Wotton, the right of Joane.² This Joane, who was the daughter of William Lord Zouche of Haringworth, and mother of William de Greynville, was then in her widowhood, Richard de Greynville, her husband, having died about two years before.³ In 1346 (20 Ed. III.) another fine was passed of messuages and lands here, between William de Greynville and Margery his wife, and Ralph Cros of White Waltham, and Agnes his wife, the right of William.⁴ This William de Greynville had, in 1344, obtained a license that he might make Oratories in his house at Haddenham, and his house in Wotton.⁵ In 1402 (4 Hen. IV.) a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Haddenham, which John Barton junr. granted to Thomas Grenville for life; remainder to Richard (son of Thomas) and Christina his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to the heirs of Thomas Grenville.⁶

Thomas Grenville was the son of William de Grenville; and, by Collins,⁷ is called "the son of the said Agnes." He died 4 Hen. IV. the same year in which the above-mentioned fine was passed, leaving three sons, of whom Richard, his eldest son and heir, possessed this estate; which, by Will, dated 1414, he bequeathed to his son Eustace, to hold in fee, directing that Christian his wife should release to Eustace all her right to these lands before she was admitted to the enjoyment of an estate in Wotton, which he left to her on that condition.

Eustace de Grenville, Esq. of Wotton, with his mother, Christian, by an Indenture dated at Haddenham 5 Aug. 1453 (32 Hen. VI.), granted these lands to John de Grenville, younger brother of Eustace, for life.

John de Grenville married Margery, daughter and heir of John Bourchier; survived Christian de Grenville, his mother, and was the executor named in her Will, with an injunction that he should do for her soul as will be most pleasing to God and for her soul's good, as he will answer the neglect thereof before the highest Judge.⁸ He died before his brother Eustace, to whom this estate reverted; and was, by the Will of Eustace (dated in 1479), bequeathed to Eustace, his younger son, during life, subject partly to the payment of debts. Eustace died without issue; and these lands in Haddenham, as well as others which he held in Stoke Talmage, Co. Oxon, reverted to Richard Grenville, his eldest brother, at whose death, in 1519, this estate devolved to Edward Grenville, Esq. his son and heir; who dying 14 April 1536, left another Edward Grenville his son and heir,⁹ then twelve years of age; and he having livery of his inheritance in 1548 (2 Ed. VI.), sold "Grenville's Manor" to William Wright.¹⁰

In 1568 (11 Eliz.) the same was conveyed by William Wright, of the Soke of the city of Winchester, to Thomas Rose of Waddesdon and John Goodwin of Nether Winchendon, by whom it was conveyed in the next year (12 Eliz.) to Robert Rose and John Ross, and Robert Morse of Haddenham; since which the estate has belonged to the family of Mr. Thomas Rose, who died 26 Jan. 1715, and is now the property of Mr. John Ross, one of the descendants of the purchaser—a dwelling-house belonging to it being still called Grenville's Manor Place.

¹ See WOTTON.² Rot. Fin. 10 Ed. III.³ Rot. Fin. 20 Ed. III.⁴ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.⁵ Bar. Suppl. vol. i. p. 285. Ed. 1750.⁶ See WOTTON.⁷ Ibid.⁸ See PEDIGREE OF GRENVILLE.⁹ Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. IV.¹⁰ Collins's Bar. Suppl. vol. i. p. 282.

THE RECTORY, VICARAGE, AND ADVOWSON.

The Rectory of Haddenham was appropriated to the Monks of Rochester about the year 1312.¹ The license for the Appropriation of the Church, and its members the Chapels of Kingsey and Cuddington, to the Priory and Convent of Rochester, is dated 8 Cal. April 1353.²

The Rectories of Haddenham and Cuddington were demised by Indenture 20 June 1559 (2 Eliz.) by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to John Fytche, from Lady-day then past, for one hundred and eighty years, at 8*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per ann. which term and interest subsequently came, by mesne assignments, to the family of Mayne of Dinton;³ and in 1643, Simon Mayne having been possessed of this Rectory during *sixty* years, assigned it to trustees for his own life, and afterwards for divers uses to be limited and appointed by his Will, but with power of revocation, by instrument under his hand and seal, attested by two witnesses. This Simon being attainted for the murder of King Cha. I. died without will or revocation; and by Act of Parliament, all his estates, and those held in trust for him, were forfeited to the Crown. King Cha. II. in 1660, granted to Richard Lane, for services, all the estate and interest which his Majesty had so acquired, for the residue of the term granted by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, at the rent reserved.⁴ But it appears that it was afterwards granted to the Duke of York, and by the latter to Sir William Smith, or Smyth; and in a cause, Whisler against Smith, it was adjudged⁵ in the Common Pleas, and upon a writ of error, affirmed in the King's Bench (23 Car. II.), that Sir William Smyth had no title to the Rectory; that the Rectory had not legally passed to the Duke of York, because it was a personal condition, which, if performed, expired at the death of Mayne, and not to be performed afterwards by the King: but, even if it were, the Rectory itself was not vested in the King; and the condition not being performed, neither that nor the benefit passed to the Duke; and even if it had been transferred by the Crown to the patentee, could not be assigned over: and it appears that the Advowson of the Vicarage, which had been included in the demise with the Impropriation, was in the possession of Simon Mayne the younger long after his father's attainder, he having exercised the right of patronage in 1684, in 1689, and 1732. The Rectorial estate was granted by the Church of Rochester on lease, in 1560, to John Fytche for one hundred and eighty years; when nearly expired, was renewed 19 July 1735, to John Colt; 7 July 1742, to Elizabeth Colt; 7 July 1749, to Isaac Brand Colt, Esq.; 3 July 1756, and 6 July 1763, to Edmund Mason, Esq.; 28 June 1770, and 27 June 1777, to George Franklin, Esq.; renewed 28 June 1784; and to Mary Franklin, his widow, 23 June 1791; on 23 June 1798, to Joseph Franklin, Esq. their only son and heir; 27 June 1805, to the same; and after his decease, to George Franklin, Gent.; and is now in the possession of John Franklin, Gent. as lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

The Chancel is repaired by the Dean and Chapter, as impropriators; and four acres of land in the open field belonged, in 1826, to the Church;⁶ the same probably which had been anciently called Lamp-Lands.

The VICARAGE has no glebe lands annexed to it; but the Vicar enjoys a certain portion of the great tithes, and all the small tithes, the whole parish being titheable. The Vicarage-House is a neat compact building, with a good garden attached, about two hundred paces from the Church.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² Ibid.

³ DINTON, and PEDIGREE OF MAYNE.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 12 Car. II. Test. 30 June.

⁵ 2 Kebel, 564, &c. cited in Hale's Pleas of the Crown, pp. 246-7.

⁶ From a Return by the Rev. D. Jones, Curate.

VICARS.

Ralph atte Wode was presented to the Vicarage in 1312, by the Prior and Convent of Rochester.¹

Henry de Swanebourn died Vicar 1318; and

William de Middleton succeeded, who resigned in 1338.

John Reginald de Chetham, pr. 6 Cal. June 1338 by John, Prior of the Cathedral of Rochester.

Richard de Aldeborne, exchanged for Fawley, with

John atte Fortheys, 2 Cal. Aug. 1343, who exchanged for Rotherfield Grey, Co. Oxon, with

Nicholas de Bliburgh, 13 Cal. April 1345; who dying,

William de Wynchenden was pr. 3 Cal. July 1353; and at his death,

Richard Trewe, pr. 12 Cal. May 1359.

Robert Bregge exchanged for Romney, in Kent, with

William Rouncey, 10 Feb. 1372, who exchanged for Buclove (qu.?) with

William Enefield, 24 Nov. 1383.

Thomas Paulyne died Vicar 13 Mar. 1427.²

John Ketyl resigned 1438.

Thomas Lewknor was presented 28 Mar. 1438.

Thomas Shilton died Vicar 1453.

William Maltby was presented 5 July 1453.

Edmund Browning was instituted 4 Aug. 1456.

Richard Daunte died Vicar 1484.

John Alanne, pr. 10 Jan. 1484; and on his cession,

William Dokker, inst. 26 Jan. 1488.

William Burton, LL.B. instituted 8 June 1491; and at his death,

John Stafford, inst. 7 Aug. 1511; and resigning,

Robert Wilkinson was inst. 8 June 1518;³ and dying,

John Wimmesley, LL.B. (alias *Savage*) was inst. 26 Feb. 1538, on the presentation of the Convent of Rochester, as all his predecessors had been; and on his resignation,

Robert Willanton, A.M. was inst. . . . Dec. 1547, on the presentation of John Waters of Haddenham.

William Bull, instituted 22 Oct. 1556, on Willanton's resignation, by reason of a demise made of the Advowson for ninety-nine years. He willed, in 1560, to be buried "in the Church-yard of Haddenham."

Edward Spencer succeeded 1560.

Hugh Prichard was presented by the Queen 30 Nov. 1582, but quitted for Horley and Hornton, Co. Oxon.

John Green was inst. 15 Feb. 1582, on the presentation of Richard Holyman, and occurs Vicar 1607.

William Lellington succeeded in 1612, and occurs Vicar 1639; and resigning,

Thomas Kention, A.M. was inst. 27 Feb. 1642, on the presentation of Simon Mayne of Dinton.⁴

James Stoppes was returned as "a constant Preacher," and Vicar 1650; and at his death,

John Porter, A.M. was instituted 16 April 1684, on Simon Mayne's presentation. He quitted it, in 1689, for Drayton-Beauchamp; and was also Rector of Aston Sandford until his death in 1708.⁵

Francis Costyn, A.B. of Ch. Coll. Camb. was instituted 8 June 1689, on Porter's resignation, being presented by Simon Mayne, Esq. At his death,

George Tipping, pr. by Simon Mayne, Esq.⁶ and instituted in April 1732. He had been previously Reader at Somerset Chapel; and, at his death, was succeeded by

Thomas Lally, A.M. inducted 22 April 1749, on the presentation of Simon Mayne, Esq. He was afterwards Rector of Pitchcott.⁷

Thomas Brougham, A.B. presented by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, and inducted 21 Oct. 1749, being also Vicar of Kingsey;⁸ and dying in 1783, was succeeded by

Thomas Phelps, A.B. presented to the Vicarage of Haddenham with Cuddington Chapel, by the Dean and Chapter of "the Cathedral Church of Christ and the Blessed Virgin Mary of Rochester," and inducted 19 July 1783. He was of King's College, Cambridge, A.M. 1785, also Vicar of Kingsey;⁹ died in 1812, and was buried here.¹⁰

Joseph Hollis, LL.B. inst. April 1812, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. He was of New College, Oxon, LL.B. 6 Dec. 1791. In 1803 he was presented by the Warden and Scholars of that Society to the Vicarage of Chesterton, Co. Oxon; and also, in 1815, to the Rectory of Goddington, by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church. He died 2 July 1826, æt. 62, and was buried at Bicester.

John Willis, A.M. instituted 1827, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² 1428. See his Epitaph in HADDENHAM CHURCH.

³ By Will, dated 3 Oct. 1538, he appoints to be buried in Haddenham Church-yard, near his sister.

⁴ Baptist Turvin (qu. Frewen ?) intruded about 1644, and styles himself "Minister."

⁵ See vol. i. p. 48.

⁶ To "Haddenham cum Capella de Cudenton."

⁷ Vol. i. p. 387.

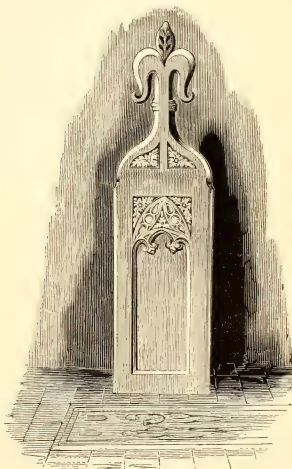
⁸ Ibid. p. 302.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ See p. 215. In a letter from Mr. Phelps to the Rev. D. Lyons, 24 Mar. 1802, he mentions his disappointment at not being able to send him an account of a Monastery which stood in this parish, of large extent, the Chapel to which was standing until within fifty years.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, the feast or wake being observed about the 21st of September, is handsomely built of hewn stone, situated on the south side of a large open space, in the north-eastern part of the village, and consists of a nave with two aisles, a chancel which communicates with the eastern portion of the north aisle; and at the west end of the nave a square tower, having a row of semi-circular headed arches, on slender pillars round its upper story; above them a plain parapet: and on the roof a vane. The principal entrance is on the north side, by a pointed arch, under a large porch. The door has the date 1637, between G.W. and I.G. In the tower are eight bells, and a clock. At the entrance of the church-yard, on the north side, are iron gates, under an arch constructed of brick, with a tiled roof. The windows, which contain many fragments of painted glass, are mullioned, and divided into compartments, with cinquefoiled and trefoiled heads. In the eastern window of the north aisle five small portraits are still remaining. The mullions of the east window of the chancel have been reduced in size, or replaced by modern work. On the north side or aisle of the chancel are two narrow windows, and three on the south side, apparently coeval with the original building. The whole edifice is neatly ceiled. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, four pointed arches, resting on three circular pillars and two piers; above which are clerestory windows. An open screen of wood, painted white, separates the chancel from the nave; and another screen opens into the eastern part of the north aisle. Some of the old open carved seats remain.



The End of an Old Seat in Haddenham Church

The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, are painted on the sides of the east window of the chancel. The Font stands under the western arch, on the south side, between the nave and aisle: it is very ancient and large, of the shape of an inverted cone, with a broad border of rudely-carved foliage round the brim, the stem rapidly contracting towards the base, which consists of an octagonal grade of stone. The Pulpit, near the south-east pier of the nave, has an old decayed covering of cloth, embroidered with the arms, crest, and initials of Richard Beke,¹ and the date 1629.

At the west end of the nave is a small gallery, on the front of which is inscribed:

This Church was repaired An. Dom. 1806, by H. Freeman, Builder, Oxford.

Ed. Hedges: William Richmond: Ch. Wardens.

On the tenor-bell are these lines:

I to the Church the living call:
And to the Grave I summon all.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument, with these arms:

Party per chevron, three elephant heads erased. Crest, an elephant's head erased, on a wreath impaling three wolves passant in pale: *Saunders and Lovett*.

Near this place lieth interred the body of Francis Saunders Esq. who married Susan the second Daughter of Sir Robert Lovett of Liscomb in the County of Bucks, by whom hee had issue four sons; two living, Thomas and John, and two dead, and ten daughters, six living and four deceased. He died 4th July 1661 in the 69th year of his age.

On a white marble in the pavement, near the middle of the chancel:

Arms: *Saunders*.

Depositum Francisci Saunders Armig. qui egit an. 38 cum Susannâ uxore integerrima filia Roberti Lovet de Liscombe in hoc agro Buck. Equitis aurati. Prolem habuit numerosâ masculos quinq.; tres Johannes, Thomas, et Franciscus, quorum Thomas & Joh. nat. minim. jam superstites sunt, et decem filias, 4 mortuas Elizabethâ Mariâ et 2 l'teras, et sex vivas Susann. Elis. Janâ. Timoth. Judith. & Mariâ.

Ob. 4 Julii ætat. 69. A° Dnⁱ 1661.

Hoc. . . Pos. mœs. conj. SS.

On a small lozenge, near the east end, or foot of the slab:

Arms of *Saunders* impaling, *Lovett*.

On another marble:

Jam tandem fruor desiderio juxta charissimum maritum recondita et in servicio Christi. Immemoriam ado-

ratam Beatæ Susannæ Saunders Viduæ Francisci Saunders Armigeri et filiæ Roberti Lovett de Liscombe in hac agro Buck: aurati Equit. Obdormivit 14^o die Mart. A.D. 1674 An. ætat. 69.

Ob Pietatem singularem ac prestantissimam Virtutem gratitudinis ac mœstitiæ plenus hoc. pos. fil. matris percharissimæ amantissimus Tho. Saunders Armig.

Mens et gloria non queunt humari.

On a tablet, on the north side of the chancel:

Near this place lieth the Body of the Reverend Mr. Francis Coston, 42 years Minister of this parish, and of Elizabeth his Wife. She died March the 24th 1725, aged 81 years. He died October the 28th 1731, aged 77 years.

On a very neat mural monument:

Sacred to the Memory of the Reverend Thomas Phelps, A.M. Vicar of this Parish, who died Nov. 28th 1811, aged 73 years. His unaffected piety, kind and compassionate disposition, devoid of every interested and selfish principle, joined to strong sense, great simplicity of manner, a conversation peculiarly frank and open, rendered him the beloved, revered, and dignified Pastor of his Parish.²

Also to Frances, their Daughter, who died May 15th 1807, aged 31 years. The sweetness of her disposition, cheerful piety, and constant endeavour to promote the happiness of others, leave her friends this great consolation—the hope that she now enjoys eternal felicity in another and a better world.

On a mural monument:

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4, Barry of six Or. and S. 2 and 3, Ermine six roundels. Crest: On a wreath, a talbot passant Gu. collared Or.

M. S.

Johannis Marriott Generosi

Fil. natu maxim. Edmundi, nepotis

Thomæ Marriott Armig. qui e conjuge suâ Annâ filia natu maxima Ricardi Clarke, de hac Pciâ tres filios Thomam, Edmundum, et Josephum, sex filias Annam, Janam, Doreas, Lydiam, Esther, Janam, secundam alteram, suscepit. Fide in Deum, Ecclesiam, Principemque populo immanius debacchante intemorata, honestate in

¹ See page 216.

² See page 213. The middle of the tablet left blank.

omnes, illibata. Spectabilis conjugi 49^o ætatis 77^o. Dom. 1677, an. 11 Maii obiit.

Juxta Patris caput requiescit Edmund. fil. secund. qui 34 an. ætat. an. agens. 15th Aug. 1679^o cœlebs decessit.

Prope etiam pedes obdormivit Anna uxor quæ 64^o ætat. an. agens 29 Augusti eodem anno expiravit.

Johannes filius tertius A.M. ex Aula Scⁱ Edm^{di} Oxon Parentum Fratrum isq. mem^{ie} perendæ M. H. propriis. sumptibus mœrens.

On black marbles in the floor within the Communion-rails, are memorials of the places of the interment of two Vicars, Coston and Phelps; and in front of the Table, on a brown stone, an inscription, nearly obliterated, of which only the words

Dorothy, wife of Ge onin . . . are legible.

On the walls are two achievements, with arms.

In the north aisle, at the south-east angle, near the chancel, is a mural monument, with a pediment, cornice, and shield of arms, viz.:

Gu. two bars crenelle S.: on a chief Az. three anulets Arg. Crest: a demi phoenix. *Beke.*

On a tablet of black marble, between two pillars of alabaster:

DEPOSITUM

Richardi Beki de Haddenham

Ri. Fil. et Ri. Nep. A. Ar.

Viri integerrimi

Qui

omnia a certo judicio, nihil

ex marbo fecit

Tota ipsius vita regulâ quæ fluxuram non recepit

Recto apparatu vixit

Nec unquam luxuriæ parentaverit,

utcuque divitiarum non erat.

quicquid possidebat, erat. sui

viscata beneficia

cuiquam

Vel panem lapidosum porrexerat nunquam

manebat illi semel placita

Nec ulla in decretis ejus litura fuit

Sic fidens animi certusque sui

Diem mortis ut extremum

non reformidavit

Quem sibi æterni natalem scivit

Obiit viij Januarii

clō lo cxxvii ætat. suæ xxxi

Fratri Frater

H. M. M. P.

Near this monument is a steel helmet, probably having had a banner suspended from the iron which still supports it.

On a small lozenge of white marble in the floor:

Mrs. Mary Saunders, Wife of Thomas Saunders, Gent. She departed this life June the 10th 1733, in the 60th year of her age.

On another marble:

Here lieth the body of Thomas Saunders, Gent. Grandson of Thomas Saunders Esq. of Hadnam in y^e County of Bucks. Ob. 7 Julii 1698, æt. suæ 34.

On a slip of brass, below the half-length portrait of a priest in his mantle, with the tonsure, the collar of his robe chequered, and his hands devoutly pressed together, affixed to a slab in the floor of the chancel, in old letter:

Hic jacet Thomas Pally quondam Vicari^{us} de Haddenham, qui obiit xvi^{to} die martii Anno dñi M. ccc. xxvii^o cujus aie p'piciet^{ur} deus Ame.

On a brass (probably inverted), at the foot of another effigy, affixed to a slab in the floor of the nave:

Here lyeth Gyt Woddyng & Elizabeth h^{is} Wyfe,
On the iiij day of August chaunged there lyfe.

There is only one figure, which is that of an ecclesiastic; and it appears evident that this inscription belongs to another sepulchral slab, which has on it the marks of two small effigies.

On a mural tablet, over the south door of the nave:

Under this Monument is interred the Body of Mary the Wife of Thomas Rose, who departed this life March the 11th 1702, aged 74 years.

Also the Body of THOMAS ROSE, her Husband, who dyed January the 26th 1715, aged 77 years.

On a small mural tablet:

Sacred to the memory of James Wells, who died June 1st 1820, aged 76 years.

Also of Jane, his Wife, who died March 7th 1818, aged 70 years.

On a small mural tablet, against the east pier of the nave :

Sacred to the Memory of John Woodbridge. Ob. Dec. 8th 1786, æt. 73.

On small oval pieces of board, painted, and affixed to various parts of the walls, are sentences of Scripture.

On a tablet of wood, affixed to the upper part of the east wall of the north aisle :

Benefactions to the Poor.

$\frac{1}{2}$ an Acre of Land, called Church Mead.

$\frac{1}{2}$ an Acre of Ditto, called Willin's Hook.

Do. Stockings Common.

Do. Wattlemoor Pen.

Two Register-Books were destroyed by a fire which, on Easter-eve, in April 1760, accidentally consumed twenty-one houses here, including the Vicarage.¹ The oldest volume now remaining commences in 1603, and is supposed to have been in the Church at the time of the fire. At the beginning of another volume, by Francis Coston, Vicar, 1714 :

Planctus gemitusque Incumbentis, &c. Successor mi p̄dilect. Equidem tu me non nimis acriter increpare debes pro quibusdam ecclesiæ hujus detrimentis. Quod decimas quasdam apud Cuddingtonienses Vicario debitas, ego enim invitis non sum. Quia Fuclolæ illius loci me sunt potentiores et in hac re sec. contra me unanimiter Funxerunt et egomet in hisce rebus nec mihi nec tibi opitulari Ludo ter opem nobis Domine nomines enim nolunt me tibi et ecclesiæ devinetissimum p̄fiteor. Vale Vir erudite molestis enim esse nolo, verbum enim sat sapienti.

FRA. COSTON, Vic. de Haddenham.

MDCCLXX.

Κέρριε Γεννηθέντο τὸ ἐλκμά ε.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS.

Baptisms.

Colubery dau. of Mr. Marmaduke Beke, 4th March 1629.

Richard son of Henry Beke Esq. 8 Sept. 1630.

Alice dau. of Tho. Franklin and Alice his wife, 16 Nov. 1653.

Elizabeth dau. of George Franklin and Colibery his wife, 27 June 1655.

Colibery dau. of the same, born 9 Oct. 1657.

Mary dau. of the same, 1666.

John son of Francis Bernard and Hester his wife, 27 Aug. 1674.

George son of George Franklin and Colubery his wife, 28 March 1675.

Edward son of Edward Bernard, 16 Jan. 1678.

George son of George Franklin and Mary his wife 1 Sept. 1680.

Joseph son of George and Mary Franklin, born 7 March, bap. 12 March 1774.

Marriages.

John Franklin and Sarah Jarvis, 10 Sept. 1787.

John Franklin and Rebecca Morcroft, 10 Nov. 1790.

Burials.

Richard Bernard senr. buried 29 Oct. 1653.

Henry Beke Esq. Justice of the Peace, bur. 1 March 1653.

Francis Coston, Vicar, 2 Nov. 1731.

Elizabeth dau. of James Reynolds, 3 June 1731.

¹ Gent. Mag. vol. xxx. p. 198.

CHARITIES.

Besides the Charity-Lands mentioned on a tablet in the Chancel,

Joseph Franklin, Esq. of this parish, bequeathed, by Will dated 8th Sept. 1813, "to the Poor of Haddenham 50*l.* per ann. for ever, to be laid out in Bread at Christmas, and distributed by the Minister and Churchwardens to the most needy objects in the Parish."¹

Part of this legacy is secured by a fund vested in Government Securities.

Mem. 13 Nov. 1816. Charity of Joseph Franklin, Esq. "I do hereby certify, that pursuant to the order dated y^e 26th March 1815, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Bank 3 per cent. annuities, which I have accepted in trust in this matter, appears by certificate of Mr. J. J. Boulton, the proper officer of the Bank of England, dated 30th August last.

"N. SMITH, Acc^o General."²

Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. VI. The King grants to Ralph Sadleir and Laur. Wennington a messuage, with its appurtenances in Haddenham, called Church-House, and a piece of land adjoining, in the occupation of Thomas Okeley, formerly given for the maintenance of a light in the Church here, to hold to both, and to the heirs of Ralph Sadlier and his assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free soccage, by fealty only.³

The following may be regarded as a correct statement of the Land-Tax assessment in 1812, the principal proprietors, for their respective estates, being assessed as follows :

Philip Thomas Wykeham, Esq. and Miss Wykeham (since Baroness Wenman)	£118	12	0
Joseph Franklin, Esq.	37	13	7
Dean and Chapter of Rochester, Great Tithes	38	2	11
Peter Tyler	11	14	2
John Tyler	10	7	10
Richard Brangwin	10	14	3
Rev . . . Hollier	9	11	8
John Ross	9	15	9½

and the remainder in severalties of inferior value, amounting altogether to the sum of 349*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

¹ Extract from the Will in the Register of Haddenham.

² See Certificate signed "J. J. Boulton," in the Parish-chest.

³ Test. 15 Dec.

HALTON

is a small parish, situated in a sandy track, on the side of the Chiltern Hills, near the border of Hertfordshire: a little N. E. of the town of Wendover, and s. w. of Tring, Co. Herts.; bounded by Drayton-Beauchamp, Weston-Turville, and Wendover.

The following is a modern account of Halton, delivered by Mr. St. John Priest, in his Agricultural Survey of this County in 1813.

“ The parish of Halton, immediately below the Chilterns, contains 1457 acres,¹ the property of Sir John Dashwood King. There are 173 acres of pasture, 95 of arable, enclosed, and 532 in the open fields; but being all Sir John’s own property are not subject to the injurious customs of lands where property is divided. Sir John’s is laid into different parcels, according to the quality of the land, and lett to different tenants, the good and bad being equally parceled out among them. Upon the hills are 349 acres of wood, 135 wood closes and open hill, 31 houses and yards, and 38 roads and ways. The above form five farms.² ”

THE MANOR

was, long before the Conquest, bestowed upon the Church. Lying contiguous to the borders of the kingdom of Mercia, it is at least probable, that it was originally devoted to a religious society, in consequence of a pious vow, or in affectionate gratitude for some peculiar benefit or blessing experienced by its ancient possessor, either for deliverance from the invasion of an enemy, or in acknowledgment of victory.

Ascewyn, Bishop of Dorchester, is said to have given this Manor to the Monastery of Christ Church in Canterbury.³ This Prelate, who succeeded Ailnothus, and between whom and Bishop Ædnoth occurs only the name of Alshelm, must have presided over the See of Dorchester about the year 970, or at least before the close of the tenth century: and the hostilities which about that æra prevailed between the Saxons and Danes, whose depredations in the kingdom of Mercia and the neighbouring districts were very sanguinary, afford ground for the above conjecture respecting the motive which might have prompted the donor to such an appropriation of this estate.

The Manor of Halton was part of the possessions of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury at a very early period, having been presented to the Monks of Christ Church, founded by King Ethelbert, on his conversion to Christianity; at all events before the beginning of the eleventh century, if not earlier: for about the year 993, Aschwyn, Bishop of Dorchester, *restored* the Manor of Halton to this Church, together with the Manor of Risberg. On the authority of the Decem Scriptores and Anglia Sacra, Willis says, that the latter Manor had been mortgaged to Aschwyn. It was in possession of the Monastery before the time of Edward the Confessor, as appears by a Saxon Charter without date, inserted in the Monasticon: and some have conjectured, that it was originally bestowed on this Church by Queen Edith, or Ediva, in 959.

William the Conqueror is said to have *restored* this Manor to Christ Church, in Canterbury, on account of its having been, both in ancient and later times, of right belonging to that foundation;

¹ In his Appendix, the whole parish contains 1889 ac. See p. 369.

² Agric. Surv. p. 58-59.

³ Lysons’s Hist. Bucks.

or rather, because it had been wrongfully deprived thereof; and his concession is inserted in the register of benefactions, next following a donation of a Citizen of London, dated in 1054.¹

In Domesday Book it is described as the lands of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in Stanes Hundred. The Archbishop himself holds *Halton*, and is rated for it at five hides. There is land for seven plough teams. In the demesne are two hides and an half, and there are there two ploughs. There are ten villeins, with fifteen bordars, having five ploughs. There is one mill of 15s. annual rent; pasture for two plough teams, wood for pannage of 100 swine, and 2s. rent. In the whole they are and have been worth 8*l.* and have been always so valued. Lewin the Earl held this Manor.² The restoration of this Manor seems to have taken place about 1070.³

Willielm Rex conquestor reddidit manerium de Halton in comitatu Buk. monachis ecclesi Christi Cantuar. antiquis et modernis temporibus a jure ipsius ecclesie ablatum, et multa alia ut in marti'logio continetur, et plenius scriptum suum inde confectum testatur. Pro Deo et salute anime sue gratis hoc fecit et sine ullo precio.⁴

In 1261 (46 Hen. III.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Aston, and Halton, and *Burthor*,⁵ between Walter de Haunley and Richard de la Tur, which Richard granted to Walter and his heirs.⁶

King Edward III. granted free warren in Riseburgh and Halton, Co. Bucks, (and in all their lands) to the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, in Canterbury, confirming the former grant of King Henry, his grandfather, which was dated 27 Feb. in the 48th of his reign, excepting the bounds of his own royal forests, so that none should infringe their said right of free warren, under the penalty of 10*l.* Dated at Westminster, 14 Jul. in the 10th year of his reign.⁷

In 1318, a fine was passed between Geoffrey de Morden, Parson of the Church of Lutlington, and Thomas de Durham and Margery his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents in Halton and Weston-Turville, which Margery granted to Geoffrey for life.⁸

In 1341 (15 Ed. III.) the taxation of the ninth was 15 marks, and William West, John West, Philip at Linch, John at Grene, William Cousond, and Philip Martyn, returned that it ought to be no more than 13 marks, because great part of the arable land in the parish was lying uncultivated, and had long so remained in consequence of the poverty of the inhabitants, and there were no merchants or cattle dealers here.⁹

In 1401, a fine of messuages and lands in Halton, between Richard Elot, sen. Joane his wife, and Richard Elot, jun.,—and Thomas Durem and Mary his wife, the right of Richard Elot, jun.¹⁰

King Henry VIII. united the Cathedral of Canterbury with the Monastery of Christ Church, by Patent, and the establishment thus new modelled continued to hold the respective lands and tenements which had belonged to them separately.¹¹

¹ Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 97.

² TERRA LANFRANCI ARCH. IN STANES HYND. Ð' Ipse Archeps' ten' HALTONE. p' v. hid se defd. Tra' vii. cañ. In dño. ii. hide et dim' et ibi sup' iñ. cañ. Ibi e. x. uilli cū. xv. bord'. hāt. v. cañ. Ibi. i. molin de xv. sol. p' tū ii. cañ. Silua. c. porc' et ii. sol. In totis valent' ual. viiiñ. lib. et ualuit sēp. Hoc Ð' tenuit Leuin' com' [Lib. Censual.]

³ Vide Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 100.

⁴ Ibid. vol. i. p. 97. no. 2.

⁵ Qu. Berton?

⁶ Rot. Fin. 46 Hen. III.

⁷ Dugd. Monast. Angl. New Ed. vol. i. p. 105.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 12 Ed. II.

⁹ Inq. Nonar. p. 329.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. IV.

¹¹ Vide Deed of Incorporation, inter. Harl. MSS. in Brit. Museum 1197, fol. 347. Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 106.

The Church of Canterbury, at the time of the Ecclesiastical valuation of Henry VIII. held the possessions described in the note below.¹

King Edward VI. in 1547, in a grant to Thomas (Cranmer) Archbishop of Canterbury, recites a grant of 12 June, in which the Rectory of Halton and Advowson of the Church, coming in exchange into the hands of the King, were granted to John Lyon and Alice his wife.²

In 1560, Queen Elizabeth, by patent, recites the grant of Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, of the Manor of Halton and the Rectory and Advowson; also recites the exchange of Halton Manor; and a subsequent grant, 9 Mar. 37 Hen. VIII. to the Dean and Chapter and their successors, and the Queen now grants all the above mentioned premises, &c. to Matthew Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors for ever, in pure and perpetual alms.³

In 1580, the Queen granted at the request of Nicholas Hilliard and David De Lee, her Majesty's Goldsmiths, and for other considerations, to the "Keeper and Company of the Mystery of Mercers," certain yearly rents of 20s. annual value, arising out of the Lordships of Weston-Turville, Aston-Clinton, Halton, Wendover, Bierton, Wingrave, Waddesdon, and Sherrington, of the grant of John Colet, late Dean of St. Paul's, and which came to the hands of King Edward VI. by an Act for dissolving Chauntries, to the said Company and their successors for ever, in free soccage by fealty.⁴

THE MANOR AND ADVOWSON

were alienated from the See of Canterbury by Archbishop Cranmer, by a forced exchange with King Hen. VIII. who in consideration of 800 marks⁵ granted the estate to Henry Bradshaw, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and it came by the marriage of the heiress of Bradshaw, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, to the family of Fermor. By another patent in 1546, the King bestowed the Advowson on Edward North of Halton; but when King Edward VI. came to the Crown, intending to restore the Advowson to the Archbishop, the King by patent⁶ reciting the grant of 12 July preceding, by which the Rectory and Advowson had been *exchanged*, and so became vested in the Crown, and were then granted to John Lyon and Alice his wife,⁷ and thus the Advowson remained appendant to the Manor, and both were purchased (of the Fermors) circa. 1720, by Sir Francis

	£.	s.	d.
¹ HALTON Man'iu. 'It'm de firma cũ re' man'ij ib'm p a'm	xviij	ij	vij
It'm de p'quis' cur' ib'm comunibz annis	—	v	—
It'm de vendic' bosci ib'm coi'bz annis	—	liij	iiij
Et de firma molendini ib'm p annũ.....	—	xl	—
	£xxij	—	xij ob.
Unde in feod' sen ^{li} cur' ib'm p' annũ	—	vj	vij
Et in vad' rec' recus ib'm p' annũ.....	—	xx	—
	xxi	xliii	liij ob.

[Valor. Eccles. vol. i. p. 15.]

In the Valor Eccles. (26 Hen. VIII.) the possessions of Ch. Ch. Canterbury are also recorded and *inter al.*

	£.	s.	d.
Buk. Halton Manerium.....	68	3	4
Rysberowe Manerium	38	0	11½

[Return in the First Fruits Office.]

² Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. VI.

³ Ibid. 3 Eliz. Test. 12 Jul.

⁴ Ibid. 23 Eliz. Test. 10 Feb.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 8 March.

⁶ 1 An. Reg.

⁷ Willis supposes that, by the effect of this grant, the intended resumption or restitution was prevented, and that while Halton remained the property of the Archbishop, Bradshaw made his purchase of North.

Dashwood, Bart.¹ and by an Indenture 22 Mar. 24 Car. II. Francis Lord Hawley and others conveyed to Henry Fermor, Esq. of Tusmore, Co. Oxon, the reserved rent of 40s. per ann. payable out of the Manor of Halton, *alias* Holton, then in the occupation of Richard Fermor, Esq. and 13s. 10½d. out of lands in Wendover in the same tenure; and have ever since continued to be vested in the family of Dashwood.

PEDIGREE OF DASHWOOD, OF HALTON, WEST WYCOMBE, &c.

Arms : Arg. on a fess double cotised Gu. three griffins' heads erased Or. Crest : On a wreath, a griffin's head Erminois erased Gu.
Arms granted in 1662, by *Byshe, Clarencieux*.

==SAMUEL DASHWOOD, Esq. of Rowney, Co. Somerset==

JOHN DASHWOOD, Ancestor of the Dashwoods of Essex and Suffolk.	FRANCIS DASHWOOD, Mercht. and Alder- man of London; ob. 1683.	ALICE, sist. of Alderman Sleigh.	RICHARD DASHWOOD.	WILLIAM DASHWOOD (finer) of Sheriff of London), of Cheshunt, Co. Herts.	GEORGE DASHWOOD, Esq. Ancest. of Dashwoods of Oxfordshire; ob. Sept. 1706 at Torbay; bur. in Norfolk.			
SIR SAMUEL DASHWOOD, Knt. Ld. Mayor of London 1703; joint- grantee of West Wy- combe M ^c with his B ^r Francis 1698.	ANNE, dau. of John Smith, Esq. of Tud- worth, Hants; ob. vi- dua 16 June 1721.	THO- MAS DASH- WOOD, Esq. Hilliers- den, Land; ob. 19 Aug. 1710; bur. at Wy- combe, ct. 35.	MARY (1st wife), sole dau. of John Jen- nings, Esq. of West- minster.	SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD, Bart. (6 Anne) 28 June 1707. Ld. of West Wycombe; ob. 4 Nov. 1724.	MARY (3rd wife), dau. of Maj ^r King, and niece of Dr King, Mast. of Plymouth, of the Chart. Ho. Lond. dau. and co-h. of Sir Tho. Widdington, Knt.; ob. s. p.	ELIZABETH WINDSOR, (4th wife), 2nd dau. of Thos. Earl King, of Plym- outh, by Ursula, dau. and co-h. of Sir Tho. Widdington, Knt.; ob. s. p.	1. ELI- ZABETH. THOS. LEWES, Esq. Ld. of West- Wy- combe M. & Ald ^r of Lond.; ob. 1670.	2. MARY, mar. to J. Coppin, Esq. of Market-Street, Co. Herts. 3. MARTHA, mar. to Wm. Roberts, Esq. of London. 4. SARAH, mar. to Fulke Greville, Ld. Brooke.
SIR FRANCIS DASHWOOD, Bart. b. Dec. 1708; Deviser under the Will of Sir Robt Austin, Bart. his brother- in-law, of an estate at Bexley, Co. Kent; Chanc ^r of Exche ^r from 29 May 1762 to 16 Apl. 1763; Joint Paymast. Genl; M.P. for New Romney 14, 21, and 28 Geo. II. and Weymouth, 19 Apl. 1763; Baron Le Despencer; 14 L ^d of Bucks May 1763, L.L.D.; ob. 11 Dec. 1781, s. p.	SARAH, dau. of Thomas Gould, Esq. of Ivy, and Bart. of Bexwold, 1st of Sewell, Master of the Rolls; 2nd of Sir Rd Ellis; ob. 19 Jan. 1769, ct. 62.	RACHEL, mar. Nov. 1738 to Sir Rt. Austin, Bart. of Bexwold, 1st of Sewell, Baroness Le Despencer 1764; ob. 16 May 1788 s. p. ct. 62.	1. MARY, mar. to Sir Fulwar Skipwith, Bart. of Newbold Hall, Co. Warwick. 2. SUSANNA, mar. to Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. of Ridley, Co. Ess.	SIR JOHN DASHWOOD-KING, Bt. Lord of W. Wycombe and Halton, Co. Bucks, b. 4 Aug. 1716, ob. Dec. 1793, at. 73.	SARAH, dau. of Blundell Moore, Esq. of Byfleet, Co. Surrey, ob. 9 Apl. 1777, at. 39.	CHARLES DASHWOOD, b. 4 Nov. 1717, ob. at Paris.	1. HENRIETTA, died young. 2. MARY, mar. to John Walcot, Esq. of Walcot, Co. Salop.	
FRANCIS, ob. 9 Nov. 1779, ct. 16. WILLIAM, ob. 24 June 1773, ct. 6. CHARLES, ob. 11 June 1770, ct. 4.	SIR JOHN DASHWOOD-KING, Bt. Ld. of West-Wycombe Halton & M.P. for Bishop's Castle, Salop. 1754.	MARY, sole dau. of Theodore Hen. Broadhead, Esq. mar. 29 Aug. 1788, at Carshalton, Co. Surry, by spec. license.	GEORGE DASHWOOD, ob. s. p. 22 June 1801, mar. 21 Mar. 1794.	ELIZABETH CALLANDER, of Leicester Fields, London; mar. 21 Mar. 1794.	1. ELIZABETH, mar. to Capt. Lechmere. 2. SARAH, mar. at Worcester 2 Dec. 1788 to Thomas Walcot, Esq. of Bitterley Court, Co. Salop. 3. MARY, ob. 26 July 1774, at. 5.			
GEORGE HENRY DASHWOOD, Esq. of West-Wycombe, M.P. for Bucks 1840.	FRANCIS DASHWOOD. JOHN DASHWOOD. EDWIN DASHWOOD.	HENRY DASHWOOD, A.M. Wm. Leader, Esq. of Putney Hill, Co. Surry, Bar-at-Law.	ANNE, 3rd dau. of Wm. Leader, Esq. of Putney Hill, Co. Surry, Bar-at-Law.	MARY. ELIZABETH, mar. 28 April 1827 at North Stonehaven, Co. Hants, to Capt. St. Legar.				

Mar. to LEE.

THE MANSION HOUSE

stands a little westward of the Church, is a plain unostentatious building, fronting the west, and commanding a fine view over the Vale of Aylesbury, from which it is seen

“Bosom'd high in tufted trees;”

and, as it were, perched upon the edge of the Chiltern Hills in a very retired situation, and neither externally nor internally contains anything particularly worthy of description; the approaches to it being difficult though narrow lanes, chiefly amongst woods, which are everywhere abundant in game.

¹ Whilst Halton remained vested in the Church of Canterbury, the Manor and Advowson were estimated at 10s. per ann.
[Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 74.]

RECTORS.¹

Robert de Pickering, Rector 1290.

Geoffrey de Morden exchanged in 1321 with

Robert Ryllington, who probably either died or quitted this benefice soon afterwards, for

Edmund Warde, or *Wade*, was pr. in 1322: occurs again in 1323, and afterwards, a long interval presents no record until

William Billington in 1418 exchanged for Wendlebury Rectory, Co. Oxon, with

Michael James.

John Duffield de Scarle, (or, as Willis conjectures, *Shirle*), exchanged "*Winge*" Vicarage with

William Goldyng, or *Goldington*, 28 Feb. 1423. He had been Vicar of Bierton,² which he vacated in 1408, for the Vicarage of Aswarby, Co. Lincoln.

John Aulton, B.D. He exchanged for Thame Vicarage with

John Stokes, 18 Nov. 1431.

Robert Multon resigned in 1447; and in his stead,

Robert de Weynewell, 8 August 1447; and by his Will, directing his interment in Halton Church, left a legacy to Will. Hildreskelfe, Rector of Aston Clinton.³

John Herevard resigned in 1471, and was succeeded by *John Birde*, instituted 23 Sep. 1471, who was succeeded by

Thomas Maldon, presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 7 Jan. 1494; and at his death,

Thomas Basschurch, A.B. collated 1499. He was afterwards Prebendary of Llandaff;⁴ and on his resignation was succeeded by

Thomas Bedal, LL.B. presented, 1512, and was afterwards Prebendary of York; and otherwise greatly benefited. On his cession,

Robert Chaloner, LL.D. succeeded 1518; and

George Multon, LL.D. pr. in 1526, was succeeded by

Richard Hurt, or *Hunt*, LL.D. in 1534, who was followed by

John Harpur, A.M. inst. 30 Oct. 1536, being the last Incumbent on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Hawthorne, inst. 1560, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Bullock, 23 Nov. 1560, on the presentation of the Queen.

Nicholas Waltrond, admitted 30 April, 1584, "on the death of the last Rector," not named. On his cession,

Thomas Harper, admitted 28 Feb. 1591-2, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth, in the minority of Richard Fermor, Esq. Patron. At his death

John Latimer, A.M. 2 April 1629, presented by Sir Richard Fermor, Knt. of Somerton, Co. Oxon, but ejected in 1646. He was restored in 1660, and was buried here 13 May 1678.

"*John Marriott*, sen. Clk. possessed the Rectory of Halton in the time of the troubles. Mr. J. Latimer being the lawful Incumbent and sequestered and ejected therefrom; and since His Majesty's Restoration, Mr. L. has enjoyed the said Rectory, and John Marriott hath lived with his wife and family in part of the Parsonage House of Aston (Clinton) by permission of *John Danton*, Clk. Rector, who was instituted and inducted upon the ejection of *William Gerrard*, Clk. the late Rector, for non-subscription; and the said John Marriott hath a share out of the said Rectory, and is an *Inconformist*, and hath lately removed himself to Watford, Co. Herts, his wife and family still remaining in the Parsonage House at Aston: because Aston Clinton where he lived is within three miles of Ailesbury, a Borough Towne, where by reason of the Statute lately made, he might not live."⁵

John Harris, 28 May 1678, on the presentation of Francis Harris, Esq. and admitted by Archbishop Sancroft. At his death,

Ambrose Nicholson, pr. by Henry Fermor, Esq. and admitted 2 Oct. 1683. He was also Rector of Braunston, Co. Northampton, but resigned that living to his brother, and was succeeded by

Joseph Nicholson, A.M. 11 Sep. 1691, (or *Andrew Nicholson*?) who was of Emanuel Coll. Camb. also Rector of Fawsley, Co. Northampton.⁶

Edward Browne, A.M. pr. by Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart.; he was also Vicar of West Wycombe, and died in 1755.

Henry Dashwood, presented by Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. and instituted Feb. 1826.

The Rectory House is contiguous to the Church-yard, and is a neat residence in the cottage style.

¹ Collected out of the Registers of Canterbury; Willis's MSS. &c.

² See p. 101.

³ See p. 88.

⁴ Willis's MSS.

⁵ Willis's MSS. v. xii. fol. in Bibl. Bod. Oxon. from Returns made in 1666, of pluralities and non-residents.

⁶ See Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 480, and who is said to have been buried at Halton, 10 Feb. 1696.

THE CHURCH

anciently consisted of a nave and south aisle, covered with lead; a chancel and north aisle, tiled. At the west end was a square tower, with plain coping, and it contained four small bells: the length of the nave 35 feet, width 26 feet.¹ It is dedicated to St. Michael, the feast being annually kept on the Sunday before Michaelmas. It was entirely rebuilt in a very elegant manner in 1813, at the expense of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. Patron and Lord of the Manor; and has now a square embattled tower, a nave with two aisles, and a semi-octagon recess forming the chancel; the whole about seventy feet in length, covered with slate; the fabric of squared stone, having the joints or intersections filled with rows of small black flints, and at every angle a well proportioned buttress. At the west end is a pointed arch doorway, but the principal entrance is by the south porch. Since the erection of this building, some judicious alterations having been made, by which its exterior has been considerably improved; the parapet has been made more accordant with the character of the architecture, which, though not belonging to any regular order, unites great neatness with simplicity and taste. In the tower are four bells, recast from three in the old church. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, four circular columns and two demi columns, resting upon plinths, and having sculptured capitals, from which spring pointed arches, with a plain moulding and a border of quatrefoils; the roof, both of the nave and aisles, is neatly wainscoted with oak, the beams resting on corbels, representing, on the north side, the busts of a Bishop mitred, bearing his Crozier, and in the act of benediction; an Angel crowned, holding a mitre; an Angel bearing a shield; another with a musical instrument, and another with palm-branches. Opposite to them, on the south side, are Faith with the Cross, an Angel bearing a scroll with I.H.S. another crowned, holding an open book, a third playing on a sackbut, and an Aged Man with a chalice.

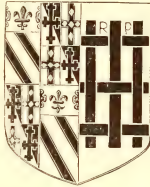
Above the arches are clerestory windows, bracket headed; and in the centre of each of them a cross botonè Gu. The larger windows of the aisles (of which there are four on the north side and three on the south) are narrow, and lancet-shaped, formed of ground glass with a border of ruby.

The FONT, in the north aisle, opposite to the south door, is of fine white stone; has a capacious basin resting on a column placed on a plinth, correspondent with the pillars of the nave. Over the point of the arch, which extends to the whole width of the chancel, is a shield with the royal arms blazoned, but without the crown, supporters, garter, or motto. The piers by which this arch is supported are square, with a very slender three-quarter column at each angle, terminating above in a corbel-head attached to the cornice. Within the chancel, on each side, is a pointed arch, with slender columns and a border of quatrefoils; and near the east end are two niches with groined canopies, in which are placed two seats covered with crimson velvet, richly laced and fringed with gold; as is also the cover of the Communion Table; which, in addition to these ornaments, has a nimbus of embroidery encompassing, in the centre of the front, *the sacred name*. The ceiling of the chancel is of stucco, partly painted; and at the intersection of the groins are bosses of foliage, with the Stafford knot, gilt, in the centre. Behind the Altar is a screen of brown marble, and above it a window of three narrow lights of ground glass, semèè of crosses botonè Gu. Above the window, in alto-relievo, the Holy Lamb, within a tressure of triangles interlaced. The Communion railing is of burnished brass, very light and elegant: the floor of fine free-stone, with brass grates for the admission and diffusion of heat from a stove. At the west end of the nave is a screen of oak, opening into the belfry.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

The PULPIT, which is placed near the N.E. pier of the nave, is also of oak ; and has on its pannels three medallions finely carved, representing an ecclesiastic reading or expounding, a figure praying, and another supporting the model of the Church.¹ The nave and aisles have open seats of oak ; two pews only being introduced at the eastern end of the respective aisles.

On the north side, within the altar rails, affixed to the wall, are effigies in brass of a Judge in his robes, kneeling at a desk ; behind him four sons ; and opposite, at another desk, also kneeling, a lady in a close-sleeved gown, with epaulets and ruffles, round head dress, with a long lappet ; and four daughters kneeling behind her. Over their heads, on a shield, these arms :



Below the figures, in the old letter,

Orate p' atabs Henrici Bradshawe Armigi Capitulis Baron Secreti Dñi Regis & Johane Uxoris eius qui quidem Henric obiit xxij die Julii A° Dñi M° v° liij & A° Regni vij Reg^e E. vij. cuius aie p'fecta De^e.²

¹ Qu. Whether designed as a representation of its principal Founder and Benefactor ? There are also two corbel heads larger than the rest : one on each side of the arch opening into the chancel, of a male and female, which may be conjectured to belong to the same family.

² Dame Joane Bradshaw survived her husband many years, and was buried at Noke, Co. Oxon, where, on a monument

Dame Elizabeth Periam, wife of Sir William Periam, Knt. and widow of Sir Robert D'Oyley of Greenland House, bequeathed an estate in Halton parish to Archbishop Laud, to be disposed of at his discretion for the benefit of one of the Colleges in Oxford; and the Archbishop founded with it a fellowship and two scholarships in Balliol College. Lady Periam died in 1621;¹ she was the daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and third wife of Sir William Periam, who was successively a Justice of the Common Pleas,² and Chief Baron of the Exchequer,³ but had by her no issue. He died in 1604, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried at Crediton, in Devonshire.⁴

is the following inscription: "Here lyeth the bodye of Johan Bradshawe, daughter and coheir of John Hurst of Kingston on Temes, in the Countie of Surry, Gent. who had to her first husband Will. Mainwarringe of Estham in the Countie of Essex, gent. who died the 10 day of October, an^o 1529; and to her second husband Henry Bradshawe, Esq. late Lord Chiefe Baron of Th'exchequer, who had issue between them 4 sonnes and 4 daughters, who died 27 day of July 1553. *The said Johan* all her life was very charitable to the poore, and p'chased lands and rents for ever to the use of the poore of the towne of Noke in the Countie of Oxon; and to *Halton* and *Wendover* in the countie of Buck. and at her chardg newlye builte this chappel, and died 27 day of February a^o 1598 A^o. R^{ne}. Elizabeth 41^o. [Gent. Mag. vol. lix. p^t. 2. p. 1011. See also *ASHENDON*, vol. i. p. 39.]

¹ Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 569.

² 1579.

³ 1592.

⁴ Brit. Topog. vol. i. p. 368.

G R E A T H A M P D E N .

This parish is situated amongst extensive beech woods, on high ground bordering the Chiltern Hills; and is bounded on the north by Kimble, on the east by Wendover and Little Hampden, on the south by Great Missenden and Hughendon, and on the west by the Risboroughs, and is computed to be about seven miles in compass. It contains about nine hundred acres, of which one-third part is woodland, and more than four hundred acres arable. Game, especially hares and partridges, abound in the woods. The springs of water are remarkably pure, rising from a great depth, there being neither a river nor even a brook in the parish. The mansion-house of the family of Hampden has been long supplied by an engine, and is immemorially celebrated for the superior quality of the ale brewed there, dependent perhaps upon the chalk stratum through which the springs percolate; and its fame has been far extended by the distinguished hospitality of the successive lords of the mansion. Besides the beech trees, which are indigenous to the soil, here are also very fine limes, balm of gilead firs, and cedars of uncommon size and great beauty. The soil is generally loam, intermixed with flints and water-washed pebbles; and near the surface, in many places, are large masses of sandstone and öolite.

HAMPDEN can scarcely be denominated a village; consisting only of detached farm houses, and cottages, built in the fields or in the commons, or by the sides of verdant lanes. The number of families in the last century, is said to have been thirty, and of inhabitants about 130. In the parochial returns in 1811, there were thirty-three houses enumerated, and 228 inhabitants; and in 1821, the houses had been increased to fifty-four, which were occupied by 281 persons.

THE MANOR

of Great Hampden has been in the possession of the same family, from the earliest period of authentic records. At the Domesday survey, it was amongst the lands of William Fitz-Auscult, under whom it was then holden by Osbert. OSBERT holds of WILLIAM, Hampden Manor, taxed at three hides. There is land for five plough teams. In the demesne there are two, and four villeins have three ploughs. There are two servants. Woods for five hundred hogs, and irons for two ploughs. It is and has been rated at four pounds; at the time of King Edward at one hundred shillings. This Manor, Baldwin, a man of Stigand, the Archbishop, held, and could sell it.¹ Browne Willis entirely overlooked this record; for he expressly states that "there is no mention of Hampden in Domesday Book:" an error, probably arising from the name being written with an elision, Hādenā, instead of Hamdenam; but, by many others as well as Willis, Haddenham has been frequently mistaken for Hampden. No doubt can be entertained that both Osbert and Baldwin, mentioned in the survey, were ancestors of the family of Hampden; and it is to be noted that the Church of Canterbury was, at a very early period, in possession of the neighbouring Manor of Risbergh or Risborough, which may explain the subsisting connexion between Baldwin and Stigand, who, in 1052, had obtained the Archiepiscopal see. In corroboration of the above, the following extracts from an ancient vellum roll, containing the

¹ Ɔ Isd. Osbet' ten' de Willo Hādenā p. 111. hid. se defd. Trā ē v. car. In dño sunt 11. et 1111. milli hāt 111. cūr. Ibi 11. serui Silua q'ngent' porcē, et de reddita silua ferra 11. car. Val. et ualuit 1111. lib. T. R. E. c. sol. Hoc Ɔ tenuit Balduin' hō Stig. Arch. et uend'e potuit. [Lib. Cens. vol. i. fol. 148.]

pedigree and alliances of the Hampdens,¹ will supply some interesting information. This roll, dated 1579, is thus introduced :—

“ The originall begynninge and lynneall Petegree of the name and familie of Hampden and the severall descentes of the severall Branches thereof especially concerninge Griffith Hampden of Hampden, in the countie of Bucks, Esquier.

“ Hampden being a Lordship and Mannor scituat on Chiltren Hille, within the Hundred of Alisbury, in the Countie of Buck^m. hath contynned in the possession of one race of Gentlemen, by the space of more than six hundred years, who takinge their name of the place whereof they were Lordes grew thereuppon to be called by the s^d. name of Hampden, and this Familie bearinge this name and being Lordes of this Towne have most aunciently borne for their coate of Armes as appeareth by their seales of Armes and sondery other Monuments this Coate following, to weete :—*A fildes silver, a Raven in his proper cult.*

“ In contynnaunce of tyme upon what occacion, it is uncertayne, theis gentlemen of the name of Hampden, forsakinge this coate of Armes chose unto them an other, reserving the ould for a badge and consyaunce and sometymes for a Supporter. The last that bore this coate was Sir Alexander Hampden, whose sonne, S^r Reiginolde Hampden, changinge the Raven into fowre Egles, framed his coate in this sorte,—bearinge *in the fildes silver, a saltier gules, betwene fower Egles displayed azuer* : which coate as the last and best knowne, for that cause, in this pedigree is most and continually used for the principall coate of this House.

“ The first mention which is founde to be made of any of the Hampdens is to be sene in an auncient antiquitie written in parchement and remeyning at Hampden whereof there be sondery coppies in sondery partes of the same shire and thereby it appeareth that before the Conquest there was a Comission directed to the Lorde of Hampden then being, that he shoulde be assistant with his ayde towards the Xpulsion of the Danes out of this Lande w^{ch} by reasonable conjecture should be at the generall avoidance of that Nation, by Edw. the Confesso Kinge of England in the yeare of our Lorde 1043 and before the Conquest 23 yeares.²

“ After that William Duke of Normandy had made a Conquest of this Realme he devided the possessions thereof, amongst the Nobilitie gent. and soldiers that accompanied hym and assisted hym in that vyage.

“ In this number there was a greate Lorde and Knight called William fittz-Asculfe a Norman borne who was one of the best of them that by Lyceance of the Conqueroure entred into the parties of Buckinghamshire lyinge uppon the Chiltren Hilles and drave some of the Englishe cleane from their lyvinge and other some he caused to fyne with hym at his owne pleasure that they might still quietly enjoye suche things as before they rightfully possessed.

“ Amongst others the Mannō of Hampden fell to the lott of this WILLIAM FITZ-ASCULFE whereof at that tyme Osbert of Hampden was Lorde, who whether it were by monny or some other meane of friendship so purchased the good-will of the said William that he suffered the said OSBERT to contynue in quiet possession of his said Lordeshipp of Hampden.

“ And there uppon the said WILLIAM FITZ-ASCULFE by his dede graunted the said Mannō of Hampden to the said OSBERT and his heires forev^r with this condicō, that the said OSBERT and his heires shoulde holde the said Mannō of the said WILLIAM and his heires. And thus by this meanes was the inheritance of this Lordeshipp preserved to the posteritie of the auncient Lordes of the same, wherein it had remayned before the Conquest longer than either the memory of men or Reporte of history can reache unto. And sithens the Conquest the same Lordshipp hath by lyniall descent one from an other contynned in the same familie and blodde, being of the same surname from OSBERT of Hampden that then was, to GRIFFITH HAMPDEN that now is, above the space of flve hundred

¹ In possession of their descendant, GEORGE ROBERT HOBART HAMPDEN, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

² Noble's House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 82, in which is the following extract from family papers :—

“ By the Pedigree of the Hampdens it appears that the first of the Lordes of Hampden who is remembered by name in any auncyant author is one Baldwyn of whom it appeareth by the Booke called Domesday (which reynaneth in the Exchequer conteyning a survey of all England in the tyme of the Conquerō and is the most auncient recorde of this lande at this day extant) that the said Baldwyn was the Lorde and owner of Hampden, whereof, whether ever he were dispossessed at the Conquest, or whether he decessed before or after the same is unknown ; only this is certain that Osbert his sonne was returned into quiet possession thereof, by the twentieth yeare of the Conquerour's reigne, which was in the yeare of or. Lorde 1086.”

yeares. Although contynnaunce of tyme have so consumed the monuments of suche as have lived so longe since, that there can be no contynnall memory made of them and their dedes, yet by longe serche the names of some of them are come to light.

"Of which although there may be some doubte moved whether they were successively sonnes one to another as hero sett downe in this pedegree yet what likely conjectures may be thereof shal be adjoynd hereunto.

"First it appeareth by the Booke of Domesdaye that in Edward the Confessor's tyme one BALDWYNE was Lorde of Hampden, and that after hym in the Conquerour's tyme one OSBERT was Lorde of the same.

"Then in an Inspecimus made in the tyme of Kinge Henry the Thirde is to be seene that in the Raigne of Henry the first and Kinge Stephen there had byn one BALDWIN of Hampden, sonne of OSBERT and father of ROBERT.

"Hereby three discentis are proved certen, and hereof it may be gathered that since OSBERT named his son BALDWYNE, it is like that he was the sonne of the other BALDWYNE.

"Then for three other discentis it is to be seene in aunceynt writings belongingie sometyne to the Abbey of Notley that there was one Robert of Hampden Knight, and that there was one Robert before hym Lorde of Hampden, and that betwene them two, there was one Symon of Hampden.

"Now the tyme being conferred with the discentis of other Pedegrees and the names of the Nephewe and Graundfather founde all one as is often seene in most Pedegrees, it will not seeme altogether unprobable that this Pedegree of their names should be framed in this manner."

Baldwin de Hampden in the time of the Confessor circ. 1043, held this Lordship, and had issue :—

Osbert de Hampden who held the same as subfeudatory tenant to William Fitz-Ausculf, circ. 1084, and was father of Baldwin de Hampden, who lived in the time of Henry I. and King Stephen, and was succeeded by Robert de Hampden, mentioned in a deed of his grandson of the same names : Simon de Hampden is likewise mentioned in the same deed, and was either father or uncle of Sir Robert de Hampden, Knt. whose name was inscribed on a window in the house at Hampden, with his arms, and divers mutilated coats of his ancestors : the names also of Baldwyne and Osbert and . . . Hampden, a Commissioner for putting out the Danes.¹

This Robert married Lora "of the House and kindred of Giffard Earl of Buckingham," and it is noted in the before recited Roll that "Walter Giffard gave unto Robert Hampden and Lora his wife certen landes about Tame, and" that "the said Robert Hampden gave the said landes unto the Abbye of Notley, of the foundation of one of the Giffords.

"This Robert Hampden, in one dede, maketh mencōn of an other Robert Hampden his grandfather, whereby it appeareth that it was this latter Robert to whome the said Giffarde gave the said landes, and who gave the same to the Abby of Notley, and that Lora Giffarde the wyfe of the said Robert was of the Howse and Kyndred of the said Walter."²

In the account of Notley Abbey, the gift of Robert de Hampden is attributed to Reginald de Hampden.

"Lora Giffarde, wyfe of Sir Rob^t Hampden was discended of the auncient howse of Giffarde, who came out of Normandy wiith William the Conquerō into England in recompence of whose service don at the Conquest the said Willy having obteyned the Crowne and possession of the Realme gave unto the said Giffarde greate possessions in divers parts of Englande but especially in the Countie of Buck. whereof afterwards he was created Erle.

"Theis Giffards after that the Lorde of Hampden had matched with their howse were greate furtherers and advauncers of the Hampdens unto credit and estymacōn with their Prince and Countrye, insomuch that after this matche from that tyme forwardes they and their posteritie began to growe to that countenance and authoritie as they were inferiō therein to fewe or no other gentlemen in that countrey.

"The Heires gen'all of this howse of Giffarde have at sondery tymes byn married to sondery howses of noble

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.

² Amongst the reliques of painted glass and family memorials enumerated in Willis's MSS. the arms of Hampden, impaling Gu. three lionscelles, passant Arg. armed and langued Az ; an imperfect inscription annexed, "married Lora the . . . of . . . de Bolebec:" another coat with "Sir Rob. Hampden . . . daughter of . . . Giff . . .", and other antiquities, have been destroyed.

men and gentlemen, whose posteritie do yet enjoye the Landes and quarter the Armes of the same, and of one of the heires Males of this howse was discended Sir George Giffarde Knight late of Cleydon in Buckinghamshire."¹

Robert de Hampden had issue by the aforesaid Lora, Bartholomew de Hampden, who increased his paternal inheritance in the reign of Hen. III. by marrying . . . daughter of William de Ffyntes or Fiennes, Lord of Wendover and Missenden, and sister of Baldwin de Fiennes.

"William Ffyntes, who as it seemeth was Lorde of Missenden, gave to Bartholomew Hampden in francke maryage with one of his daughters certen landes in Missenden, to be holden of hym the said William and his heires for ever.

"The name of Ffyntes written sometimes also Ffyndles is the same that now is comonly called Ffyntes; and of this William Ffyndles are discended Ffyntes Lorde Dacre of the South, Ffyntes of Oxfordshire and divers others beinge all of one name and blodd and bearinge all one arms: viz. Az. three lioncels rampant Or."

The said Bartholomew de Hampden left issue; Reginald de Hampden, his eldest son and heir, who married Agnes daughter of Sir Ingram or Ingelram Burton, Knt. and sister of Sir John Burton, Knt. who gave to her in frank marriage, lands in *Hulcote* and *Aylesbury*.²

"Sir Reginald Hampden, Knt. by inheritance from his father was Lorde of Greate Hampden and Little Hampden, and divers other landes in other partes of Buckinghamshs sheir, as Missenden, Wendou and Pen, and with his wyfe had in franke marriage landes in Hulcote and Alesbury, which after his death discended wholly to

"Sir Alexander Hampden, Knt. sonne and heire of the said Sir Reginalde by the said Agnes his wyfe, &c.

"Sir John Burton, sonne and heire of Sir Ingram Burton, and brother of Agnes Lady Hampden, gave unto Sir Reginalde Hampden, husbnde of the said Agnes, in franke marriage with his said sister, the landes aforesaid in Hulcote and Ailesbury, which landes, because by course of Inheritance they should have discended to John Burton sonne of William, sonne of David Burton, and to Mawde his wyfe (being the heire of Sir John Burton who was graunde father unto her) the said John confirmed to Sir Alexander Hampden, sonne and heire of Sir Reginalde and the fore named Agnes, in the presence of Sir Richard D'Arches, Sir John de Walleys, and Sir Eustace de Greneville, Knights."

Sir Alexander Hampden, Knt. was in wardship in 1220 (5 Hen. III.) He paid scutage for one knight's fee in Hampden 20 Hen. III. and was Sheriff for the Counties of Bedford and Bucks from 33 to 36, and from 43 to 46 of the same reign inclusive, as appears by the list of Sheriffs; but according to the MS. before cited, "in the tyme of the Barons' warre, which was in the 49 of the raigne of Henry III. (1264); and as it appeareth by Records in the Towre, he died the same yeare, duringe the same troubles, after whose death Alexander Hampden his eldest sonne made accompte to the Kinge of his Shrivaltie, and inherited his lands." This Alexander de Hampden was the son of Sir Alexander by Maryan his wife, daughter of Sir Bryan Herdeby, Knt.

In a mandate directed to the Sheriff of Bucks and Bedford, in 1264 (49 Hen. III.), Boniflie, wife of Alexander de Hampden, and William Hampden, with others, are mentioned as executors of the Will of the said Alexander, and into their hands certain of his goods and chattels had come; whereupon they were called upon to answer to the King, with Alexander, son and heir of the said Alexander de Hampden, deceased, for debts partly unpaid, which the said Alexander owed to the King.

The name of Boniflie does not appear in the family Pedigree.³

"Sir Bryan Herdeby and the Lady Avice his wyfe gave unto Sir Alexander Hampden (the father) certain landes in Ettindon, which afterwards the said Sir Bryan, Sir Alexander and Avice, did joyntly give unto the Abbey of Tame, and then Richarde the Abbott and the Covent of the said Monastery, reassured the said landes to the said

¹ CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 181.

² The arms of Burton were, Arg. a bend wavy S.

³ Buk. & Bedf. Mand. est Vic' &c. qd. venire &c. Boniflie que fuit uxor Alexandri de Hampden Will' de Hampden et alios executores testamenti pdci Alexandri ad quorum manus quedam de bonis et catallis ipsius Alexandri devenuerunt ad respond Regi unacum Alexandro de Hampden filio et herede dicti Alexandri defuncti, cui eundem &c. in partem solutiois debitor' que idem Alexander Regi debet &c. [Roger Dodsworth's MSS.]

Sir Alex^rder Hampden and Maryan his wyfe, and to the heires of their two bodies, lawfully begotten, for ever, to holde the same landes of the said Sir Bryan Herdeby and Avice his wyfe, and of their heires for ever."¹

Alexander Hampden, the eldest son of this marriage, having died without issue, was succeeded by his next brother, Reginald Hampden, second son of the former Sir Alexander.

"This Sir Reginalde beinge a Knight, was notwithstandinge one of the Corowners of the Countie of Buckingham for the space of many yeares together, during the tyme of Edwarde the Seconde Kinge of England. He married Nichola, daughter of John de Greneville of Wotton by Agatha his wife, daughter of Walter de Burgh."²

Reginald de Hampden and Robert Barre (qu. Burgh?) were, in 1286, appointed to levy a scutage in Bucks.³

"John de Grenevill gave to Sir Reginald Hampden in frank marriage with Nichola his daughter, landes in Wotton and Esington, and Agatha his wife, the daughter of Walter de Burgh, gave with her said daughter certain other lands in Chilton."⁴

Sir Reginald Hampden had a younger brother, William, and two sisters; Alice, married to Henry Darrell of Lillingstone Dayrell, circ. 22 Ed. III. and Christine. Sir Reginald died in 1332, having had issue by Nichola, four sons and two daughters; Joane, married to Edmund Molins (of the house of Molins, ancestors to the Lords Molins, Hungerford, and Hastings), and Isabel, the wife of Sir Gerard de Braybroke, Knt. Edmund Hampden, second son, is mentioned in an agreement, under which Reginald, son of Edmund Molyns, and this Edmund Hampden, paid a fine of fifty shillings for license that Edmund Molyns might convey to his son Reginald and Edmund Hampden, the Manor of Little Purley, Co. Berks.⁵ Robert Hampden, third son, died about 1316; and Richard, fourth and youngest son of Sir Reginald, married Avice (or Alice) daughter of Sir Walter Upton, Knt. and sister and heir of Thomas Upton of Great-Kimble, and thus acquiring an estate there, transferred to Kimble a branch of the Hampdens.⁶ John Hampden, eldest son and heir of Sir Reginald, about seven years before his father's death, married, in 1329, Joane daughter of Sir Philip de Alisbury, Knt. of Middleton Keynes;⁷ and in 33 Ed. III. having inherited the estate at Hampden, had joint custody of the lands of John de Molins in Bucks, which had been sequestered into the King's hands.⁸ He died about 1375, leaving two sons; Reginald, the youngest, deceased s. p.; and Edmund Hampden, who was Sheriff of Beds and Bucks 14 and 19 Ric. II. and succeeded to the family estates. Edmund was Knight of this Shire in the 1, 3, and 4 of Hen. IV. and Sheriff in the 2 and 7 of that reign, and 3 of Hen. V. and a co-founder with Sir Gerard de Braybroke and others of a Chantry at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1404.⁹

¹ Donationem etiam &c. quas Brianus de Herdeby fecit per cartam suam eisdem monachis de duabus marcis et dimid. redditus cum pertinentiis in Ettendone (Co. Oxon.) quem redditum idem Brianus annuatim recipere solebat de Alexandro de Hamdene et Maia uxore ejus quondam tenuerunt in Ettynndon &c. [Cart. Conf. Abb. Tham. per Reg. Ed. II. Patent. 10 Ed. II. m. 21. Monast. Anglie. N.E. vol. vi. p. 405.] The arms of Herdeby were, Gu. a fesse dauncette Erm. between ten billets, 4 in chief, 3, 2, and 1 in base, Arg.

² The arms of Nichola were, Gu. three organ rests Or. This is the coat of the Granvilles of Cornwall, ancestors of the Cartaret family, who still bear the same cognizance; but in the achievement of the family of Grenville-Temple, the same is given as the coat of Fitz-Hamon. See also Edmondson's Heraldry.

³ Rot. Orig. 14 Ed. I. ro. 1.

⁴ See CHILTON and EASTINGTON, in vol. i. pp. 134, 135, 153.

⁵ Rot. Orig. 13 Ed. III. ro. 65; Calend. vol. ii. p. 136.

⁶ See KIMBLE, or KIMBEL.

⁷ Arms, Az. a cross Arg. ⁸ Mand'. est Johi de Hamden & al. qd Mania de Stoke-pugeys, Fulmē, Ditton, Dachette, Rudynge, Chypenham Wendove, Aston-Bernardē, Ilmē, Bichlyndon, Adyngton, Brehull, Chardelesce, Lutgarshale, Saereford, Henle sup. Thamīs et la Boze (these latter in Co. Oxon) qd. fuer. Johis de Molyns & qd. p. eo qd. non venit coram justic. R. ꝑc. ad respond'. R. de diris feloniis &c. Willo de Molyns fil. suum libri fac'. qd &c Ita &c. [Abbrev. Rot. Orig. vol. ii. p. 225, ro. 13.]

⁹ Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, Appendix, p. 357.

He married Joane, "daughter of S^r Rob. Belknap a Knight of Kent,¹ one of the Justices who with other Lordes and Gentlemen were banished the Realme uppon displeasure wrongfully conceived in the Twelfth yeare of the Reigne of Richard the Seconde Kinge of England. The said Johane when she was married to Edmond Hampden was a wydowe, and had before byn the wife of S^r Rauff Stonor Knight, and by hym had issue Thomas Stonor," who "married Alice the daughter of . . . Kirkby of Kent, and by her had issue Thomas Stonor;" and the "said Thomas Stonor the younger, some and heire of the said Thomas Stonor the elder, married the daughter of De la Pole Duke of Suffolke, and by her had issue two sonnes—to weete—S^r William Stonor Knighte beinge the elder sonne of Thomas Stonor the father, and elder brother of the other. Thomas Stonor the sonne, married a wyfe, and by her had issue one only daughter and heire, named Anne Stonor, who was after married to S^r Adrian Fortescue Knight."

Edmund Hampden died in 1420; and in his Will, dated on Saturday after the Feast of St. Andrew, 1419, and proved 29 April 1420, directed his body to be buried in Great Hampden Church, and a white stone to be laid on him and Joane his wife, with this scripture:

Ye yat thys see pray ye for charite
For Edmundes soule & Jone's a Pater noster & an Ave.²

He had issue by the above-mentioned Joane, two sons, and one daughter Isabell, married first to Thomas Ramsay,³ and secondly to John Wroughton. Edmund Hampden, second son, was knighted. He held Beckley, Co. Oxon, and Dunton in Bucks, circ. 1453, represented Oxfordshire in several Parliaments, and was Sheriff of Beds and Bucks 20 Hen. VI. and being a firm adherent to the Lancastrians, fought in many battles between the rival houses, but was attainted at the beginning of the reign of Ed. IV.⁴ and especially noted as an adherent of Queen Margaret, who invited and joined with the Scots in the Civil War. He married Anne, dau. of Sir John Whalesborough, Knt. widow of Sir Will. Molyns, and sister of the Ladies Fitz-Ralph, Scales, and Hampden. He was Great Chamberlain to Prince Edward, son of King Hen. VI. and with unabated zeal, devoting himself to that cause, was slain at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471.⁵ On the accession of Hen. VII. the act of attainder by which his estates had been forfeited was reversed, and the offences for which he had been stigmatised as a traitor, called "true service and allegiance to the most blessed Prince King Henry."⁶

John Hampden, eldest son and heir of Edmund (and elder brother of the last-mentioned Sir Edmund), succeeded his father in this Manor; and in 1446 had a charter for view of frankpledge in Great Hampden, with the assize of bread and beer, waifs, strays, felons' goods, pillory, gallows and tumbrel, and free warren; as also to inclose six hundred acres, *to make a park*.⁷ He married Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John Whalesborough, Knt. of Whalesborough, in Cornwall, who was

"An occasion of great alliance to the House of Hampden by means of sondry greate families whereof she was discended, but especially by the marriages of her three sisters, whereof Ermayne the eldest was married to the Lord Scales; Anne the seconde, first to the Lord Molyns, and after to Sir Edmonde Hampden, brother to the said John; and Alice the youngest to one Fitz-Rauff, a Knight of Hertfordshire."

John Hampden was again Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire in the 29 Hen. VI. in which year he died, having had five daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married into the family of Euerby, or Iwardby, of Missenden; Eleanor, married to Walter Arderne; Anne, married to William Puttenham;⁸ Alice, married to . . . Butler; Philippa, married to Sir John Stren, or Sterne; and one son, Thomas.

¹ The arms of Belknap were, Az. in bend between two cotises Arg. three eagles displayed of the Last.

² Prerog. Off. Regist. March, fol. 402,—Willis's MSS.

³ In another account, Ramsay is mentioned as her second husband.

⁴ Rot. Parl. 1 Ed. IV. vol. v. p. 480.

⁵ Leland's Collect. vol. ii. p. 505. See also ASHENDON, in vol. i. p. 33.

⁶ Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. vol. vi. p. 279.

⁷ Calend. Rot. Cart. 25 and 26 Hen. VI. n^o 26, p. 201.

⁸ See PEDIGREE OF PIGOT, in ICKFORD, vol. i. p. 278.

THOMAS HAMPDEN, who succeeded to the Lordship of Hampden, and was Sheriff of Bucks and Beds 1466 (7 Ed. IV.), married Margery,¹ daughter and heir of Sir Stephen Popham, Knt.² He made his Will 18 Oct. 1482, and directed his "body to be buried before the Image of St. Mary Magdalen in the Chancel of Hampden Church," and appointed Margery his wife, whom of youth he had known "full conscientious and a true loving wife," to be his executor.³ He left issue by her, a numerous family; of whom Alice, his eldest daughter, was married to Robert Whitney; Katherine, to Goldington, of the county of Essex; Jane to John Scott, and Ellinor, the youngest, to Humphrey Cotes. Edward, Alexander and Harrye, all died, very young. Francis, likewise a younger son, was of Rowell in Northamptonshire, and became the progenitor of the Hampdens, afterwards settled in *Essex* and *London*. Edmund Hampden, second son of Thomas, whose name appears in 1446 as of Eton College,⁴ married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beselles of Oxfordshire, resided at Woodstock; and his descendants succeeded to the estate of Great-Hampden in default of male issue of the elder branch of the family.

JOHN HAMPDEN, eldest son and heir of Thomas and Margery, married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heiresses of William Sydney, Esq.⁵ William Visdelu married Anne, the other daughter, who, with John Hampden and Elizabeth his wife, did homage for the lands so acquired in 1478,⁶ in Surrey and Sussex, as well as Bucks. Hampden died 24 August 1496, and was buried at Hampden, having had three sons and one daughter, viz. Anne, married to William Arthur; Anthony and William, younger sons; and

JOHN HAMPDEN, his heir and successor, who was in his minority in 1498, Sheriff of Bucks and Beds in 1528 (20 Hen. VIII.), and received the honour of Knighthood. He married first, in 1537, Elizabeth daughter of Sir John Savage, Knt. (who was of the household of the Archbishop of York, and slain at Boulogne);⁷ and secondly, Philippa, daughter of John Wilford of London, who survived him; and was married, secondly, to Sir Thomas Smith, Knt. By this lady Sir John Hampden had no issue; but by his first wife, Elizabeth, he had two daughters, co-heiresses; *Katherine*, married to Henry Ferrers, son of Sir Edward Ferrers, Knt. of Baddesley, Co. Warwick,⁸ and afterwards to Sebastian Newdgate, Esq. of Arberry, in the same County; and *Barbara* (the youngest daughter), married, first, to Edmund Smithe, son of Sir John Smithe, Knt.; and secondly, to Sir George Paulett, Knt. Henry Ferrers had issue by the said *Katherine Hampden*, a son, Edward, who was also of

¹ Her arms were, Arg. on a chief Gu. two bucks' heads caboched Or.

² Ther was a Knight in Wiltshire called S^r Stephen a Popham; and he married the daughter of S^r John Gowen, Knyght, and by her had iij daughters, Mercherye, Elizabeth, and Alys. The said S^r John Gowen had issue a Sonne called Umfre and a dawghter named Bettrys (Beatrice), which was wife of the said S^r Stephen a Popham; and Mother to Marcherry, Elizabeth and Alice abovesaid. The said Umfre Gowen had a sonne called John wych Jhon had Issue ij daughters Ursula and Mare; Ursula was marry'd to Suequell of Suffolke and neuer had issue. Mary was married to S^r Daui Owen, and they had a Sonne, and then the said Mary dyed. Also if the seyd Child shold dissez (die seised) the Lond of the said S^r John Gowen wych is iij C. 4 and better, must descend to S^r Stephen a Popham Knight, Mergery, Elizabeth, and Alice, as for defaut of issue Masle to the heire generall. The said Mercherye daughter of S^r Stephen a Popham Knight was married to Thomas Hampden of Hampden Esq. and they had issue John, Edmund, Edward, Frances, Alexander, and Harrye Elizabeth dowghter to the said S^r Stephen a Popham married to Jhon Barentyne of home descendyth the Barentyns to this day. Alice the 3^d daughter to S^r Stephen a Popham was married to Ulfre Fostre of whom descendyth the Fosters to this day. Also the said S^r Stephen a Popham Knight married another Gentilwoman by home he had a Dowghter, and he married her to Sir John Wodham Knight of whom descendyth the Wodhams to this day. [From the Heraldic Visitation of Bucks in 1634.]

³ Regist. Logg. fol. 209.

⁴ Alum. Eton. p. i.

⁵ Arms, Or. a pheon Az.

⁶ "Bucks. P. homagio Willi Visdelu qui duxit in uxor. Anna filia et co-hei^r Willi Sydney Arm. et Eliz. ux. et *Johes Hamden* arm. duxit alt'am fil. et coher—consimil. in Surr. & Sussex." [Rot. Pip. 17 Ed. IV.]

⁷ Arms, Arg. a pale lozengy S.

⁸ Arms of Ferrers: Gu. seven mascles Or. 3, 3, 1, a crescent for difference.

Baddesley, Co. Warwick, and married Bridget, daughter of William Lord Windsor. Sebastian Newdigate, who married Katherine, relict of Henry Ferrers, also "had issue by her a daughter, named Amphilis, or Amfelis, who became the wife of . . . Breame of Buckinghamshire."

Edmund Smithe, first husband of Barbara Hampden, had by her a daughter, Anne, who was married to William Powlett, son (by a former wife) of that George Powlett to whom her mother Barbara became his second wife, and which Sir George Powlett, or Paulett, had by her Sir Hampden Paulett, Knt. of Wallop, Co. Hants.

Sir John Hampden, Knt. by his Will, dated 21 June 1553, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen in Great Hampden, near "the Lady Elizabeth Hampden," his late wife; constituted "Lady Philippa, his well-beloved wife," his executrix; mentions lands and tenements in Kimble, Westbury in Shenley, and Kidington, Co. Oxon; ordered a marble stone to be laid over his grave; and bequeathed "to his Cosin John Hampden, his heir-male apparent, his Mannours of Hampden Magna, and Bledlow."¹ The directions in regard to Sir John Hampden's interment appear to have been complied with,² as his monumental-stone and effigies testify. At his decease, 20 Dec. 1553, Edward Ferrers, son of Henry by Katherine Hampden, and Anne Smithe daughter of Edmund Smithe by Barbara Hampden (his daughter), "were his heirs-general;" and John Hampden of Kimble, his next heir-male, who succeeded to the Lordship of Great-Hampden. He was the eldest son and heir of William Hampden, Esq. of Dunton, eldest son of Sir Edmond Hampden, Knt. of Woodstock, Co. Oxon, second son of Thomas Hampden, Esq. of Great-Hampden, by Margery daughter of Sir Stephen Popham, Knt. before mentioned.

Sir Edmond Hampden, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Beselles, had issue, two sons:—Richard, the youngest, was of Stoke Poges; and William Hampden, the eldest, of Dunton, who married Audrey, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Richard Hampden of Great Kimble, by whom he had, besides other children, this John Hampden, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Ferrers, Knt. of Baddesley, Co. Warwick.

It appears, by a court-rol still extant,³ that Sir John Hampden, Knt. held a Court-Baron with view of frankpledge of his Manor of Great Hampden 6 April 1553 (7 Edw. VI.); that at his death, in the same year, the estate came into the possession of John Hampden, and that a view of frankpledge is recorded to have been held of the same Manor "die Jovis 21 Feb. 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith and Head of the Church, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant, Earls of Hasburg, Flanders, and Terol."⁴

John Hampden, Esq. died in 1565 (æt. circ. 56), and left issue, one daughter, Sibill, married to Robert Williams of Kimble, and one son, Griffith Hampden of Hampden, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1575 (18 Eliz.) and in 1585 Knight of the Shire. He married first Elizabeth . . . whose maiden surname is unknown, and who died s. p. before 1557; and secondly Anne, daughter and heir of Anthony Cave, Esq. of Chicheley; by whom he had three sons, William, Edward, and John, and five daughters; Elizabeth, married to Sir Jerome Horsey, Knt.; Dorothy, to Robert Hateley, Esq. M.P. for Bedford; Ruth, first to Edward Oglethorpe, Esq. secondly to Sir Philip Scudamore, Knt. of *Burnham*; and thirdly to Henry Leigh, Esq. of Rushall, Co. Stafford; Mary, married to . . .

¹ From a copy of Willis's Letter to John Hampden, Esq. dated Whaddon Hall, 29 April 1738, inter MSS. of Rev. Mark Noble, described as having been "found at the death of the last Viscount Hampden, and lent (to Mr. Noble) by his friend Mr. Gomme." [MSS. penes J. Lee, Arm. LL.D. &c. of Hartwell.]

² See inscription in Hampden Church.

³ In Archiv. Prenob. Geo. Rob. Com. de Buck. apud Hampden.

⁴ Ex Rot. Orig. penes Prenob. Geo. Rob. Com. Buck

Russell; and Anne, to Robert Waller, Esq.¹ John, the youngest son, died in infancy; and Edmund, the second, was of Prestwood in Great Missenden, and a Knight.² Griffith (the father) was seised of Great Hampden in fee tail from his father John,³ and held the Manors and Advowsons of Great Hampden and Dunton, the Advowson of Great Kimble (purchased of William Dormer),⁴ the tithes of Hugendon, and certain demesnes in *Dinton*, *Wingrave*, *Rowsham*, and *Stewkley*, &c.⁵ and died 27 Oct. 1591; being succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

WILLIAM HAMPDEN, baptized 5 Nov. 1570, was in 1592 M.P. for East Looe; and married Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, Knt. of Huntingdonshire, aunt of Oliver Cromwell. Little seems to be known of him, excepting that his Will affords a lively (perhaps, if it were allowable upon so grave a subject, it might be termed a dying) picture of the manners of an old English country Gentleman, whose horses engrossed so much attention, that even their names found a place in his Testament, which is dated 23 March 1596; and by which, after some affectionate expressions to his wife Elizabeth, he directs that she shall continue to enjoy the use of *such apartment as she shall chuse*, in Hampden House; and towards the better furnishing thereof, bequeaths to her, to the value of 100*l.* in jewels, and 40*l.* in plate, which she brought with her; gives to Sir Henry Cromwell 5*l.* for a ring; mentions his uncle Warren amongst his best friends, and gives him his "best ambling gelding in special signification of good-will;" to his aunt Warren a ring; to each of his sisters 5*l.* for bracelets; to Mr. John Morris a ring; to his brother Horsey a gelding, or 6*l.* in money; to his brother Hatley his "baye horse," which he had given him "when a colt;" to his cousin Alexander Hampden his "baye trottinge geldinge;" to his uncle Weston a "baye mare called *Baie Peter*;" to his cousin, William Hampden of Emmington, the colt of the said mare; to Mr. Oglethorpe a colt of his grey mare; to his brother Edmund his black trotting gelding; to Mr. Robert Heynes a grey mare, and forgives him a debt of 4*l.*; to Nicholas Bosse⁶ his little grey mare; to each of his sister's children, being his godchildren, 10*l.*; orders compensation to be made for certain intended purchases not having been completed; bequeathed five marks to Dorothy Leach for her attendance in his sickness; the like sum to Joyce Baseley; 20*l.* to Henry Tyler; and increases the bequest of his father and mother to Thomas Hawtrej to 20*l.*; constituting William Hampden of Emmington, and George Crooke of Chilton, Esqrs. (to the latter of whom he gives 10*l.* for a ring) his executors. The Will is attested by E. Oglethorpe, Richard Woodcock, and R. Heyns, and was proved 5 June 1597.⁷ He died, according to the inscription on a brass plate in the Chancel of Hampden, 2 April 1597, and according to the Parish-register, was buried there on the 21st of the same month, leaving Elizabeth his widow surviving, who lived to extreme old age, and witnessed a series of extraordinary vicissitudes in public affairs, such as perhaps were never presented to the notice of an individual, whose station must have brought her within the view of many of those transactions, in a manner peculiarly interesting. She lived under the government of six Sovereigns of very opposite principles and habits; saw the expiration of the race of Tudor; the pageantry of the Court of Elizabeth; the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in the person of King James; the sanguinary conflicts of the calamitous Civil War, in which her own son was one of the earliest victims, and in which the principal persons of her family were deeply engaged;—and, these scenes being changed, in her old age, witnessing the humiliation of the Cromwells (who had usurped with Royalty all its arrogance, untempered by magnanimity), and the resumption of Regal Prerogative, by the legitimate heir of those Monarchs, to whose government, amidst all these changes, she appears to have been sincerely and ardently attached. She

¹ Hampden Register.² See GREAT MISSENDEN.³ Willis's MSS.⁴ See KIMBLE.⁵ Willis's MSS.⁶ Probably his Steward, and one of the High Constables of the Hundred of Ashendon. See vol. i. p. 5.⁷ Offic. Prerog. Doctors' Common; and MSS. &c. G. F. Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald.

died in 1664, at the age of ninety years and ten months, and was buried at Hampden. Of her two sons, Richard, the younger, was of Emmington, Co. Oxon, and was M.P. for Wendover in 1625; died in 1659, and was buried at Hampden. Her eldest son was that memorable Patriot,

JOHN HAMPDEN, whose life and death have been the theme of many pens, and whose ardour in defence of the liberties of his country have given lustre to his name more resplendent than the highest titles. This eminent person is said to have been born in London, but no authentic evidence has been discovered of that fact. His biographers state, that he was educated at Magdalen College, Oxon, being admitted there in 1609, at fifteen years of age; and some aver that he was born in 1594,¹ which will agree very well with the several events of his life, and with the age which he is commonly believed to have attained, when he was cut off by a premature death. He is not known to have rendered himself conspicuous in his earlier years; but, considering the time of his father's death, it is evident that he must have been left an orphan at a very early age. Little, if any thing, seems to be known with certainty, of the events of his youth. Noble (whose diligence and researches did not prevent his falling into many errors), in his account of this family, speaks of the Patriot's having spent "several years in fashionable dissipation;"² but without referring to any authority for an assertion which is directly opposed by the fact, that Hampden was brought up in the most rigid principles and "straitest sect" of the Presbyterians;—a circumstance not unknown to Mr. Noble, who has alluded to the religious principles of the younger branches of the Cromwells, and of the family of Hampden, as tending to the destruction both of Church and State.

Without attempting to write the Life of this extraordinary person, it is nevertheless desirable, even in that short sketch of his character which is here demanded, by his relationship to the County of Bucks, to point out such circumstances as appear to have led to the conspicuous share which Hampden had, in the great events of his time; and it might have been desirable to ascertain to whose precepts he looked, at that period in which the mind begins to expand, and to display its energies or its weakness. But, nothing of certainty has been discovered; and they who have thought themselves qualified to depict his character, seem to have formed their judgement of him from observing what he did, without much reflection upon the objects which he had in view; or the real motives which prompted his exertions.

Of his younger brother Richard, it is said that "he was much trusted by the Commonwealth and the Protector Oliver;" and that he "was recommended by General Monk to Richard Cromwell" as one of his Privy Counsellors;³ but it nowhere appears by what gradation of sentiment John Hampden, whose ancestors had remained during so many ages in the possession of rank, fortune, and importance, under a form of government which had protected them in those privileges, without manifesting upon any occasion disaffection towards their Prince, could have arrived at a degree of enthusiasm which impelled him not only to stand forth as the champion of popular rights, but the leader of the most violent enemies of the established Religion and Government of his country. His mother was by no means attached to the sentiments of those members of her family, who joined in the ambitious intrigues of her cousin Oliver; but under what guardianship Hampden was brought up, has never been yet explained. When King James visited Hampden, John Hampden must have been very young. Sir Alexander Hampden of *Hartwell*, to whom he was distantly related, was the guardian of the children of Edmund Hampden of Wendover, his brother; being appointed to that office by his Will. Sir Alexander resided at Hampden, where probably two of his nieces were also brought up, under his wardship (as their sisters were, under the care of Sir Thomas Bodley), in pursuance of their father's directions. May it be conjectured, that Sir Alexander Hampden had also the superintendence of the

¹ See Wood's *Athenæ Oxon*, vol. ii. p. 30.

² Noble's *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 97.

³ *Ibid*.

sons of William Hampden of Great Hampden, in aid of their mother? And did he not remove from Hartwell to Hampden, and reside there during the minority of the heir? He had no issue, and was the last of his family who lived at Hartwell, where his remains were ultimately deposited in 1617, about which period John Hampden attained his full age, and then probably entered upon the possession of his inheritance, excepting his mother's jointure. It appears that he left Oxford without taking a degree, and removed to London, where he engaged in the study of the law, of which, Sir Philip Warwick says, that "he had great knowledge;" but not one word on the subject of his gaiety or dissipation.

In 1619 he married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edward Symeon, Esq. of Pirton, Co. Oxon;¹ and in the next year was M.P. for Grampound, in Cornwall. He was chosen in 1625 M.P. for Wendover, and was maturely experienced in the forms and usages of Parliament, before he took an active part in the debates; but it is incorrect to have supposed that the case of Ship-money first brought him into popularity; for he was relied upon as a Member of considerable importance, as is evinced by a circumstance upon which little transpired at the time,—an application made for his interposition with the House to procure the liberation of Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, when a prisoner in the Tower, through the enmity of Archbishop Laud, and under a prosecution against him in the Star-Chamber. A remarkable correspondence on this subject is preserved among the MSS. in the Lambeth Library.²

¹ Biograph. Dict. Art. HAMPDEN.

² They were married at Pirton 24 June 1619. [Par. Regist.]

³ BISHOP WILLIAMS of Lincoln to Mr. HAMPDEN.

Towre, this 28 of April 1640.

Worthy Sir—I dare not presume that either my services in Church, Commonwealth, former preferments in the Diocese, whereof I have been some 20 years a Bishop, and whereof you are so noble and worthy an inhabitant, or that any respect that I have been occasioned to shew to your person should deserve your thinking of so inconsiderable a person as now I am, and much less your thrusting of yourself into my outward action for my sake. But if in your own judgment you conceive me any way useful to the Church or Commonwealth, at this time, and to be detained here (a prisoner but during His Majesty's pleasure which hath continued these three years) only to prevent my being in Parliament or Convocation, and if you take me to be in any ways fit to be called to fill the Upper House (which is to concur in all acts and disputes of importance with the lower) and will be pleased if you approve of what this bearer shall say or shew unto you as any inducement thereunto, to propound it to that Honourable House, that I may be called to assist in that other House, during the time of this Parliament. You are the only person I have made choice of to be beholden unto, in that kind, for breaking this ice, hoping that you shall be thoroughly seconded by others of my diocese and acquaintance. This servant of mine is faithful and trusty, and will bring me your, and keep your council. I remain Sir your affectionate loving friend and kinsman to serve you

J. LINCOLN.

To my very worthy and much honoured friend Mr. Hampden, Knight of the Shire for Buckinghamshire,—These

MR. HAMPDEN'S ANSWER.

My Lord—I should be very ready to serve you in any thing I conceived good for you and fit for me, but in your Lordship's present Commands I doubt that to make a venture of your intentions, and be prevented by a sudden conclusion of the Parliament, which many fear may render your condition worse than now it is. To begin in our House is not the right place, the most important business of the King and Kingdom pressed on with such expedition that any of a more particular nature will be but unwelcome and hardly prosecuted with effect. Besides that there is at this instant a tenderness between the Lords and us about privilege, and for my own unfitness I need mention no more but my disability to carry thro' a business of this nature thro', your Lordship may easily conceive, incompetence in my person. In those regards I humbly desire your Lordship to excuse me, and thereby to lay a new obligation on me, of being your Lordship's most humble servant,

J. HAMPDEN.

Westminster April 29 1640.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S Reply to Mr. HAMPDEN.

Worthy Sir—I thank you most heartily for your noble advice. I did not understand before (because of my estoirgement from affairs) any fear conceived of so sudden a conclusion of this Parliament, nor that it was not right enough to begin in that House a matter which so essentially concerned both the houses, nor that it was no part of the business of the

Let us proceed to examine the share which Mr. Hampden had in bringing the affair of Ship-money to an issue, which was productive of the most important consequences; and for that purpose it seems desirable to consider that the tax itself, which had been only partially or occasionally collected, was attempted to be enforced with greater rigour, by instructions sent to the High Sheriff of Bucks, together with the Writ for levying the Ship-money, 9 Oct. 1636, when Richard Grenville, Esq. was High Sheriff.¹

Kingdom to fill both houses with such members as legally appertained unto them, and had heretofore done that house that service, which turned little to a party's private profit. I did not likewise conceive, that as in nature so in the Commonwealth all general business and grievances had their raise from, and their being, and subsistence, in particular business. But I do very kindly thank you, for this hint you have been pleased give me, which shall keep me from walking any longer in that former error; and returning your kind letter inclosed with thanks for your courtesy, if it shall please you to send me mine also by this bearer I shall not fail to remain your friend and servant to my poor power, J. LINCOLN.

April 29 1640.

[See West' Magazine, Nov. 1781, p. 569.]

¹ In the official List of Sheriffs, Heneye Proby, Esq. is stated to have been High Sheriff, and Mr. Grenville not till 1641.

After our hearty commendations: Whereas his Majesty hath sent you his Writ, to provide one ship of 600 tons, to be furnished with men, tackle, munition, victual and other necessities, to be set forth for the safeguard of the seas and defence of the Realm, at the charges of the County and Corporate Towns in the same Writ mentioned; and by the same Writ hath commanded, that you the Sheriff of the County, and you the Mayors and Head Officers of Towns, or the greater part of you (whereof the Sheriff of the County to be one), shall within forty days after receipt thereof, assess and set down, how much every of the said Corporate Towns shall pay, and after proceed on in the further execution of that service as by the said Writ appeareth: We are by his Majesty's direction and express command to let you know that he hath, upon most important and weighty reasons concerning not only his Majesty's own honour and the ancient renown of this nation, but the safety of yourselves and all his subjects, as well against the Turks as all other pirates or others, in these troublesome and warlike times, sent out the aforesaid Writ to you and the like into all other Counties, Cities and Towns throughout the whole Kingdom; that as all are concerned in the mutual defence of one another, so all might putt to their helping hands for the making of such preparations as (by the blessing of God) may serve this Realm against those dangers and extremities which have distressed other nations, and are the common effects of war whensoever it taketh a people unprepared: and therefore as his Majesty doubteth not of the readiness of all his subjects to contribute hereunto with cheerfulness and alacrity, so he doth especially require your care and diligence in the ordering of this business, (so much concerning his Majesty and all his people) that no inequality or other miscarriage may either retard or disgrace the service, which in itself is so just, honorable, and necessary: for which cause we have, by his Majesty's like directions, sent you (together with the said Writ) these ensuing advices and instructions for your better proceedings, which, upon the receipt hereof, you the Sheriff are presently to communicate with the Mayor and Head Officers of all the Corporate Towns in that County.

First therefore, Whereas by the said Writ you the High Sheriff of the County are only of the Quorum for making of the said assessment, it is to be understood by you all, that his Majesty's intention therein was and is, that in case any of you, the Mayors and Head Officers of Corporate Towns, desiring the ease of your own towns beyond that which is meet, should make a major number and plurality of votes, and hereby lay or levy a greater burthen upon any other of the Corporate Towns, or upon the body of the County, than were fit, the Sheriff (who is presumed to stand alike affected to all the Corporate Towns) might have some power to balance that inequality, and also might not be overrated by the major voices, to the prejudice of the County, which is the greater body: but it is likewise to be understood, that his Majesty expects that equality and indifference in you the High Sheriff, that you neither favour one Corporate Town above another, nor the County itself above the Corporate Towns; but that you use the power given you by the said Writ with such moderation, as may occasion the greater readiness in all to contribute, and may give no cause to any to grudge or repine for any partiality or inequality in the assessments.

Secondly, Because divers of you may be unacquainted with the charges of such maritime preparations, and the mistaking thereof, might hinder the service, we have thought good to let you know, that upon a due and just calculation, we find that the charge of a ship of that burthen, so manned and furnished, will be 6000*l*.: and to prevent difficulty in dividing the assessments upon the Corporate Towns, we (having informed ourselves the best we may of the present condition of the Corporate Towns and what proportion of that charge each of them is fit to bear) do conceive, that the Town of *Northton* may well bear 200*l*. thereof; the Borough or Parish of Higham Ferris 36*l*.; the City of Peterborough 120*l*.; the Borough of Daventry 50*l*.; the Borough of Brackley 50*l*. and the residue of the said 6000*l*. is to be assessed upon the rest of the County: and these rates we wish to be observed, rather than any difference of opinion amongst you, the Corporations, or

The question, whether the King's Writ, without the concurrence of Parliament, were valid in law, appears to have been so plain, as to strike the mind with astonishment that it remained undetermined during so long a time as had elapsed between the origin of that dangerous experiment of the Court, and the trial, provoked by the opposition made to the tax, by Hampden.

between you of the Corporations and the Sheriff of the County, should retard the service. Howbeit we are so far content to give way to your judgments who are upon the place, that in case the major part of you of the Corporations shall agree upon any other rates, and that the Sheriff of the County shall approve the same, the rates set by the major part of you, and approved by the Sheriff, shall stand, albeit they vary from those expressed in our letters; it being his Majesty's desire, and the intentions of this Board, that all things should be done with as much equality and justice as is possible for us or you to discern.

Thirdly, When you have agreed upon the general assessment, what shall be borne by every Corporate Town, and what by the rest of the County, we think fit that you subdivide the same, and make the particular Assessments in such sort as other common payments upon the County or Corporate Towns are most usually subdivided and assessed: and namely, that you the Sheriff divide the whole charge laid upon the County, into Hundreds, Lathes, or other Divisions, and those into Parishes and Towns; and the Towns and Parishes must be rated by the Houses and Lands lying within each Parish and Town, as is accustomed in other common payments which fall out to be payable by the County, Hundreds, Lathes, Divisions, Parishes and Towns; saying that it is his Majesty's pleasure, that where there shall happen to be any men of ability by reason of gainful trade, great stocks of money, or other personal estate, who perchance occupy little or no lands, and consequently in an ordinary landseott would pay nothing or very little, such men be rated and assessed according to their worth and ability; and that the money which shall be levied upon such may be applied to the sparing or easing of such as (being either weak of estate or charged with many children or great debts) are unable to bear so great a charge as the land in their occupation might require in an usual and ordinary proportion. And the like course to be held by you in the Corporate Towns, that a poor man be not set (in respect of the usual tax of his house, and the like) at a greater sum than others of much more wealth and ability. And herein you are to have a more than ordinary care and regard whereby to prevent complaints of inequality in the Assessments, wherewith we were much troubled the last year.

Fourthly, And to the end this may be effected with more equality and expedition, you the Sheriff are to govern yourself in the assessment for this service by such public payments as are most equal and agreeable to the Inhabitants of that County. And for your better and easy proceeding herein, after you have accordingly rated the several Hundreds, Lathes, and Divisions of your County, you may send forth your warrants to the Constables requiring them to call unto them some of the most discrete and sufficient men of every Parish, Town, or Tithing, and to consider with them how the sum charged upon each Hundred may be distributed and divided as aforesaid, and with most equality and indifferency, and to return the same to you in writing under their hands, with all possible expedition; which being done, you are to sign the Assessment set on the several persons of every particular Parish, Town, or Tithing, if you approve thereof: and if for inequality you find cause to alter the sum in any part, yet after it is so altered you are to sign the same, and keeping a true copy thereof, you may thereupon give order for the speedy collecting and levying such sums accordingly by the Constables of Hundreds, Petty Constables and others usually employed for collections of other common charges and payments; and when any shall be by them returned to you either to have refused or neglected to make payment, you are without delay to execute writs upon them. And you the Mayors and Head Officers of Corporate Towns (observing your usual distributions by Wards, Parishes, and otherwise, as is accustomed among you for your common payments) are for your parts to do the like, by yourselves and your several ministers under you respectively, as is before appointed to be done by the Sheriff, as far forth as may be apt and agreeable to the course and estate of your several Towns and Corporations. In the said several Assessments of each Parish, you are to cause to be particularly expressed how much every Clergyman is rated for his mere ecclesiastical possessions, and what for his temporal and personal estate; and to send to this Board, under your hand, within one month after the Assessment made and returned to you and signed by you, an exact and true certificate, as well of what is set upon each Parish in general, as particularly upon every Clergyman in each of them as aforesaid.

Fifthly, And concerning the Assessment of the Clergy (albeit his Majesty is resolved to maintain all their due privileges which they have enjoyed in the time of his Noble Progenitors, yet being it hath not hitherto been made sufficiently appear to his Majesty or this Board, what privileges have been allowed them in former times touching payments and services of this nature) his Majesty is pleased, that for the present, you proceed to tax and assess them for the service, and receive a levy of their Assessments as you are authorized to do of the rest of his Majesty's subjects; but with this care and caution, that you and your ministers fail not to bear a due respect both to their persons and callings, not suffering any inequalities or pressures to be put upon them; and such your Assessment and proceeding his Majesty resolveth shall not be prejudicial in the future to them, or to any of their rights or privileges which upon further search shall be found due unto them.

Lord Clarendon states,¹ that two hundred thousand pounds annually had accrued to the King, from that project, in four years: when “the refusal of a private Gentleman to pay twenty or thirty shillings as his share” occasioned the legality of the imposition to be “with great solemnity publicly argued before all the Judges of England in the Exchequer Chamber:” when, “by much the greater part of them, the King’s right to impose was asserted, and the Tax adjudged lawful,” a “judgement which proved of more advantage to the Gentleman condemned, than to the King’s service:” for “that pressure was borne with much more cheerfulness before the judgement for the King, than ever it was after: men, before, pleasing themselves with doing something for the King’s service, as a testimony of their affection, which they were not bound to do; many really believing the necessity, and therefore, thinking the burthen reasonable: others observing, that the advantage to the King was of importance, when the damage to them was not considerable; and all assuring themselves, that when they should be weary or unwilling to continue the payment, they might resort to the Law for relief, and might find it. But when they heard this demanded in a

Sixthly, If any Constables, Bailiffs, or other officers refuse or neglect to do their duties in obeying your warrants, either for assessing, collecting, or levying, or for doing any other thing incident or necessary for this service, you are to bind them over to answer such their fault or neglect at the Board: and if any of them refuse to enter into such Bond, then you are to commit them till they shall give bond accordingly, or perform their duties according to your warrants. But you are to take especial care in the mean time, that (notwithstanding their refusal or refractoriness) the assessing, collecting, and levying of the money for the said service do proceed by yourself and such others as you shall appoint and find more ready to do the same, the doing the service being by his Majesty’s Writ committed to yourself; and therefore, howsoever for your ease and better dispatch of your business we like well that you require the assistance of the Constables and ordinary officers, yet in case any of them do not their duties, you are to do yours, and by yourself (and such instruments as you like best and shall chuse) see the service effected.

Seventhly, If you find or understand of any persons that are refractory or that do unnecessarily delay the payment of what shall be assessed upon them for the said service (whereof you must frequently and often call for an account from the Constables, Officers, and others entrusted under you) you are presently without any delay, partiality, or respect of persons, to proceed roundly with them (of what quality or condition soever they are) according to his Majesty’s Writ, and not defer meddling with them to the last, or until others have paid (as was done by some Sheriffs the last year) whereby all the burthen and trouble was cast upon the end of the year, and those that were refractory gained time above those that were well affected to the said service. And for all other matters not particularly mentioned in these instructions, you must, upon all occurrences, govern yourself according to the Writ to you directed, and as may best accomplish the service committed to your trust, wherein you are to use all possible diligence to effect the same with speed, and not to think that whatsoever you shall leave unlevied during your Sheriffalty shall be cast on your successor, as in former years some Sheriffs expected; and therefore retarded the service: his Majesty being resolved not to put upon the successor the burthen of his predecessor’s neglect; but that all such sums as shall be left unlevied by you at the going out of your office, shall be levied by yourself, after the end of your year, by warrant from your successor, or such other warrant as shall be found most behoofeful. And as you shall therein perform your duty with diligence, you may be assured to receive both favor and thanks from his Majesty.

And *Lastly*, Whereas his Majesty hath received information of divers outrages and insolences committed by *Turks* and pirates, upon his subjects, we are by his Majesty’s express command, to let you know, that he hath taken the same into his Princely and serious consideration, and is resolved to provide such remedies as will tend to their future safeties, and the securing of their trade. And so we bid you heartily farewell. From the Court at Windsor the 9th of October 1636.

Your very loving Friends,

W. CANT.	LENNOX:	STERLINS:	FRA: COTTINGTON:
GUIL. LONDON:	HAMILTON:	E	FRA: WINDEBANCKE.
THO. COVENTRY:	MOUNTGOMERY:	NEWBROUGH:	
H. MANCHESTER:	TRAQUARRE:	JO. COKE:	

Whereas there are some arrears for the Shipping-Money in the time of your predecessors, Sheriffs of that County, you are to give warrants and authority to them, and either of them, for the collecting and levying of the said arrears for the last year, according to the tenor of the former Writ; and they are hereby required to execute the same.

On the margin towards the conclusion, in Mr. Sheriff Grenville’s autograph—“And if you will, you may.”

[From an Original Copy endorsed by Mr. Grenville, as High Sheriff of Bucks, communicated by Geo. Marquess of Buckingham to the Editor of Seward’s Anecdotes (dedicated to his Lordship), and inserted as an Appendix to vol. iii.]

¹ History of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 68.

Court of Law, *as a Right*, and found it so determined by the Judges, *upon such grounds*, as every stander-by was able to swear was *not Law*," and thus "lost the pleasure of being dutiful to the King; and instead of *giving*, were required to *pay*; they no more looked upon it, as the case of *one man*, but of the whole Kingdom, not as an imposition by the King, but by the Judges, which they thought themselves bound in justice and conscience to resist."¹

Upon the Trial, Hampden conducted himself with so much moderation (suitable to the gravity of his religious persuasion, and the natural coolness of his temper), as had considerable weight even in the minds of his opponents; and, on a subsequent agitation of the question in the House of Commons, called forth a very high encomium from Herbert, the Solicitor-General. Hampden was again returned as Knight of this Shire 15 and 16 Car. I. and when the debates ran high upon the proposition of a supply *conditionally*, upon the release of the King's title to Ship-money (an expedient introduced by a message delivered to the Commons through Sir Henry Vane, Secretary of State), Hampden was "the most popular man in the House;"² called for the Question at a very critical juncture; and thenceforth appears to have become very active upon every occasion, in which the affairs of the Church, the King's Prerogative, or the Rights of the Subject, came under consideration; inasmuch as to have soon been ranked with those more vehement partizans denominated "Root-and-Branch-Men."³

The following sketch of his political avocations may not be deemed impertinent:

He was upon a Committee on the Bill against Pluralities of Spiritual Promotions, in March 1640; and in April 1641, assisted in preparing Heads for a Conference between the two Houses respecting the Trial of the Earl of Strafford, and was a Manager in that Conference. In May 1641, he took an active part in the framing of a formal Declaration and Protestation to maintain the Protestant Religion, and to detect and discover Plots and Conspiracies, &c. and his name stood high in the List of Protestors. He was also engaged on the Committee concerning the Seduction of the [King's] Army: on another concerning the Queen-Mother and the Tumults in London; and assisted in a Conference with the Lords, respecting Mr. Percy; and on the Affairs of the Kingdom, upon which he made his Report 15th May:—on a Conference respecting the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey and other Forts:—on a Committee to enquire respecting the Patent for farming the Duty on Wines: a Reporter of the Conference on the Bill for Tonnage and Poundage. On the 2nd of June he was added to the Committee for Lending Monies, and *bringing in the Plate of the Kingdom, and Melting and Coining it*.—He was one of the Committee to prepare Reasons in Answer to the Objections made by the Lords to passing the Bill for removing the Bishops and other Ecclesiastical Persons from Temporal Concerns: on the Committee for expediting the Charge against the Bishop of Canterbury,⁴ and a Reporter of the Conference demanded by the Lords touching the Disbanding of the Armies. 9th June 1641, he was appointed to carry up to the Lords an Act for Regulating the Council-Table, and taking away the Court of Star Chamber; an Act to Prevent the Dangers of Popish Recusants; and an Act to take away a Branch of the Statute of 1 Eliz. concerning Commissioners in Causes Ecclesiastical: and together with Mr. [Denzil] Hollis, to return Thanks from the House "to the Lord Admiral and the Earl of Essex for their Respects to the House." He was on the Committee to consider of the best and readiest way for Disbanding of the Armies;—appointed to wait upon the Earl of Northumberland, respecting certain Correspondence of Mr. Percy, his Lordship's brother: to assist in drawing up a Letter to the Army, in Answer to one sent by the Army, to the House: to attend the Lord General to make known the desire of the House, to discover those persons supposed to have

¹ Clarendon's Hist. vol. i. p. 69. See "The Tryal of John Hampden Esq. of Stoke-Mandeville in the County of Bucks, in the great cause of Ship-Money, between his Majesty King Cha. I. and that Gent. wherein are inserted the whole Records in Law and Equity, the several Arguments of Council learned in the Law on both sides, in that most remarkable Case at the Bar: with the Opinions of all the Judges on the Bench, in the Exchequer Chamber, &c. As also Mr. St. John's Speech in the House of Lords, Jan^y 1640, concerning Ship-Money; with Mr. Waller's Speech in the House of Commons April 22^d 1640, on the same subject, and his famous Speech in Parliament at a Conference of both Houses in the Painted Chamber July 6th 1641 on the establishing Articles by the Commons against Mr. Justice Crawley, one of the Judges who gave Judgement for the King in that cause; to which is added the Tryal of Tho^s Harrison Clk. for words spoken against Mr. Justice Hutton (when sitting on the Bench) accusing him of High Treason, and the Prosecution, and his Sentence by the Court." [Printed for D. Bryan, &c. fol. pp. 238.]

² Clarendon.

³ Ibid. vol. i. p. 233.

⁴ Archbishop Laud.

done ill offices between the House of Commons and the Army. On the 19th of June, he went up with the Bill concerning Pluralities; and to express a desire that their Lordships would concur in the three former Bills, brought up by him. He was on the Committee upon the Bill for declaring the late proceedings respecting *Ship-Money* illegal; and appointed by the House to receive the application of the Scots for the Sums of Money appointed to be paid them by Parliament. On the 25th of June he carried a Message to the Lords respecting the Lord General and the Army. On the Lords having demanded a Conference concerning the King's going into Scotland, he was one of the Reporters of that Conference; and one of the Managers and Reporters of the Conference on the Bill for raising present Supplies, and Disbanding the Armies, &c. In July it was ordered that the Business concerning Mr. Hampden and others, in reference to Compensation in the affair of *Ship-Money*, be referred to the Committee upon that Bill. He was on the Committee to consider of Allowances respecting the speedy Provision of Monies to pay the Army. On the 12th of July he carried up to the Lords the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage, and reported thereupon. He was also on a Committee for Expediting the consideration of Parliamentary Business. He was engaged on the subject of the Lord Digby's Speech on the Bill of Attainder of the Earl of Strafford:—on a Committee to prepare Heads for a Conference concerning the Queen's Journey. On the 22nd July 1641, he proposed to the House, amongst offers of divers other Members, that he, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Goodwin, will advance for the service of the Commonwealth the sum of 1000*l*. On the 28th July, he acquainted the House that the Queen of Bohemia had written to the Earl of Essex, desiring that her Thanks might be presented to the House of Commons (as also to the Upper House) for their affection expressed towards the Prince her son. He was one of a Committee for adjusting the Claims of the Army: a Manager of the Conference with the Lords respecting the King's Journey to Scotland. On the 31st July he was on the Committee to prepare an Impeachment “against the Bishops, the makers of the New Canons and Oath, upon the Votes that have passed both Houses concerning these Canons and Oath:” and on another Committee to bring in Remonstrances of the State of the Kingdom and of the Church: on a Committee to prepare Heads for a Conference concerning the Preservation of a good understanding with Scotland. On the 14th of August he was appointed to be one of the two Commissioners to be sent to Scotland; and the Instructions being prepared on the 18th, with an humble Petition from both Houses to the King, in which the names of two Lords and *four* Commoners were inserted, including Mr. Hampden, amongst the directions therein given, was one, that they should “from time to time certify both Houses of such accidents and occurrences as may concern the good of this Kingdom.” A communication was accordingly made from Sir William Armyne, Sir Philip Stapleton, and Mr. Hampden, from Stilton, dated the 22nd of August. He had returned before the 12th of November, because on that day it was Ordered, that he should go with the City Members to communicate to the Lords of the Council a Letter which had been received, from the Lords Justices of Ireland: and, the next day, he was one of the Managers of a Conference respecting Instructions to be sent to the Committee in Scotland: and on the 15th was sent with a Message to the Lords, with regard to the Examination of Thomas Beale, who had presented his information concerning the Peace of the Kingdom, and the safety of some Members of both Houses. On the 3rd of December he was one of the Committee appointed to prepare Heads of a Conference with the Lords, respecting Bills sent to their Lordships not having yet received their consent, and suggesting some important matters relative to the Independence of the Commons: also on a Committee to examine the Differences between the two Houses in relation to the Bill for securing Popish Recusants.

On the 3rd of January 1641, Mr. Francis, Serjeant-at-Arms, sent in notice that he was commanded to deliver a Message from his Majesty to Mr. Speaker; whereupon being called to the Bar, he stated, that he was commanded by the King's Majesty, on his allegiance, to repair to the House of Commons, and require of Mr. Speaker five Gentlemen, Members of the House of Commons, and to arrest them, in his Majesty's name, of High Treason;—namely, Mr. Hollis, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Mr. Pym, *Mr. Hampden*, and Mr. William Strode: whereupon five Members were appointed to attend the King, to assure his Majesty of the serious consideration of the House touching his Majesty's demand, and that this House will attend his Majesty with Answer in all Humility and Duty, with as much speed as the Greatness of the business will permit; and in the mean time will take care that those Gentlemen mentioned in the Message be ready to answer any legal charge against them. Mr. Speaker farther, by command of the House, enjoined those five Members particularly, one by one, to give their attendance on this House *de die in diem*, till the House take farther order: and the Serjeant was directed

to acquaint Serjeant Francis, who was in attendance without, "that this House will send an Answer to his Majesty's Message by Members of their own House."

Lord Falkland reported, the next morning, that the Message being delivered to the King, his Majesty said, He would send an Answer this morning; but in the mean time, he commanded them to acquaint the House, that "the Serjeant-at-Arms did nothing but what he had directions from himself to do." Mr. Hampden addressed the House in a speech, afterwards published under the title of "A discreet & learned Speech spoken in the Parliament on Wednesday 4th Jan^y 1641 by M^r Hampden, Burgess for Buckingham, concerning the Accusation of High Treason against himself, Lord Kimbolton, Sir Arthur Haselrig, M^r Pym, M^r Stroud, and M^r Hollis;"¹ but which is more remarkable for its methodical and sermon-like character, than for its elegance, eloquence, or ingenuity. On the same day the King came into the House, and, taking the Speaker's Chair, after a short preface, demanded the personal delivery of the accused Members, who (to avoid uproar) had been permitted to withdraw. The House, on the 5th, resolved, that his Majesty's so coming, &c. was "*a high breach of the Privileges of all the Commons of England assembled in Parliament.*"

Immediately afterwards divers Petitions were presented, and amongst them one in very warm terms from the Inhabitants of the County of Buckingham.²

On the 12th, Mr. Hampden, notwithstanding the before-mentioned accusation, was on a Committee to prepare Heads of a Conference upon the Informations given to the Commons on that day concerning the Assembling of Horse about Kingston-upon-Thames, the Tower of London, the Town and Magazine of Hull, and a Ship which had fallen down the River to Woolwich.

Mr. Glyn made a Report at Guildhall (to which a Committee of Parliament had adjourned), dated 6th January, in which he stated that the chambers, studies, and trunks of the five Members before mentioned, of whom *Mr. Hampden* was one, had been, on the 3rd inst. by colour of his Majesty's warrant, sealed up by Sir William Killebrew, Sir William Flemen, and others, against the Privileges of Parliament, and the common Liberty of the Subject:—that the persons of the said five Members were demanded by Serjeant Francis (contrary to all former Precedents) of the Speaker sitting in the House of Commons, to be delivered to him, that he might arrest them for High Treason: that the next day his Majesty, in his Royal Person, came to the House, attended with a great multitude of men armed in a warlike manner, &c. who came up to the very door of the House, and placed themselves there, &c.: that the King himself, sitting in the Speaker's Chair, demanded of them, the Persons of the said Members, to be delivered to him, which is a high breach of the Rights and Privileges of Parliament, &c.: "Whereupon we are necessitated to declare, that if any person shall arrest Mr. Hollis, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Strode, or any of them, or any other Member of Parliament, by pretence or colour of any Warrant issuing but from the King only, is guilty of a Breach of the Liberties of the Subject and of the Privilege of Parliament, and is a public enemy of the Commonwealth, &c. but that, so far from any endeavour to protect any of our Members in due manner prosecuted, according to the laws, for Treason or any other misdemeanour, none shall be more ready and willing than we ourselves to bring them to a speedy and due trial." It was resolved that this pass as the Declaration of the House.

On the 15th of January, Mr. Hampden was one of the Members appointed to return Thanks to the Scots Commissioners for their attachment to the State and Parliament. He was soon appointed to acquaint the Lords with the Resolutions which the House had taken relative to Adjournment, and put on a Committee for managing the Conference concerning Hull.

¹ London: Printed in small quarto by J. W. 1641, pp. 4. [In the Collection of Parliamentary Speeches in Mus. Brit. vol. 1641, No. 54.]

² See a copy.

The Attorney-General had acquainted the House of Lords on the 3rd, that the King had commanded him to exhibit Articles of High Treason against Lord Kimbolton and the five Members of the House of Commons, whose names have been before referred to (and of whom Mr. Hampden was one), and that his Majesty desired, their Persons might be secured; and at a Conference between the two Houses, it was stated that the Paper containing such Articles of High Treason was deemed by the House of Commons, *scandalous*. On the 5th, the Commons informed the Lords of the breach of their Privilege, by the King's coming into the House, and demanding the accused Members. On the 13th, the Lord Keeper informed the House of Lords, by command of his Majesty, that the King, observing that doubts had arisen whether his proceedings against the accused Members were legal, and being very desirous to give satisfaction to all men on matters of Privilege, was pleased to wave his former proceedings. At a Conference on the 15th of January, it was declared that the Commons had voted the Impeachment of their five Members a breach of Privilege, and intended to appoint a Committee to consider of it, but waited, until they had made this communication, that their Lordships might likewise appoint a Committee on the like business; and the Lords came to the same Resolution, and accordingly appointed a Committee of twenty-one of their House.

Mr. Hampden was extremely active in the proceedings with regard to suspected Plots by Papists, and was sent with frequent Messages to the Lords, on discoveries made, or said to be made, by divers persons about that time. He was of the Committee to detain Irish Papists who might have landed in England or Wales; and on another respecting the King's Answer to the Scots Commissioners concerning Carrickfergus.

On the 31st of January, both Houses made an Address to the King, to repeat their desire that the Parliament might receive information, before Friday, then next ensuing, with regard to the Proofs intended to be produced of the Treason charged upon the Lord Kimbolton, and the five Members of the House of Commons. Mr. Hampden was on a Committee to Petition the King that the Tower and other military Posts might be committed *into safe hands*, and put into a posture of Defence, as also the whole Militia of the Kingdom, and appointed to carry a Message to the Lords; and a Petition being accordingly prepared, it was ordered that Mr. Hampden should carry up that Petition to the Lords. He was one of those appointed to pay an Instalment due to the Scots Commissioners, and on a Committee to enlarge the Commission for raising more Men for Ireland. On the 5th of February he was on a Committee to consider the best way of preventing the extraordinary Convention of the People, by whom the Houses of Parliament were surrounded. The King, by a letter to Edward Lord Littleton, Lord Keeper, which his Majesty desired might be communicated to both Houses, signified, that as he once had ground enough to accuse them (the six Members), so now he finds as good cause wholly to desert any further Prosecution of them; and, for the composing of fears and jealousies, was ready to grant a general Pardon. When the King demurred to pass the Bill for disenabling Spiritual Persons to exercise temporal authority, Hampden was on a Committee to consider of some reasons to be presented at a Conference with the Lords, to be offered to the King, for the purpose of inducing his Majesty to pass the Bill speedily.

On the 12th of February the House impeached Sir Edward Herbert, Attorney-General, for having advised and framed, &c. Articles of High Treason against the Lord Kimbolton and the five Members of the Commons before-mentioned. Mr. Hampden was one of the Committee to peruse Lord Digby's Letters, and give an opinion thereon. On the 16th, the Commons framed an Address to the King upon the accusation of the said Members, for information respecting the Person or Persons who laid information against them, and occasioned the late proceedings. On the 17th, Mr. Hampden was appointed to a Committee upon a Suppression of Innovations in Divine Worship, for the due observance of the Sabbath, and Advancement of the Preaching of God's Word. On the 26th, on a

Committee respecting the Garrison of Portsmouth. On the 8th of March, Thomas Crant being called to the Bar of the House of Commons, gave information of one Colonel Fra. Edmonds having spoken threatening words respecting Mr. Hampden, and two other Members then named. Edmonds was taken into custody, but denied any recollection of such words, but was committed prisoner to the Gatehouse.

On 25th March 1642, Mr. Hampden was one of the Committee for Regulating Parliamentary Business, and the Proceedings of the House; and on the 2nd April was added to the Committee sitting upon the consideration of the King's Message from York. On the 9th of April he made a Report from the Committee respecting a Gift voted to the Speaker of the House of Commons, of 6000*l*. On the same day he was appointed (with three other Members connected with the County) to return the Thanks of the Commons to those Buckinghamshire Gentlemen, who had offered to lend to the State 6000*l*. under the late Contribution Bill. On the 19th April he was on a Committee for the Raising of Money for the Use of the State; and on the next day appointed to another, for considering the Preparations made for War by the King of Denmark. He was one of the Members appointed to a Conference with the Lords 23rd April. On the 25th (April 1642) he was the first named in a Committee to put in execution the Resolutions passed touching *the Government of the Church*. On the next day he was one of the two Members appointed to prepare an order for declaring that the Interception of any Letters or Intelligence from Hull to the Parliament, should be punished as a Breach of Privilege; and on a Committee of Management respecting Hull: and on the 28th he was one of the Members appointed to prepare Instructions respecting the same Town, to be observed by certain Commissioners to be sent thither; and a Letter being received from Hull on the 29th, the House ordered Mr. Hampden to carry it to the Lords, and to move their Lordships to take order respecting the former Declarations of the Commons. On the 29th Mr. Hampden was on a Committee to give an account to the King of what the Parliament had done in satisfaction to his Majesty's demands, concerning Seditious Pamphlets and Sermons, with other matters of great importance. On the 30th April, he was on a Committee on the King's Messages concerning Sir John Hotham's refusal to give his Majesty entrance into Hull, and respecting the Militia. On the 6th of May, he was on another Committee on the Business of the Magazines at Hull; and on the 12th, having been sent with a Message to the Lords, was afterwards on a Committee on the Indemnity for putting the Ordinance respecting the Militia in execution: on the 14th, on a Committee respecting Ireland: and 17th, on a Conference with the Lords: on the 18th, on a Committee respecting Hull; and also, on the 20th, one of the Reporters of a Conference with the Lords; and the next day was nominated as one of the Members to give directions to the Committees at York, for presenting to the King the Petition and Votes of the House. On the 30th, he was one of the Committee to prepare a Declaration "to shew how dangerously the Privileges of Parliament had been broken in upon," &c. and on the next day to take into consideration certain Propositions sent from the Lords on Public Affairs. On the 2nd of June, he was on a Committee to consider whether the Scots were exempted from taking the Oath of Supremacy; and one of those who were directed to peruse the Treaty, and compare the Articles of it, with the Orders and Votes of the House, on which it was founded: on the 6th, he was one of a numerous Committee to meet the Lords' Committees respecting the information received from York. June the 10th, he was on a Committee to join the Lords' Committees, and go into the City of London on the next day respecting making Propositions for the Defence of the Kingdom: on the 11th, he was one of the Members appointed to give Instructions to the Members who were ordered to go into Lancashire to direct Measures for the Defence of the Kingdom: on the 13th, he was on a Committee to take care to transmit the Orders, &c. of the House to the several Committees in the Country. On the 14th of June, it being resolved that the Deputy-Lieutenants of Bucks shall be enjoined by an order of both Houses to attend the Service of the Militia in that County, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, who had withdrawn himself, Mr. Hampden was one of the Members appointed to prepare that Order, which was done accordingly. On the next day, Mr. Hampden carried up to the Lords a Petition and Messages respecting York, and likewise the Order concerning the Deputy-Lieutenants of Bucks, and the Declaration concerning Scotland; and, with a very slight addition, the Lords consented to the Order relative to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Bucks. On the 21st, he was appointed one of the Committee to meet the Lords, to consider a Book entitled "His Majesty's Declaration to all his Loving Subjects," &c. and what is fit to be done upon it: and on the 23rd, to consider of his Majesty's Answer to the Nineteen Propositions of both Houses, and to prepare an Answer to it. On the 24th, he was on a Committee to take into consideration the King's Proclamation, "forbidding all Levies of Forces, without his Majesty's express pleasure,

signified under his Great Seal; and all Contributions or Assistance to any such Levies :” and to draw up a Vindication of the Proceedings of this House. On the 25th he was sent to the Lords to desire a Conference on the Scots Treaty, and other important Subjects: on the 27th, he was at a Conference respecting Soldiers’ Pay, &c. On the same day, on a Committee concerning Newcastle, and on a force of Cavalry said to be coming from York. On the 28th, he was appointed on a Committee upon one of the Propositions made by both Houses to the King, and his Majesty’s Answer: on the 29th, he was one of the Members appointed to return Thanks to Mr. Ashe and Dr. Burgesse for their good pains on a late Fast-Day in their respective Sermons, and to desire the same might be printed with the usual Privilege: on the 1st of July, to peruse the Ordinance concerning the Earl of Warwick, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet: on the 4th, he was on a Committee to meet the Lords upon the Safety of the Kingdom, Defence of Parliament, Preservation of Peace, and Opposing any force raised against them. On the 5th of July 1642, it was ordered by the House of Commons that Mr. Hampden, Mr. Goodwyn, Mr. Wynwood, and Mr. Whitlocke, do go into the Co. of Bucks to further the propositions for raising of Horse. On the 16th, Mr. Hampden presented to the House some Propositions from the Scots Commissioners; and on the 18th was appointed one of the Managers and Reporters of the Conferences on the Defence of the Kingdom, &c. and made Report accordingly. On the 19th, he carried up to the Lords the amended Treaty with the Scots. On the 27th, Mr. Hampden was ordered to entreat Mr. William Carter to preach at the next Fast, before the House of Commons. On the 10th of October, he was on a Committee to treat respecting Commerce and Trade with Scotland. On the 9th of November, he was one of the Committee appointed to consult upon the Raising another body of Horse, and other affairs necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom.

On the 3rd of January 1642, a Bill was brought into the Commons, and read a first and second time, to clear and vindicate Lord Kimbolton (then Earl of Manchester), and the five Members, of whom, one was *Mr. Hampden*, from certain Articles of High Treason, &c. exhibited into the House of Peers by Sir Edw. Herbert, his Majesty’s Attorney-General, on or about the 3rd day of January 1641. This Bill was read the third time on the 7th, and passed. On the 12th, Mr. Hampden was one of the three Members appointed to prepare a Letter to be sent to Sir John Hotham and Mr. Hotham, concerning the Votes passed respecting the Commission given to Sir John Hotham, and his delivery of Arms to Lord Fairfax. Mr. Hampden was again a Manager of a Conference with the Lords concerning the business of the former Conference. On the 30th of January, a Letter from His Majesty to the Queen having been intercepted, was opened and read in the House of Commons; whereupon it was ordered to be printed, with some Conclusion to be added thereto, which seven Members of the House, of whom *Mr. Hampden* was one, were directed to prepare accordingly; but the order for printing the Letter was afterwards stayed. Mr. Hampden was at a Conference with the Lords 8th February 1642, when their Lordships communicated two Votes of the Upper House respecting the King’s Answer to their Propositions, for the speedy Disbanding of both Armies, and a present Cessation of Arms; and on the 10th, when the Question passed in the Commons upon these Propositions, in the negative, he was one of the Tellers on the side of the Majority: and upon that Question, as subsequently modified, being again debated, on the 17th of February, he was also one of the Tellers on the Noes; but it was carried by a majority of three: as he was likewise on the Question of a Cessation of Hostilities, when it was debated the next day, and carried by a majority of thirty-two votes. He was also appointed, with others, to attend a Committee of Lords to the Court of Common Council respecting a Loan, which is the last time his name occurs on the Journals of the House, until Thomas Hatcher, Esq. was ordered to be inserted in the Commissions for Scotland, instead of John Hampden, Esq. deceased.

Having thus traced the Parliamentary proceedings in which Hampden appears to have had an important share, it remains to record the event of his death, which has been variously related: although it might naturally have been supposed, that a circumstance of so much importance to the nation, and of so much interest to his partizans, as well as to their opponents, would have been pre-

Gentlemen

The army is now at North
Hampton moving every day nea-
rer to you. if you defend not
wee may be a mutuall succour
each to other but if you de-
ferre you make your selues &
ye country a pray you shall hear
daily for

North Hampt
octob. 31

yo^r servant
J. Hampden

For my noble
friend. Colonell
Balford Captaine
Grenfield Captaine
Tyrell Captaine
wth or any of them

served with such circumstantial accuracy as to have left no doubt on the subject : but this is not the case. Hampden had been amongst the foremost, to raise men in support of the Parliament, of which he was so active a Member ; and as soon as that Party had determined upon hostilities, his Regiment of Buckinghamshire Infantry appears to have been organized and embodied. In a scarce Tract, dated 1642, the following list of its Officers is preserved :

Colonel, John Hampden. *Lieutenant-Colonel*, Wagstaff. *Serjeant-Major*, Will. Barriſſ. *Captains*, Richard Ingolesbe : Nicholls : Arnett : John Stiles : Rayment : Rob. Farrington : Morris : *Lieutenants*, Henry Isham, a *Dutchman*, Shorter. *Ensigns*, Edw. Willet, Laurence Almot. *Chaplain*, William Spurstow.¹

Dr. Calibute Downing² was Chaplain to Lord Roberts's Regiment, and Edward Cooke, Chirurgeon.

The accounts of the military services in which either Mr. Hampden or his Regiment were engaged, are not very minute. It is affirmed that "he did good service for the cause in which he had engaged at the Battle of Edge-Hill ;"³ and in another statement it is remarked, that after having had the "chief direction of his Party in the House of Commons against the King, he took up arms in the same cause, and was one of the first who opened the war, by an action at Brill, a Garrison of the King's on the edge of Buckinghamshire."⁴ This affair happened on the 27th of January 1642, when, according to report, the Parliamentarians, under Hampden, Arthur Goodwin, Pye, and Richard Grenville, with their party, were defeated by Sir Gilbert Gerard and Colonel Charles Gerard, on the King's side. No very particular account of this engagement seems to have been preserved. Lord Clarendon says only, that "Hampden had made some attempt upon the Brill, a Garrison of the King's, but without effect, and with some considerable loss ;"⁵ and in some accounts it is stated to have happened in November 1642, a little earlier than in the preceding statement.

It is evident that Hampden was much regarded by his partizans. Two letters have been printed (written in October and November 1642), which evince his activity as a Military Officer :—

"For my noble friends, Colonell Bulstrode, Captaine Grenfield, Captaine Tyrrell, Captaine West, or any of them.

"Gentlemen—The army is now at North Hampton : moving every day nearer to you : if you disband not wee may be mutuall succour each to other : but if you disperse you make yourselves & y^e country a pray. You shall hear daily from
yo^r seruant J. HAMPDEN.

"North Hamp^r Octob. 31."⁶

"I wrote this inclosed letter yesterday, and thought it would have come to you then, but the messenger had occasion to stay till this morning. Wee cannot be ready to march till tomorrow, and then I believe wee shall. I desire you would be pleased to send to me againe, as soon as you can, to the army, that wee may know what posture you are in, and then you will hear which way wee go. You shall do mee a favore to certify mee, what you hear of the King's forces ; for I believe, your intelligence is better from Oxford and those parts than ours can be.
Yo^r humble servant,
J. HAMPDEN.

"Northth Novemb. 1, 1642."⁷

The Officers to whom these letters were addressed were respectively of the families of Bulstrode of Hedgerley-Bulstrode, Grenville of Wotton (this Captain Grenville having been great-great-great-great-grandfather of the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos), Tyrrell of Thornton, and West formerly of Marsworth and Long Crendon. The period seems to have been, when the Parliamentary Army were about to quit Northampton and to march into Worcestershire.

¹ From a Document in the possession of Mr. Field of Aylesbury.

² See QUAINTON, in vol. i. p. 434, 5, 6.

³ Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 31.

⁴ Biographical Dict. Art. HAMPDEN.

⁵ Hist. of the Rebellion, 8vo. ed. vol. ii. p. 166.

⁶ See Fac Simile of the Original, formerly in the possession of the Most Honourable GEORGE MARQUESS OF BUCKINGHAM.

⁷ Seward's *Anecdotes*, vol. iii. p. 276, et seq.

"In the beginning of 1643, Hampden being grown wonderfully popular, it was noised about the great City that the Earl of Essex was to leave his place of General, and Hampden, as a man more active, was to succeed him : being a person esteemed by the Brethren, of great natural abilities and affection to public liberty ; much beloved by his Country, feared by his Enemies ; valiant in his actions, and faithful in his end, to promote Truth and Peace, a gallant and virtuous Saint, a noble Patriot, and Defender of the rights and liberties of the English nation."¹

Hampden's Regiment is mentioned as having contributed very seasonable aid, to the troops commanded by Colonel Hollis, at Brentford, at a critical moment, when the works there, having been attacked by the King's forces from Colnbrook (marched thither to support Prince Rupert), would probably have been carried, and the Parliamentary detachment entirely defeated, but for that reinforcement.

The noble Historian (and most others) admit, that "Hampden having taken the command of a Regiment of Foot under the Earl of Essex, shewed such skill and bravery, that if he had lived, he would probably soon have been raised to the post of General : but," says his Biographer, "he was cutt off early, by a mortal wound, which he received in a skirmish with Prince Rupert in Chalgrave Field, in Oxfordshire ; for he was there shot in the shoulder with a brace of bullets, which broke the bone, 18th June 1643, and after suffering much pain and misery, died on the 24th, to as great a consternation of all his Party as if the whole army had been defeated."² It is not certain that Hampden's Regiment was engaged in the skirmish in Chalgrave Field, many of the Officers belonging to the Earl of Essex's Army at Thame having eagerly volunteered their services, and hastened to the scene of action before their own men could be brought up.

The account delivered by Echard is, that the Earl of Essex having taken Reading, was detained in inaction about six weeks by sickness ; but in June marched to Thame, where he established his head-quarters. Whilst the Army remained there, Colonel Urrey, a Scotsman, under some dissatisfaction, deserted him, and went over to the King at Oxford ; where, in order to give proof of his loyalty, he planned a sally upon the Parliamentary troops in their out-quarters, which, being successfully executed, and many prisoners taken in consequence, he proposed a second attempt. Prince Rupert was so well pleased with that which he had done, as to concur in the design ; and accordingly, on the evening of Saturday, 17th June, issued out of Oxford, with a strong force, and marching beyond all the quarters, as far as Wycombe, passed that town, and drew up his men at the farthest end of it, towards London, where (there being no enemy expected on that side) no guards were stationed. A regiment of Horse and another of Foot, which were lodged at Wycombe, were thus surprised, and immediately either killed or taken prisoners, and all their horses and a good booty secured and brought away. Thence they marched back to another quarter of Essex's forces, within about two miles of the General's own quarters at Thame ; and his men lodging there with the same supposed security as at Wycombe, not expecting an enemy that way, met with the same fate as their comrades, and were likewise either killed or taken prisoners. Thus having performed as much as was proposed, and the sun being now rising, Prince Rupert thought it time to return to Oxford with his prisoners and booty ; and gave orders to march with all convenient expedition to a bridge, at about two miles distance, where he had appointed a guard to favour their retreat : but an alarm having been brought to the Earl of Essex, the General immediately mustered his nearest troops, and directed them to follow the Prince ; and interrupt his march by skirmishing, till the Foot could be brought up with sufficient force to capture them. When the Prince with his detachment had almost passed a plain

¹ Wood's *Athenæ*, Oxon, vol. ii. p. 31.

² *Biograph. Dict.* 8vo. ed. vol. vii. p. 311, 312.

called Chalgrave Field, whence a lane led to the bridge which has been mentioned, the enemy's Horse were discovered marching after them with speed: upon which the Prince resolved to make a stand there, on the open ground, though his Horse were all tired, and the sun had become very hot, it being about eight o'clock in the morning. His Highness having directed the guard to convey the prisoners forward to the bridge, placed himself with the remainder of his forces as advantageously as he could, to receive the enemy, who made more haste, and came on with less order, than they ought to have done, being flushed with confidence of victory. They were also more numerous than the Prince's detachment; and consisted of "*many of the principal Officers, who, having been present when the alarm was brought to the Earl of Essex, stayed not for their own troops, but joined those who were ready for the pursuit,*" as they thought, of a flying enemy, upon whom (having now overtaken them) they intended to revenge the damage sustained in the preceding night. But the Prince entertained them so roughly, that though they charged very bravely and gallantly, when some of the chief and best Officers fell, the rest shewed less resolution, and were soon broken and driven back to the main body, under the Earl of Essex; and the latter halting to receive and succour them, Prince Rupert hastened his retreat, passed the lane, and gained the bridge, before the Parliamentary Army could overtake him; so that the detachment returned to Oxford with a great booty; and Colonel Urrey, who had planned the sally, was rewarded for his services with a regiment and the honour of Knighthood.

This success exceedingly animated the spirits of the King's troops at Oxford; but that which most heightened the advantage of the victory, was the fall of the great Mr. Hampden. The first intelligence of his wound is said to have been conveyed by one of the prisoners taken in the action, who avowed that he "was confident Mr. Hampden was hurt, for he saw him ride off the field before the action was over, which he never used to do, with his head hanging down, and resting his hands on the neck of his horse."¹ This intelligence was soon confirmed; and it was generally reported that Mr. Hampden was shot in the shoulder with a brace of bullets. It was acknowledged, that upon the great alarm given in the morning, he was more than ordinarily solicitous in pursuing the enemy; and being a Colonel of Foot, put himself as a volunteer among those Horse who were first ready; that when Prince Rupert made a stand, and all the Officers (of the Parliament forces) were of opinion to halt, till their main body came up, he, by his sole interest and authority, second to none but the Lord General himself, persuaded, and prevailed with them to advance: "so violently," adds the Historian, "was he hurried by his fate, to pay the forfeiture of his life, in that place where he had most signally committed transgression:" for it was remarked, that "Chalgrave Field, where he received his death's-wound, was the same place in which he had first executed the ordinance of the Militia, and engaged that County, where his reputation was very great, in this miserable war."²

It has also been stated, that the death of this eminent person happened in a different manner; and Noble, in his account of that event, notices the relation made by Echard, that "a great man assured him that Hampden's death's-wound proceeded from the breaking of one of his own pistols, which happened to be overcharged, being one of a choice case, presented to him by his son-in-law, Sir Robert Pye, to whom, at the first sight of him, in his illness, he exclaimed, "*Ah! Robin, your unhappy present has been my ruin!*"

It is extraordinary that the place of his death, as well as the cause of his wound, is involved in equal uncertainty. In a Manuscript of Browne Willis's, it is said that he died of his wounds in the Tower of London, which is exceedingly improbable: how or why he should have been conveyed thither, is entirely

¹ Clarendon's History of the Rebellion: and Echard's Hist. of England.

² Ibid. p. 571.

unaccountable; and such a circumstance, if it had really happened, can scarcely have been imagined to elude the diligence of research which the indefatigable and ingenious Historian of that Fortress has evinced in his catalogue of the Prisoners confined there. Another, and much more probable account, is preserved in the MSS. of Mr. Delafield, in the following words: "Mr. Hampden had a seat at Pirton, near Watlington, Co. Oxon, and was one of the Commissioners of Array that reviewed the Oxfordshire Militia in Chalgrave Field, before the commencement of the war. In the same field, in 1643, being a Colonel of Foot, he was mortally wounded by a party of Royalists, headed by Prince Rupert, from the King's Garrison at Oxford. He was a Volunteer in this action; and receiving a musket-shot in the shoulder, he retreated out of the field, and died a few days after at Thame, where he was attended by Mr. Delafield, Surgeon to the Garrison there, and living afterwards at Aylesbury, and ancestor of the compiler of the Memoir."¹ Another account, which, however, rests upon questionable authority, professes to be more exact in the relation of events during the last moments of the Patriot. Without presuming to vouch for its authenticity, the relation appears to be too curious and interesting to be omitted. It is called—

"A true and faithfull Narrative of the Death of Mr. Hambden, who was mortally wounded at Challgrove Fight, Ann. Dom. 1643, and on the 18th day of June.

"Prince Rupert, perswaded thereunto by one Urrie, a Scottishman and malignant renegade, having, under the covert of darkness, fallen upon our defenseless Quarters at Wickenham, and cowardliwise put to the sword 57 of our men and three officers, carrying off with them one greave gun, a quantitie of munition, and other booty, with some prisoners, was retiring towards Oxford, when the alarum came to the Earl of Essex, who dispatched some horse with all spede to skirmish with and hinder the enemie, while himself with the foot would cutt off their returne. Master Hambden voluntiered his service with the horse, albeit he had a Colonelcie in a regiment of foot: he courageously advanced; and when the enemie by this rough charge were on the point of being throwen into confusion, he received two carabine shott in his arme, which brake the bone; yet, being thus wounded, *he would not presentlie leave the field*, seeming regardlesse of the paine and greate letting of blode, manfully saying 'he would not onlie loose his arme, but lay downe his life in that good cause he was engaged in.' *He was conducted to the house of Master Eschiel Browne* (a well-affected and godlye man, who afterwards did good service in our armie). He, contrarie to all opinion of skilfull Chirurgeons, appeared to have no hopes of a recoverie from that hurt, and would so long as his strength sufficed, *write directions* for the vigorous prosecution of the warfare, which were by speciall Messengers forwarded to the Parliament; and these his Letters, in the sober judgement of men, have, under God his providence, rescued these realms from the hands of wicked men, who Ahitophel-like, gave to a weak and credulous King that advice which has embroiled these Kingdoms in the present lamentable war. Being well nigh spent, and labouring for breath, he uttered this praier, which I being present, did presentlie commit to writing as well as my recollection served me:

"O Lord God of Hosts! great is thy mercie, just and holie are thy dealings unto us sinful men. Save me, O Lord! if it be thy good will, from the jaws of death: pardon my manifold transgressions: receive me to mercie. O Lord! save my bleeding Countreie: have these Realms in thine especial keeping: confounde and level in the dust those who would rob the people of their libertie and lawfull prerogative: let the King see his error: and turne the hearts of his evil counsellours from the malice and wickednesse of their designs. Lord Jesu, receive my soul! Amen."

"After these his devout breathings, he mournfully uttered, 'O Lord! save my countreie! O Lord! be mercifull to'. Here his speech failed, and he fell back on the bedd, and to the greate grieve of all good men, gave up the ghoste, after having with more than humane fortitude indured most cruel anguish for the space of 15 days.² Aboute seven houres afore his deathe he received the holie sacrament, after the manner sett forth by Law; saying, that though he could not away with the Gouvernance off the Church by Bishops, and utterlie did abominate

¹ MSS. Delafield, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² This is evidently a mistake, as he received his wound on the 18th, and was buried on the 25th of June: perhaps it should have been 5, and the error may be a mis-print.

the scandalous lives of some Clergiemen, yet did he think its doctrine in the greater parte primitive, and conformable to God his worde, as in holie scripture revealed.¹

"The whole Armie at his buriall followed, singing the 90th Psalme; and at their returne the 43d, with ensignes furled and muffled drums, their heads uncovered. Never were heard such piteous cries at the death of one man as at Master Hampden's: trulie he was a wise and good man, who was bye all looked up to as the Deliverer of his Countrie from Kinglie tyrannie and arbitrarie power. He had in all his actions a view not unto his own particular good, but that of the common weal; of integritie uncorrupted, and of a good courage, and moste winning demeanour. In his young dayes he had entered too largelie into the vaine pastimes of the world, but was reclaimed, as I have heard him confess, by an inward call from the Lord, which enforced him to laye aside those pursuits. For his noble opposing of that unjust subsidie Ship-money, I need saye nothing, it being in the daile converse of all men; but shall conclude this my narrative, hoping the Lord, of his marvellous mercie and loving kindness to us, will forward the good cause, and bring these our present troubles unto a happie and peaceable conclusion.

"By me, EDWARD CLOUGH, in the year of our Redemption 1643."

Every reader will form his own opinion of the degree of credit to be given to the preceding statement: but it bears the appearance of a genuine narrative, excepting the error which has been noted; although it certainly seems extraordinary that no account of the military display here described, as having been made at his obsequies, is preserved, either in the place where he was buried, or in any other account of him which the writer has been able to discover; and that no communications from Hampden to the Parliament, nor correspondence with his friends, has been preserved. Tradition, indeed, says, that Hampden slept at his own house at Pirton on the night preceding the fight in Chalgrave Field; and it is easy to imagine, that at that place, being so near to the head-quarters of the Parliament Army, he might have been informed of the enemy's passing by, and of the mischief done at Wycombe, so as to have joined the advanced detachment of Cavalry without going out of his way to Thame, their route lying not far from his own residence: and if conjecture were allowable, this might also account for his joining the Horse, instead of waiting for his own regiment of Foot. The common accounts preserved of the battle in the vicinity of Chalgrave is, that upon Hampden's receiving his wound, he retreated in the direction leading towards Pirton; and that, on the spot where he fell from his horse, a tree was afterwards planted, to distinguish it, as the scene of that event. No such tree is now to be discovered, the spot alluded to being near the *Marsh Gate*, so called from its situation on the edge of a low marshy common (before the field was enclosed) northward, and a little to the east of the village of Chalgrave.²

There is a passage in Echard's History, which, seeming to countenance the opinion that Hampden was not carried to the head-quarters at Thame, after the engagement, directly opposes the account of

¹ In Lord Nugent's Memoirs of Hampden, it is stated, that the last message sent by him to the Parliament was in the following terms: "Abi nuncia patribus urbem muniam, ac priusquam hostis victor adveniat presidiiis firmant. . . . Me in hac strage meorum patere expirare, ne aut reus e consulatu sim, aut accusator collegæ existam, ut alieno crimine innocentiam meam protegam." But on what authority the relation of such a message having been sent, or intended to have been sent, is not inserted. It is likewise stated that he wore, at the time of his death, a locket, or some personal ornament, with this motto:—

"Against my King I never fight,
But for my King and Country's right."

That this is still preserved in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford, seems rather extraordinary, if he were really tainted with any Republican notions; for, as Hampden's death happened at the very commencement of the Civil War, he seems to have taken pains to leave proof of his attachment to the Monarchy, whilst he guarded his own character as a Patriot, by the ornaments of his person.

² Gent. Mag. vol. lxxv. P. 1, p. 395-6.

³ It is said that a detachment of the Parliamentary Army was stationed at an Inn at Watlington, Co. Oxon (kept by Robert Parslow), about three or four miles from Pirton Manor-House, and that this Inn divides with the latter the honour of having been Hampden's quarters the night before the fatal battle.

Mr. Delafield, and increases the difficulty of reconciling these various narratives. Echard states, that "the King being tenderly affected for the condition of a man of his known abilities, and still hoping that he might so far oblige him as to beget a right understanding between Him and the two Houses, sent Dr. Gyles, an opulent Divine, a near neighbour and acquaintance of Hampden,¹ to visit him as from himself, and to offer him any Surgeon or other assistance he might require. Gyles regretted this command, observing, that he should appear 'ominous, and be like a *seritch* owl to Mr. Hampden;' for that, when he had been some time before turned out of his Prebend at Windsor, and the passport for removing his goods violated, his messenger, whom he had sent to Mr. Hampden to ask redress, arrived at the same instant, when another brought Mr. Hampden intelligence of the death of his eldest son; and, still more extraordinary, upon a subsequent occasion, when he sent to him, he had just received information of the loss of his favourite daughter, Mrs. Knightly." However, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, Dr. Gyles carried the King's message; and Hampden, though then in a high fever, and, as Echard expresses it, "not very sensible," was much dejected and confounded at it, and especially when he heard through whom it was conveyed. It is remarkable, too, that notwithstanding this expression of the King's personal kindness proffered to him, Hampden was excepted by name out of the Pardon offered by Royal Proclamation, dated 20th June, two days after the battle.

Such are the accounts of the death of this celebrated person, who (wheresoever he died) was buried amongst his ancestors at Hampden 25th June 1643; and, though his memory is written in the hearts of his admiring countrymen, and required no adventitious records to preserve it, a fine Monument was erected in the Chancel of Hampden Church by one of his descendants, on which is a bold representation of the wounded Patriot falling from his horse, through loss of blood, in the field of battle, the Church and Village of Chalgrave in the back ground. It is to be noted, that Wood has fallen into the egregious mistake,² that Hampden directed by his Will a stone to be laid over his grave, and thereon the Portraiture of himself, his wife, and *ten* children. No such thing was ever done, or directed to be done; and the exact spot where he was buried was not certainly or precisely marked; nor is there any good authority for believing, that he had more than *nine* children. All doubts, however, in regard to the cause, if not the manner of his death, were said to be removed by a minute examination made by George Lord Nugent, which appeared in the public papers.³

¹ Nathaniel Gyles, D.D. installed Canon of Windsor 2 Mar. 1623. [Le Neve's Fasti, p. 385.]

² Vol. ii. p. 31.

³ "Narrative of the Disinterment of the Body of John Hampden, Esq. (commonly called the Patriot), in Hampden Church, Bucks, on the 21st of July, 1828;" some Historians supposing that he was wounded in the shoulder by a shot from the enemy at the Battle of Chalgrave Field, June 1643; others, that he was killed by the bursting of his own pistol, with which his son-in-law, Sir R. Pye, had presented him. Present on the occasion—the Right Hon. Lord Nugent, Counsellor Denman (since Lord Chief-Justice of England), the Rev. Mr. Brookes, Mr. Heron, Mr. Grace (Steward to the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire), George Coventry, six other young Gentlemen, twelve grave-diggers and assistants, with the Clerk of the Parish. The manner in which Mr. Hampden met his death had long been a disputed point in history. Lord Clarendon, Rushworth, Ludlow, Noble, and others, severally state, that at the Battle of Chalgrave Field he was mortally wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball; that he lingered for several days, and expired in great agony. Sir Phil. Warwick states, that "Mr. Hampden received a hurt in his shoulder, whereof he died in three or four days after; for his blood in his temper was acrimonious, as the scurf commonly in his face shewed." In another place, he observes, "One of the prisoners taken in the action said, that he was confident Mr. Hampden was hurt, for he saw him, contrary to his usual custom, ride off the field before the action was finished, his head hanging down, and his hands leaning upon his horse's neck." What reliance can we place (proceeds the Narrative) upon historians, when we see such contradictory statements? Lord Clarendon says he lingered near three weeks. [The Battle of Chalgrave Field was fought on the 18th June 1643. Mr. Hampden died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th, as stated in the Parish-register. Sir William Dugdale mentions several instances where persons of rank were interred the day after their decease.] Sir P. Warwick, that he died in three or four days; the former, that he was only hurt in the shoulder. But the following is the most contradictory

His character has been differently drawn, according to the temper of the times, and the disposition of those who have undertaken to form a judgement, or to guide the judgement of others in estimating

statement of all, equally worthy of credit, perhaps more so, as it was related by Sir Robt. Pye, who married Hampden's eldest daughter: "Two of the Harleys and one of the Foleys being at supper with Sir Robt. Pye at Farrington-House, Berks, in their way to Herefordshire, Sir Robt. Pye related the account of Hampden's death as follows:—'That at the action of Chalgrave Field, his pistol burst, and shattered his hand in a terrible manner. He, however, rode off, and got to his quarters; but finding the wound mortal, he sent for Sir Robt. Pye, then a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, and who had married his eldest daughter, and told him that he looked on him as in some degree accessory to his death, as the Pistols were a present from him. Sir Robert assured him that he bought them in Paris, of an eminent maker, and had proved them himself. It appeared, on examining the other pistol, that it was loaded to the muzzle with several super-numerary charges, owing to the carelessness of a servant, who was ordered to see the pistols were loaded every morning, which he did without drawing the former charge.'" [From Lord Oxford's Papers.]

"In order to ascertain the real state of facts, application was made by Lord Nugent to the Earl of Buckinghamshire (to whom the family estates have descended), that the coffin might be opened, and the body carefully examined. The Earl, after due consideration, granted the request, which was confirmed by the Rector, who politely tendered his assistance to further the inquiry. It is remarkable, that so distinguished and opulent a family as that of Hampden should never have possessed a private vault for the interment of the respective branches of the family: such, however, is the case: they have, from a very early period, been buried in the Chancel of the Church, about four feet deep.

"On the morning of the 21st of July, we all assembled in the Church, and commenced the operation of opening the ground. After examining the initials and dates on several leaden coffins, we came to the one in question, the plate of which was so corroded, that it crumbled and broke into small pieces on touching it. It was therefore impossible to ascertain the name of the individual that it contained. The coffin had originally been enclosed in wood, covered with velvet, a small portion only of which was apparent near the bottom, at the left side, which was not the case with those of a later date, where the initials were very distinct, and the lead more perfect and fresher in appearance. The Register stated that Hampden was interred on the 25th of June 1643; and an old document still in existence gives a curious and full account of the grand procession on the occasion: we were therefore pretty confident that this must be the one in question, having carefully examined all the others in succession. It was lying under the western window, near the tablet erected by him, when living, to the memory of his beloved wife, whose virtues he extols in the most affectionate language. Without positive proof, it was reasonable to suppose that he would be interred near his adored partner; and this being found at her feet, it was unanimously agreed that the lid should be cut open to ascertain the fact, which proved afterwards that we were not mistaken. The parish Plumber descended, and commenced cutting across the coffin, then longitudinally, until the whole was sufficiently loosened to roll back, in order to lift off the wooden-lid beneath, which was found in such good preservation, that it came off nearly entire. Beneath this was another lid of the same material, which was raised without materially giving way. The coffin had originally been filled up with saw-dust, which was found undisturbed, except the centre, where the abdomen had fallen in. The saw-dust was then removed, and the process of examination commenced. Silence reigned: not a whisper or breath was heard: each stood on the tiptoe of expectation, awaiting the result as to what appearance the face would present, when divested of its covering. Lord Nugent descended into the grave, and first removed the outer cloth, which was firmly wrapped round the body, then the second, and a third—such care having been extended to preserve the body from the worm of corruption. Here a very singular scene presented itself. No regular features were apparent, although the face retained a death-like whiteness, and shewed the various windings of the blood-vessels beneath the skin. The upper row of teeth were perfect; and those that remained in the under jaw, on being taken out and examined, were quite sound. A little beard remained on the lower part of the chin; and the whiskers were strong, and somewhat lighter than his hair, which was a full auburn brown. The upper part of the bridge of the nose still remained elevated; the remainder had given way to the pressure of the cloths, which had been firmly bound round the head. The eyes were but slightly sunk, and were covered with the same white film which characterised the general appearance of the face. A difference of opinion existed as to the indentation in the left shoulder, where it was supposed he had been wounded; and it was unanimously agreed upon to raise up the coffin, and place it in the centre of the Church, where a more accurate examination might take place. The coffin was extremely heavy; but, by elevating one end with a crow-bar, two strong ropes were adjusted under either end, and thus drawn up by twelve men in the most careful manner possible.

"Being placed on a trestle, the first operation was to examine the arms, which nearly retained their original size, and presented a very muscular appearance. On lifting up the right arm, we found that it was *dispossessed of its hand*. We might therefore naturally conjecture that it had been amputated, as the bone presented a perfectly flat appearance, as if sewn off by some sharp instrument. On searching under the clothes, to our no small astonishment, we found the hand, or rather a

his qualities. Lord Clarendon speaks of his affable deportment, natural cheerfulness, vivacity, and flowing courtesy to all men : acknowledges that he indulged, in his youth, in all the license of amusements and gaiety ; but says, that he afterwards became more reserved and sedate ; with an increasing dislike to the Ecclesiastical Government of the nation, and the innovations and behaviour of particular Churchmen. These prejudices gaining strength daily, after the affair of Ship-money, he became conspicuous ; every one enquiring, " Who and what was he, that durst, at his own charge, support the Liberty and Property of the Kingdom, and rescue his Country from being made a prey to the Court."—" He was a very wise man, and of great parts, with the most absolute spirit of Popularity, and the most absolute faculties to govern the People, of any man," adds the Noble Historian, " I ever knew. For the first year of that Parliament he seemed rather to moderate and soften the violent and distempered humours, than to inflame them ; but dispassionate men discerned, that the season was not ripe, rather than *that he approved of moderation.*"

number of small bones, enclosed in a separate cloth. For about six inches up the arm, the flesh had wasted away, being evidently smaller than the lower part of the left arm, to which the hand was very firmly united, and which presented no symptoms of decay further than the two bones of the fore-finger, loose. Even the nails remained entire, of which *we saw* no appearance in the cloth containing the remains of the right hand. At this process of the investigation, we were perfectly satisfied that, independently of the result of any further examination, such a striking coincidence as the loss of the right hand, would justify our belief in Sir Rob. Pye's statement to the Harleys, that his presentation-pistol was the innocent cause of a wound which afterwards proved mortal. It was however possible, that at the same moment, in the heat of the action at Chalgrave, when Colonel Hampden discharged his pistol at his adversary, that his adversary's ball might wound him in the shoulder ; for he was soon afterwards observed, as stated by Sir Phil. Warwick, ' with his head hanging down, and his hands leaning upon his horse's neck.' In order to corroborate or disprove these different statements, a closer examination was made. The clavicle of the right shoulder was firmly united to the scapula ; nor did there appear any contusion or indentation that evinced symptoms of any wound ever having been inflicted. The left shoulder, on the contrary, was smaller and sunken in, as if the clavicle had been displaced. To remove all doubts, it was adjudged necessary to remove the arms, which were amputated with a penknife. The socket of the right arm was perfectly white and healthy, and the clavicle firmly united to the scapula ; nor was there the least appearance of contusion or wound. The socket of the left shoulder, on the contrary, was of a brownish cast ; and the clavicle being found loose and disunited from the scapula, proved that dislocation had taken place. The bones, however, were quite perfect. Such dislocation, therefore, must have arisen either from the force of a ball, or from Colonel Hampden having fallen from his horse, when he lost the power of holding the reins, by reason of his hand having been so dreadfully shattered. The latter, in all probability, was the case ; as it would be barely possible for a ball to pass through the shoulder without some fracture either of the clavicle or scapula. In order to examine the head and hair, the body was raised up and supported with a shovel. On removing the cloths, which adhered firmly to the back of the head, we found the hair in a complete state of preservation. It was a dark auburn colour, and, according to the custom of the times, was very long, from five to six inches. It was drawn up, and tied round at the top of the head with black thread or silk. The ends had the appearance of having been cut off. On taking hold of the top-knot, it soon gave way, and came off like a wig. Here a singular scene presented itself. The worm of corruption was busily employed, the skull in some places being perfectly bare, whilst in others the skin remained nearly entire, upon which we discovered a number of maggots and small red worms on the feed with great activity. This was the only spot where any symptom of life was apparent, as if the brain contained a vital principle within it, which engendered its own destruction ; otherwise how can we account, after a lapse of near two centuries, for finding living creatures preying upon the seat of intellect, when they were nowhere else to be found, in no other part of the body ? He was five feet nine inches in height, apparently of great muscular strength, of a vigorous and robust frame ; forehead broad and high ; the skull altogether well formed, such an one as the imagination would conceive capable of great exploits."

To this narrative, in the public papers, and upon such authority, it will be only necessary to add, that in the Life of Hampden, subsequently published by Lord Nugent, the whole of the foregoing particulars has been entirely suppressed, on the conviction, as is asserted, that it was not the body of Mr. Hampden which was disinterred ; and there is some reason to believe that the remains of a female were the subject of this curious examination, and that the bones mistaken for those of an amputated hand, were in fact those of an infant, the lady having died *durante partu*.

¹ Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. ii. p. 265, 8vo. ed.

"After he was accused of Treason, he was much altered, his nature and carriage seeming much fiercer than before: and without question, when he first drew his sword, he threw away the scabbard; for he passionately opposed the overture made by the King for a Treaty, from Nottingham, and all expedients which might have produced an accommodation at Oxford; and was principally relied on to prevent or render ineffectual any motives or movements of the Earl of Essex towards peace. He was," adds this observant writer, "much more relied on by that Party than the General himself."

"In the first entrance into the troubles, he undertook the command of a Regiment of Foot, and performed the duty of a Colonel, upon all occasions, most punctually."—"He was very temperate in diet, and a supreme governor over all his passions and affections, and had thereby a great power over other men's. He was of an industry and vigilance not to be tired out or wearied by the most laborious exertions, and of parts not to be imposed upon by the most subtle or acute reasoners, and of a personal courage equal to his other abilities; so that he was an enemy not to be wished, wherever he might have been made a friend; and as much to be apprehended where he was so, as any man could deserve to be; and therefore his death was no less pleasing to the one party than it was condoled by the other. In a word, what was said of Cinna might be well applied to him—"He had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief."

Such are the words of a contemporary who was well acquainted with the man and with the times in which he made so conspicuous a figure; and, with all due allowance for his prejudices, unquestionably better qualified to form a correct judgement of him, than those who live at a remote period, without possessing the advantage of more authentic documents, or more minute information, than have been hitherto discovered, to correct or to amplify this portion of our national history, by a detailed biography of Hampden. In less favourable accounts of his character, several particulars are introduced, which, if true, evince the malignity of his resentment, and a determination to countenance the most vehement enemies of the King.

Echard, who appears to have adopted the opinions of Lord Clarendon, and even in some instances to have borrowed his language, has superadded many remarks which render Mr. Hampden's motives and conduct still more suspicious; and he has not qualified them by a single expression, respecting his moderation in the trial concerning Ship-money; his relation being nearly in the following words: "There was another cause came on this year (1637), which though of very small concern to the Defendant, yet was thought of the highest moment to the Publick,—that of Ship-money, which was now brought to a strict examination and solemn trial at law. This was occasioned by the famous Mr. Hampden, a Buckinghamshire Gentleman, of extraordinary parts and resolution, who, refusing to pay his share of the Ship-money, amounting to less than thirty shillings, had a *Scire facias* brought against him in the Exchequer. Upon his pleading, and the King's Counsel demurring, the legality of the Tax was allowed to be examined and argued at full length. This great cause continued for several weeks¹ after the most public manner, continually opening the eyes and ears of all people. It was admitted that 'the King could not impose a pecuniary charge by way of *Tollage*, but only a personal one, by way of *Service*;' but all the Judges, except Hutton and Croke, gave judgement against Mr. Hampden, to the great disappointment and dissatisfaction of the people." This Historian says nothing of Mr. Hampden's moderation; but remarks, that notwithstanding the decision of Sir George Croke on this occasion, the King still continued to call him "*The Honest Judge*."² In giving an account of the Debate upon raising the Supply subsequently agitated in the House of Commons, he, however, notices Hampden's "captious question," so denominated by Hyde (afterwards Earl of

¹ It should be *twelve days*.

² Echard's History of England, p. 470.

Clarendon); and says, "the mischief that Sir Harry Vane did, was apparent by the effects; but that the *malice* of Hampden was *unfathomable*." Afterwards he observes, that those who bore the greatest sway in the Elections and in the Parliament (amongst whom he enumerates Hampden) had been "watching for all advantages in respect to the public errors and grievances, and with infinite skill and industry were labouring for a change in the Government."

"As there were persons neglected and unemployed by the Court, and some of them sufferers from it, they were implacably bent against the authority exercised both by the civil and ecclesiastical Judges, and accordingly managed their designs with indefatigable vigour as well as admirable dexterity." Mr. Hampden went yearly to consult his friends in Scotland, &c. others used like endeavours; and, "long before the Parliament met, one of the heads of them boasted that their party was then strong enough to pull the King's Crown from his head, but the Gospel would not suffer them."¹

This writer bears testimony to the ingenuity of Mr. Hampden and his dexterity in a debate; for, when describing the younger Sir Harry Vane, he says, "he was of a very profound dissimulation, as well as of a quick conception, and weighty expression; and if he was *not superior to Mr. Hampden*, he was inferior to no other in the most subtle and exquisite artifices."² Clarendon had before said of Hampden, that he was a man of much greater cunning than Pym, and "it may be, of the most discerning spirit, and of the greatest address and insinuation to bring any thing to pass which he desired, of any man of that time, and who laid the design deepest."—"He was," says he, "a Gentleman of good extraction and a fair fortune, who, from a life of great pleasure and license, had, on a sudden, retired to extraordinary sobriety and strictness, and yet retained his usual cheerfulness and affability: which, together with the opinion of his wisdom and justice, and the courage he had shewed in opposing the Ship-money, raised his reputation to a very great height, not only in Buckinghamshire, where he lived, but generally throughout the Kingdom. He was not a man of many words, and rarely began the discourse, or made the first entrance on any business that was assumed, but a very weighty speaker; and, after he had heard a full debate, and observed how the House was like to be inclined, took up the argument, and shortly and clearly, and *craftily*, so stated it, that he commonly conducted it to the conclusion he desired; and if he found he could not do that, he was never without dexterity to divert the debate to another time, and prevent the determining any thing in the negative which might prove inconvenient in future. He made so great a shew of civility, modesty, and humility, and always of mistrusting his own judgement, and esteeming the judgement of him with whom he conferred, that he seemed to have no opinions or resolutions but such as he contracted from the information and instruction he received upon the discourses of others, whom he had a wonderful art of governing and leading into his principles and inclinations, whilst they believed that he depended upon their counsel. *No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be*; which shortly after appeared to every body, when he cared less to keep on the mask."³ After this grave charge of dissimulation and hypocrisy, we read, that—"The eyes of all men were fixed upon him, as their great Patriot, and the Pilot that must steer their vessel through all the threatening rocks and tempests: and it was believed his power and interest were greater to do good or hurt than any man's in the nation, or than any man of his rank had had at any time: *for his reputation of honesty was universal; and his affections seemed so publicly guided*, that no corrupt or private ends could bias them. He was a man of infinite address and penetration; so that in all debates he

¹ Echard's History of England, p. 485.

² Ibid. p. 487.

³ History of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 185. His skill in Debate was shewn, by giving his opponents leisure to lose their arguments in the tempest of a first debate, thus confounding the weaker, and tiring the acuter judgements, so that he seldom failed to attain his ends. [Analysis of Osborn's Advice to a Son, Gent. Mag. vol. lxxx. P. i. p. 313.]

appeared the most modest and calm, yet the most insinuating and subtle speaker of any in the whole House." And Sir P. Warwick observes, that "he had a peculiar dexterity, when a question was to be put, that did not agree with his own sense, in drawing it over to it, by adding some equivocal or crafty word that would enervate the meaning of it. His rare affabilities and seeming humility gained upon great numbers at first; but as none ever had a greater power over himself, so none was less the man he seemed to be."¹

Of his acuteness and sagacity, a remarkable instance is related by Whitelock, who has delivered an account of a conversation between Lord Derby and Hampden respecting Cromwell, whose great talents Hampden perceived, through the veil of coarse and vulgar habits. "Who is that sloven," said Lord Derby, "who has spoken so warmly to-day?" "That sloven, my Lord," replied Hampden, "if we were to come to a breach with the King, (which, God forbid!) will be the greatest man in England."²

It is positively asserted, that the concurrence of Lord Falkland, in the restraining Vote of the House of Commons, carried, with much difficulty, to abridge the authority of Ecclesiastical Persons, was obtained by the artifice of Mr. Hampden, who assured his Lordship, that if that Bill passed, nothing more would be attempted to the prejudice of the Church.³

Lord Clarendon says, that on the 11th of January, the accused members (Mr. Hampden being one) who had retired into the City, upon the King's going to the House of Commons and personally demanding that they should be delivered up to him upon his impeachment of them, "came from their lodgings to Westminster, guarded by the Sheriffs and trained bands of London and Westminster, and attended by many thousands of people, to the Parliament-House, with much clamour and abuse of the Bishops, and exclamations for Privilege, &c.; that the Sheriffs and others had the Thanks of the House; and soon afterwards the Buckinghamshire Petition, as before recited, was brought up;"⁴ and, if this be true, it was surely no indication of humility!

Hume has given a somewhat different version of the proceedings, relative to Ship-money, and the conduct of Mr. Hampden. He observes, that this Gentleman "acquired, by his spirit and courage, universal popularity, and has merited great renown with posterity for the bold stand which he made in defence of the laws and liberties of his country:" that having "been rated at twenty shillings (Ship-money) for an estate which he possessed in the County of Buckingham, notwithstanding the declared opinion of the Judges, the great power, and sometimes rigorous maxims of the Crown, and the small prospect of relief from Parliament; he resolved, rather than tamely submit to so illegal an imposition, to stand a legal prosecution, and expose himself to all the indignation of the Court. The case was argued, during *twelve days*, in the Exchequer Chamber, before all the Judges of England; and the nation regarded, with the utmost anxiety, every circumstance of this celebrated trial. The event was easily foreseen: but the principles and reasonings, and behaviour of the parties engaged on the trial, were much canvassed and enquired into; and nothing could equal the favour paid to one side, except the hatred which attended the other." After reciting the arguments brought forward, for which reference may be made to the "Trial at Large," and to the general history of that period, the Historian proceeds: "The prejudiced Judges, *four* excepted [two], gave judgement in favour of the Crown. However, it was admitted on all hands that Hampden obtained, by the trial, the end for which he had generously sacrificed his quiet and his safety:—the people were roused from their lethargy, and became sensible of the danger to which their liberties were exposed."⁵

¹ Echard's Hist. p. 487.

² Seward's Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 279, from Whitelock.

³ Echard's Hist. p. 506.

⁴ Hist. of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 2; B. 4, p. 381.

⁵ Hume's Hist. of England, Car. I.

It has been said, upon unknown authority, that the King undertook to reason with Mr. Hampden, on his resistance to Ship-money; and that the value of his estate, the trivial sum to which the levy amounted, and the great expenses of the suit, were urged, in order to combat his obstinacy. To which it is reported, that the Patriot replied: "The trifle in dispute was not worth mentioning; but if his Majesty would call a free Parliament, and that Parliament found it necessary for the King to have half his estate, he should think it his duty to resign it, without murmuring: but that, although he was willing to give up *all* to public necessity, he would part with *nothing* to will and pleasure, because he should thus become a Traitor to the Constitution."¹

Sir George Croke, whose age and experience gave great value to his legal decisions, and whose integrity was the more highly esteemed, on account of his open opposition to Ship-money, plainly declared, that although, in that case, his judgement was for Mr. Hampden, he thought him *a dangerous person*, and one of whom men had best take heed.²

Amongst the numerous anecdotes with which it has been attempted to embellish the very scanty materials which authentic history supplies for the Life of Hampden, it has been told, that when one of his acquaintance asked, what farther was expected of the King than the concessions which had been made when he went to Scotland? he replied, "*That he should commit himself, and all he has, to our care:*" and that, when Griffiths, a disappointed and factious man, desirous of rendering himself useful to the Parliament, and of bringing himself into notice, informed the House of Commons, that there was a design to carry the young Prince into France, Mr. Hampden was seen to embrace him, with great cordiality, and heard to say, "His soul rejoiced to see that God had put it into his heart to take the right way."

In the Mercurius Aulicus, said to be written by Sir John Birkenhead, is the following curious account of the sentiments entertained respecting the divine judgements upon the opposers of Royalty, in the time of the Civil Wars, and an example of the vehemence of language then employed:

"Sat. June 24 (1643).—This day we were advertized that Master John Hampden (the principal member of *the five*) was dead of those wounds he received on Sunday last. If so the Reader may remember that in the 15th week of this Mercurius, we told the world what faire warnings Master Hampden had received, since the beginning of this rebellion (whereof he was a chief incendiary) how he has buried his sonne and heire, and his two daughters; two only sonnes surviving, whereof one was a cripple, and the other a lunaticke; which though this desperate man was unwilling to make use of, yet sure it may startle the rest of his faction; especially if they consider that Shawgrave [Chalgrave] field (where he received this mortal wound) was the self same place, where he first mustered and drew up men in armes to rebel against the King. But whether the death of the Lord Brooke or Master Hampden, be the better lesson against treason and rebellion, let posterity judge."³

Noble expresses himself doubtful whether to class Mr. Hampden amongst patriots or incendiaries;⁴ but affirms, that he "refused every solicitation for a reconciliation with offended Majesty, which it was supposed he would not have done, if he had been declared Governor to the Prince of Wales." Echard says, that "wise men are sensible he might have been purchased in the beginning of that Parliament, and that he had a particular ambition to be Governor to the Prince of Wales, so that he might have moulded him according to his own principles." But surely there is not a single trait in the life of this great man which can justly subject him to such an imputation. The firmness which every action of the Patriot displayed, and even the motive assigned for his ambition, of being the modeller of a future Sovereign, which, without any sufficient proof of the existence of such an influence, in his mind, has

¹ Gent. Mag. vol. xii. p. 431.

² Gent. Mag. vol. lvi. P. 2, p. 1010.

³ Hist. of England, Anno 1641.

⁴ History of the Protectoral House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 99.

been attributed to him, are directly opposed to the inference so rashly drawn ; and forbid the thought, that a man so virtuously independent should have submitted to any compromise, by which, his ardent regard for " sacred freedom," might be impugned.

Whilst one writer asserts, that " the abuse of the Monarchical power might have made him dislike it, as much as it might occasion his reverencing a Republican form of Government," he seems to have forgotten, that every sentiment expressed in the Addresses of both Houses to the King, during the life of Mr. Hampden, and whilst he is acknowledged to have had so large a share in the management of Parliamentary proceedings, as to have been considered in the character of one of the most distinguished and leading members, breathed a reverential regard for Monarchy, and identified the safety of the Throne with the existence of Government itself ; however violent and intemperate in language with regard to the Court and the Ministry ; and that it was not until a subsequent period that the principles of Republicanism were avowed by his party. Another author appears to have warmed his imagination with an ideal perfection, scarcely consistent with sober reason, when he ascribes to the faction of that day the title of—

" More than Roman Senate : "

and speaks of

" Dreadful zeal, led on
By calm majestic wisdom." ¹

This is the language of Poetry. A more modest and more appropriate compliment is contained in the judicious applause, of one, who (his bosom being filled with kindred emotions) inscribed the Bust of Hampden with this comprehensive sentence :

" Who, with great spirit and consummate abilities, began a noble opposition to an arbitrary Court, in defence of

THE LIBERTIES OF HIS COUNTRY ;
SUPPORTED THEM IN PARLIAMENT !
DIED FOR THEM IN THE FIELD ! "

JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. had issue by his first wife ELIZABETH, daughter and heir of Edward Simeon, Esq. of Pirton, Co. Oxon (in whose right he became possessed of an estate there, and of the family mansion in which he sometimes resided), three sons and six daughters ; and his lady dying in 1634, was buried at Great Hampden, where her monumental inscription is said to have been written by the Patriot himself. He married secondly, the Lady Letitia Vachell, by whom he had no issue, but who died a widow at Cowley, near Reading ; whence her remains were brought to Hampden, and interred there, 29th March 1666. Her first husband is presumed to have been Sir John Vachell, Knt. of Cowley, Co. Berks, son and heir of John Vachell, Esq. who, with his wife Mary, was buried at Wargrave, with a remarkable inscription, preserved by Ashmole, in his History of Berkshire, in which county their ancestry had been of great note and high antiquity ; having resided at or near Reading in 1309 ; and John Vachell having been Knight of the Shire in 1324 (18 Ed. II.) Their descendants are stated to have continued in possession of the same estate until the death of Tanfield Vachell, Esq. in 1705.²

John Hampden, eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, in 1641 or 1642, being probably about twenty or twenty-one years of age, and a volunteer in his father's regiment.

William Hampden, third son (and youngest child,) in 1658 ; represented Wendover in the Parliament

¹ Thomson's " Liberty," ver. 1020, 27, 28.

² Lysons's Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 341.

summoned by Richard Cromwell, by whom, as well as by his father Oliver, he is said to have been greatly esteemed. He was entrusted with a commission into Ireland, and was employed by Henry Cromwell, Lord-Deputy, to convey to his brother Richard, the proclamation which had been issued when the latter entered upon the Sovereignty, on his father's death.

The spiteful sarcasm, contained in the publication called "*Mercurius Aulicus*," is noticed by Noble,¹ with this remark: that "it is not known with what truth one of the patriot's *surviving* sons (for the death of the eldest had been before mentioned, in the same page) was called 'a cripple, and the other a lunatic:'"—but it is no more than common justice to rescue them, both, from the aspersion, by adding, that they were both very active men, both Members of the British Senate, and one of them employed in some of the most important offices in the State, in very critical and arduous times.

William Hampden died unmarried in 1675, and was buried at Hampden. The daughters were—
 1. Elizabeth, who was baptized 17 October 1622, and married to Richard Knightley, Esq. of Fawsley, Co. Northampton, afterwards K.B. She died a short time before her father, having been the mother of two children; a son who died abroad, unmarried, and a daughter who died in her childhood.
 2. Anne, baptized 19 April 1625, and married to Sir Robert Pye, Knt. of Faringdon, Co. Berks.
 3. Mary, baptized 8 June 1626, who died in the month of March next following, and was buried at Hampden.
 4. RUTH, baptized 1 April 1628, married to SIR JOHN TREVOR, KNT. of Trevallyn, Co. Flint, Ambassador to the Court of France, and Privy Counsellor to King Charles II. whose descendants will be more particularly mentioned hereafter.
 5. Judith, baptized 21 May 1629, and died unmarried in 1646; and,
 6. MARY, baptized 1 May 1630; married 1st to Colonel Robert Hammond, Governor of Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight; and secondly, to SIR JOHN HOBART, Bart. of Blickling, Co. Norfolk, whose descendant ultimately succeeded to the possession of the Hampden estates, on failure of issue male of the Hampdens and Trevors.

RICHARD HAMPDEN, Esq. second son of JOHN HAMPDEN the Patriot, was baptized 13 October 1631; and, on the death of his elder brother, became his father's heir. In 1656, he was one of the five Knights for Bucks, returned under the provisions of the Protectorate. He was in high favour with Oliver Cromwell, and one of those Members who voted for his accepting the Crown, so that he can not be fairly charged with anti-monarchical principles.

On the 10th of December 1657, the Protector Oliver, having, according to the powers vested in him by the humble Petition and Advice, nominated *another House* of Parliament, in imitation of the House of Lords, a writ prepared by the Commissioners of the Great Seal, with the advice of the Judges, was issued, to command the attendance, on the 20th of January following, at Westminster, of divers persons nominated under the Protector's sign manual: and in one of the lists of this assembly, the name of Richard Hampden is the last upon the Roll;² but as that list contains sixty-two names, (Whitelock, Dugdale, and Heath, with others, make the names only sixty-one, and Thurloe mentions no more than fifty-eight,³)—it has been doubted whether Mr. Hampden ever had his writ of summons, and conjectured that the intention of conferring upon him that distinction was not carried into effect. He had, however, little reason to regret that circumstance, for the Protector's death within a few months, and the short duration of Richard Cromwell's authority, opened a new scene, and terminated the hopes and ambition of their family and adherents: but not before one of the pamphleteers of that day had pointed his satire at this gentleman, for his compliance with the wishes of Oliver.

¹ History of the Protectoral House, vol. ii. p. 105.

² Published by Walkley, December 1658; with a copy of the Writ prefixed.

³ Parliamentary History of England, vol. xxi. p. 168.

"Mr. Hampden, now Lord Hampden, a young gentleman of Buckinghamshire, son of the late Colonel Hampden, that noble patriot, and defender of the rights and liberties of the English nation, of famous memory never to be forgotten; for notwithstanding the King in the case of ship-money, being also, one of the five impeached Members which the King endeavoured to have pulled out of the Parliament; whereupon followed such feud, war, and shedding of blood. This young gentleman, Mr. Hampden, was the last of sixty-two, which were added singly by the Protector, after the choice of sixty together. It is very likely that Colonel Ingoldsby, or some other friend at Court, got a Cardinal's hat for him, thereby to settle and secure him to the interest of the new Court, and wholly take him off, from the thoughts of ever following his Father's steps, or inheriting his noble virtues; as likewise, that the honest men in Buckinghamshire, and all others that are lovers of freedom and justice, that cleaved so cordially to, and went so cheerfully along, with his Father in the beginning of the late war, might be out of all hopes of him, give him over for lost to the good old cause, and inheriting his father's noble spirit and principles, though he doth his lands.

"He was of the latter Parliament, and found right, saving in the design upon which he was made a Lord, after all the rest, and the Protector's pleasure. It is very hard to say how fit he is to be a Lord, and how well a negative voice over the good people of this land, and his Father's friends in particular, will become the son of such a Father; and how well the aforesaid good people, now called Sectarians, will like of it; but seeing it is at it is, let him pass for me, as fit to be taken out of the House with the rest, to have a negative voice, and let him exercise it in the other House over the good people for a season."

Richard Hampden, Esq. represented Wendover in 1660, 1661, 1679, and 1680, when he was also returned for Bucks. He was again chosen for Wendover in 1685, for Bucks in 1686 and 1689; and on the 8th of April, was appointed a Commissioner of the Treasury. On the 19th of November 1690, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and sworn of the Privy Council. He continued in office until 1694. He was a strenuous advocate for the bill to exclude James, Duke of York, from the Throne, on account of his religious persuasion; but was, notwithstanding, elected to Parliament in the 1st and 2d year of his reign, when he came to be King. It is conjectured² that he conformed to the Established Church at the Restoration; but he was the constant patron of the ejected ministers.

He married Letitia, second daughter of William, fifth Lord Paget, by Lady Frances Rich, eldest daughter of Henry Earl of Holland; and having had by her, two sons and one daughter, left her a widow, at his death, in December 1695. He was buried at Hampden on the 2nd of January, and was succeeded in this Manor and other estates, by his second son,

JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. whose elder brother Richard, having died in their father's life-time in 1662, the inheritance devolved upon him. Of this Richard, the only account to be found, is an entry in the Register of Pilton, Co. Oxon, of his having been born 4 May 1655. His only sister Isabella, was married at Hampden, 2 Oct. 1672, to Sir William Ellis, Bart. of Wytham, Co. Lincoln.

JOHN HAMPDEN, who succeeded his father in this inheritance, having been partly educated under the instruction of Mr. Talents, a celebrated Divine and Schoolmaster at Shrewsbury, made great proficiency in his studies.³ He was a determined opponent of the Court; and not having "the coolness and deliberation of either his father or grandfather, the want of them involved him in misfortunes."⁴ In 1683, he was engaged in the plot which brought destruction upon Lord William Russel; and nearly shared his fate. This infatuated scheme, commonly called *the Rye-House Plot*, is said to have originated in the contrivance of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Gray, the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard, Lord Russell, Algernon Sidney, Mr. John Hampden, and others at home and abroad, whose proceedings were conducted with much deliberation; and by many, both at the period when the plot was discovered,

¹ Second Narrative of a Late Parliament. By a Friend to the Good Old Cause, &c. Printed in the 5th year of England's Slavery under its New Monarchy. 1658. In Harleian Miscellany, vol. iii. p. 487.

² Noble's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 108.

³ Blakeway's Hist. of Shrewsbury, vol. ii. p. 382.

⁴ Noble's House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 111.

and long since, when the passions of men, had had time to cool, and a just judgement was more likely to have been formed, on this subject, were thought to be the effect of true patriotism, and not of a malignant conspiracy; whilst many wholly ascribed the rumour of a pretended plot to the artifices of the Court, in order to strengthen their own measures, and bring destruction upon their opponents. The object of the plot (real or pretended) was said to be the incitement of the people to Rebellion. Meetings were holden in various places, committees appointed; and, if the history of the Conspiracy be believed, *it must have been known to half the nation*, long before it assumed any fixed and determinate character. After a confused jumble of cabals, it was said, that an attempt was to be made upon the life of the King, and of the Duke of York, his brother.—Some proposed to sink them in the River when in their barge; others to shoot them in the Play-House, or on their return; or on the road to Hampton Court: but at last, as the most feasible scheme, was—to effect this detestable object at the Rye-House, near Hoddesdon, Co. Herts, as the King's coach was passing, on his return from Newmarket: but a fire happening at that place, which occasioned the King's removal earlier than was expected, the design was rendered abortive. The compunction (as was asserted) of one of the numerous persons engaged in this plot, having induced him to make a confession, the whole was discovered; warrants were issued, and large rewards offered for the apprehension of the parties concerned. Addresses of congratulation upon the King's escape, followed of course; and many of the conspirators were brought to trial. For the particulars, as they relate to others, reference may be made to the history of that period:—of the share which Mr. Hampden had in the affair, the following account is added;—He was “an unfortunate gentleman, who retained the hereditary temper of a family, which showed that the violent defence of the best things are often attended with the most pernicious consequences.”¹

Echard calls him John Hampden the *younger*, probably to distinguish him from his grandfather, the Patriot; but the latter had been dead forty years at the time of the Rye-House Plot. Having remained in confinement a considerable time, during the trial and until after the execution of several of his associates, Mr. Hampden was, on the 6th of February 1683,² brought to the bar, charged, not with High Treason, but with a High Misdemeanor. Lord Howard was the principal, if not the only, witness against him: and his evidence amounted to no more than that a meeting, termed the “Council of Six,” “assembled at Mr. Hampden's house, where he made an introductory speech; that the subject of the debates was, concerning the time, place, men, arms, and money to be provided towards a rising; and a messenger proposed to be sent into Scotland:—that Mr. Hampden was present at the next meeting at Lord Russell's, and assisted in the deliberations there, on the messenger being sent, when Aaron Smith was named and approved.”

In his defence, it was contended, that the character of Lord Howard did not entitle his evidence to any credit; and Lord Paget, Mr. Pelham, and Sir Henry Hobart bore witness to the prudence and virtue of Mr. Hampden, and that he lived a studious and contemplative life, and therefore was not likely to be engaged in such an affair.

Lord Jeffreys, before whom the cause was tried, under a Special Commission, made a long speech,

¹ *Echard's Hist. of England*, p. 1027.

² In the Accounts of the Constable of the Tower of London is included, “For safe keeping of John Hampden Esq. from and for 29 July 1683 and to and for 29 Sep. following 11 weekes & 6 dayes at the same allowances 15*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*” [*Append. to Bayley's Hist. of the Tower*, p. 2. xciv.] The order of Philip and Mary, 12 Oct. 1565, was, that the Constable should have “for every Knyght and Gentleman of above 100*l.* pr. ann. for suttie of his Yrones 5*l.* and also for his bourde wekelye 23*s.* 4*d.* and every yeoman 5*s.* for every gentleman with like means 40*s.* for his *Yereournes*, and 17*s.* 6*d.* for weekly board; and others of less account 20*s.* irons and 34*s.* 4*d.* pr. week.”

and, in his usual manner, reproached the accused with indecent vehemence ; alluding in pointed terms to the pretext of virtue and religion set up by Mr. Hampden's ancestor (the Patriot), who was, he said, the first to put a spirit into the common people to oppose the King, and make them run headlong into that which he would have them : and the Jury having pronounced a Verdict of *Guilty*, the Court fined Mr. Hampden 40,000*l.*, and ordered him to produce sureties for his good behaviour during life.

This sentence was deemed very severe ; but in excuse for it, the King stated in a public declaration, that if he had not yielded to the entreaty of the Duke of Monmouth, to excuse his being brought forward as a witness against him, neither Hampden, nor scarcely any other person confined on account of that plot, could have escaped death.¹

Mr. Hampden had not long regained his liberty, before he joined the Duke of Monmouth, in the summer of 1685, in that rash enterprise, by which he endeavoured to obtain possession of the Throne. On the defeat of the unfortunate Duke, Mr. Hampden and others were, (16 Oct. 1685) under a warrant signed "Sunderland," committed to the Tower ; and 30th of December following, tried at the Old Bailey ; when, to save his life, he pleaded guilty, and mercy was extended to him.

In 1688 he was again returned to Parliament for Wendover, and, as might be expected, from one who had suffered so much during the reign of the Stuarts, cordially joined in measures to fix William III. on the Throne.

He was a frequent speaker, and took a conspicuous part in the debates at the time of the Revolution ; and afterwards was frequently on Committees, and sometimes Chairman. He proposed a declaration respecting the right of Succession, after the death of Anne Princess of Denmark (subsequently Queen of England), to be vested in Sophia Duchess of Hanover and her heirs ; and although the House did not entertain his proposition then, it was ultimately made the basis of a declaration, and the settlement of the order of Succession accordingly.²

He is said to have had the offer of a Peerage or a pension from William III. but to have refused both ; observing, that he was content to die a country gentleman, descended from an ancient family ; that he would not accept the King's money, whilst his Majesty's servants wanted bread ; that he had always opposed the grant of pensions to others, and would not receive one himself.³ It is also affirmed that Mr. Hampden was desirous of being appointed Secretary of State ; and not obtaining that office, for which he was supposed to be well qualified, he grew discontented, and regularly opposed the measures of the Court : and that when it was intended to send him on an embassy to Spain, he declined that appointment.

Bishop Burnet speaks of him as " a young man of great parts ; one of the most learned gentlemen he had ever known ; a critic in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew : a man of great vivacity, but unequal in his temper. He had once (adds that writer.) great principles of religion ; but was much corrupted by P. Simon's conversation at Paris."⁴ This account is in some degree corroborated by a paper, said to have been written by Mr. Hampden, (but, upon what authority is not specified) and twice printed in the Gentleman's Magazine ; first in 1733, when it is called " A Remonstrance against the Opinions or Principles of Father Simon," the Jesuit ; and subsequently in 1756, when it is called " A True Copy of a Remarkable Paper, left by Mr. John Hampden, some time before his death," and the following note added, to identify the author : " Grandson of the famous Colonel Hampden, and son of Richard Hampden. He served the County of Bucks and Borough of Wendover in two Parliaments ; was tried

¹ Echard's Hist. of England, p. 1041.

² Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, vol. ii. p. 637.

³ Noble's Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 113, 114.

⁴ Burnet's Hist. of his own Times, vol. ii. p. 929.

in 1683-4 for a conspiracy, and fined 40,000*l.*; and in 1688, was tried for High Treason, and condemned, but his life was saved."

"Having long been, in a most eminent manner, under God's afflicting hand, I think myself obliged to examine my conscience concerning the causes for which it has pleased His Divine wisdom to inflict so many signal judgements upon me, for some years last past. And I do freely confess, that among many other heinous sins whereof I am guilty, there is one especially which causes me great trouble, and to which I was principally drawn by that vanity and desire of vain glory, which is so natural to the corrupted hearts of men. The particular is this; that notwithstanding my education, which was very pious and religious, and the knowledge I had of the certainty of the truths of the Christian Religion; yet, to obtain the reputation of wit and learning, which is so much esteemed in the world, I was so unhappy as to engage myself in the sentiments and principles of the Author of the Critical History of the Old Testament, which yet I plainly perceived did directly tend to overthrow all the belief which Christians have of the truth and authority of the holy Scriptures, under the pretence of giving a great authority to tradition, which afterwards is easily turned and accommodated, as best suits the interest of those who take upon them to cry it up.

"I do likewise acknowledge, that though I had but very weak arguments to support my libertine opinions, and such as, I believe, I could have easily answered, and as could not make any impression, but upon those that are willing to cast off the yoke of their duty, and the obligation we are all under, to live in the fear of God; yet I was so rash and foolish, as to pretend I thought, there was great strength in them, when I insinuated, rather than opened them, to some of my familiar acquaintances; and I am afraid I have contributed thereby to cast some of them into opinions, and perhaps practices, contrary both to the truth and commandments of the Christian Religion.

"I do also acknowledge, that having discoursed freely with the Author of the Critical History, and having heard from his own mouth, that he allowed yet less the authority of the books of the New Testament, than those of the Old, which should naturally have obliged me to avoid all communication with him, yet I furnished him with money, to execute a design which he had framed of a Critical Polyglot Bible, which after the declaration he made to me, I think, I ought to have considered as a design, which tended to destroy the certainty of the books of the New Testament as well as the Old. I believe this project of the Polyglot Bible was innocent enough in itself, and might have been likewise considerably useful, in the manner that it was agreed upon, between Father *Simon*, a friend of mine, and myself. But however that may be, I cannot forgive myself, after what I knew of that Father's opinion concerning the authority of the Scripture, for embarking myself with a man who had so plainly declared his thoughts to me in that matter; and so much the rather, because, upon consideration, I see well enough, how the execution would have increased in me those loose principles which I had already received from the reading of his Critical History.

"This confession I make, with all possible sincerity and with much grief, for having offended God, by so great a sin, for which I heartily beg pardon of him; and do earnestly beseech all those who may, to any degree, have been seduced either by my discourses or example, that they would seriously reflect upon the danger they are in, that they may be delivered from it in time, and from such judgements of God, as he has been pleased to lay upon me. This confession I have written and signed with my hand, to the end, that if I should die before I can speak with those whom I have perverted by my example, they may return to themselves and to God, as I do by this solemn protestation, which I make to them; that the opinions which I may have taught them, were nothing but the effect of my pride and vanity, which I unfeignedly condemn, desiring to live and die in those which are contained in this paper.

(Signed)

"J. HAMPDEN."¹

It is certain that Mr. Hampden's constitution and spirits suffered considerable injury and depression from reflecting upon the humiliation of accepting his life from King James, under the sad circumstances in which he had been placed: and a melancholy despondency ensued, which terminated in suicide in December 1696.

He was the author of—*Considerations about the most proper way of Raising Money.* circ. 1692. *Short considerations concerning the State of the Nation* . . Nov. 1692. *Observations on Mr.*

¹ But without date. *Gent. Mag.* vol. iii. and vol. xxvi. p. 121, 122.

Samuel Johnson's Abrogation of King James II. for the use of the Duchess of Mazarine : and he assisted Wildman and others in writing " An Enquiry or Discourse, between a Yeoman of Kent and a Knight of the Shire, upon the Prorogation of the Parliament to 2d May 1693 : and the King's refusal to sign the Triennial Bill."

He married, first, Sarah, second daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq. of Whitley Court, Co. Hereford ; widow of Essex Knightley, Esq. of Fawesley, Co. Northampton, who died in 1687, and was buried at Hampden, on the 7th November in that year : by whom he had issue, Richard Hampden, his son and heir ; and one daughter, Letitia, who was married to John Birch, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law. He married secondly, Anne Cornwallis, and by her had issue also, one son John ; and a daughter Anne, who became the wife of Thomas Kempthorne, Esq. of Bexley, Co. Kent, Commissioner of Chatham Dockyard ; and died in September 1723, having had two daughters, Anne and Charlotte, one of whom survived their parents, but both died issueless.

RICHARD HAMPDEN, Esq. succeeded his father in the possession of his estates, and was M.P. for Wendover in 1700, 1701, 1702, 1705 ; for Bucks in 1708, and again returned in 1713 ; but made his election for Berwick-upon-Tweed. He was chosen for Wendover in 1721 and 1727, but then made his election for the County of Bucks.¹

¹ Mr. Hampden made a very able Speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Shippen, on the question upon a Bill introduced in 1716, to enlarge the time of Continuance of Parliaments appointed by the act of 6 Will. and Mary, (the Prince of Wales and many of the Peers and other persons of distinction being present in the gallery) which affords a fair specimen of his eloquence and ability.

" Mr. Speaker—The House is now entered on the exercise of a power which of right, and agreeable to the Constitution, belongs to them : I mean that branch of power which they, as part of the Legislature, have of repealing Laws, or extending and limiting them, in such a manner as shall appear to them most conducing to the service of their Country. As this right of altering the Laws does undoubtedly belong to the Legislature, it ought to be used with the utmost regard ; since it is equally a crime to enervate laws that are found to be a support to our Government, as to omit the abolishing or suspending such as have not answered their end when made, or, which is worse, as have proved detrimental.

" It is a commendable zeal, when Gentlemen in their debates express a tenderness for the existing Constitution of their Country, and their apprehensions of the least innovation in the frame of the Government : and I am not surprised that it is objected, in so popular a manner, that the passing of this Bill for the suspending the Law for the Election of Triennial Parliaments, is to sap the foundation of our English Liberties.

" But if, upon impartial enquiry, it shall appear, that this Bill, which was made for the benefit of the Nation, has, in no respect, answered the purposes for which it was calculated, when made into a Law, I presume it may be allowed, that the danger in suspending it, is more imaginary than real. And since it is as unjustifiable to be tenacious of a matter that has no argument to support it, as not to give way to what experience has demonstrated ; if this Bill should, in its consequences, be void of proof of its answering the ends for which it was made, I hope it will not be so great a crime to suspend it, as it has, with industry, been represented without doors.

" A principal argument for continuing the Triennial Bill is, that it is agreeable to the ancient Laws of this Nation that there should be frequent Parliaments. I find by the Laws I have looked over, that Parliaments ought to be frequently held ; but I find it no where laid down as a fundamental position of the nature of this Constitution, that there should be frequent Elections. If Gentlemen will look to the beginning of Parliaments, they will find, in the 4, 5, and 36 Edw. III. that, for redress of divers mischiefs and grievances which daily happen, a Parliament shall be holden every year, or oftener, if need be. Let it then be considered in what manner those Parliaments were held :—when a King met his Parliament, they used to sit ten or twenty days, and then were prorogued or dissolved ; and there were frequent intermissions of Parliaments, none being called for several years. By looking over the Journals, we find the prorogations and dissolutions of Parliament. To come down to the time of Hen. VIII. ten of his Parliaments sate more than twenty days, though there was not a Parliament met every year ; and from the 7th to the 25th of Hen. VIII. there are no Journals, and consequently we can not tell in what manner Parliaments were held. Afterwards there were several Parliaments, but not every year, to the end of his reign. A Parliament was called the 1st Ed. VI. and in five years, sate but four months. In Philip and Mary's reign, there were four Parliaments, but the Sessions extremely short. From the 2nd to the 5th and from the 7th to the 13th of Eliz. the Parliament sate only from 8th May to 30th June ; and four years after, from 8th Feb. to 8th March

He was, by Letters Patent, 20 March, 4 Geo. I. constituted Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and held that office until 20th October 1720; when a deficiency in his accounts (said to have been occasioned by an unfortunate speculation in the South Sea scheme,) amounting to 73,706*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.* appearing upon a statement then made, his estates became liable to sequestration: but to preserve to the family the Mansion-House and Lands at Hampden, which had continued during so many centuries in the possession of his ancestors; and upon considering the petitions of Richard Hampden and Isabella his wife, &c. an Act of Parliament was passed (12 Geo. I. c. 28) for vesting the real and personal estates of the said Richard Hampden, in trustees; who, by the provisions thereof, were empow-

following; and in eight years after, never sate to do business, but were then dissolved. There were six other Parliaments called in Queen Elizabeth's time; but never sate long, unless that in the 39th of her reign, which sate four months.

"The Parliament 1st James I. sate about four months, and in three years after sate about eight days. That Parliament was not dissolved till the 9th of James, but sate twice or thrice only. There were three other Parliaments in his reign, but they met very seldom. The Sessions in King Charles I. were much shorter than of late days, and very frequent prorogations; and in the 16th of his reign, an Act passed for preventing Inconveniences by long Intermission of Parliaments, by which it was provided, that a Parliament should meet *every three years*; which Law we find repealed in the 16th of Car. II. by reason that the provisions in the former Law were looked upon as a derogation to his Majesty's just and undoubted prerogative, for calling and assembling Parliaments, and might be an occasion of manifold mischiefs, and endanger the peace of his people. The said Act is repealed and a provision made, that because by the ancient Laws of this realm, in the reign of Edw. III. Parliaments are to be held very often, the sitting and holding of Parliaments shall not be intermitted above three years. In this King's reign, the long Parliament was held; and whatever corruptions they were tainted with, they could never be accused of favouring the cause of France, or attempting to enslave their own country.

"In the time of King James II. that unfortunate prince, a Parliament was held in May 1685, and sate above two months, and was at several times prorogued to Nov. 1687. Then the happy Revolution took place; and in the Bill of Rights, 1 Will. & M. it is declared and enacted, that *all the Rights and Liberties asserted and claimed in the said declaration, are the true, ancient, and indubitable Rights and Liberties of the People of this Kingdom, and ought to be firmly and strictly holden and observed*: and in the same Bill, among the long catalogue of grievances which precedes the said declaration, there is not the least mention made of want of frequent Elections, but only that Parliaments ought to be free. In 6 Will. III. this now favoured Bill for Triennial Parliaments was passed: and upon this occasion I can not help observing that, it is some satisfaction that the people abroad, who look upon the reign of that Prince, as a usurpation, should be fond of any one Act that passed in that time; and I hope from hence, they may in time be more reconciled to the Protestant succession, which is in consequence of that happy Revolution.

"If Gentlemen will look over the Writs of Summons, and the Returns of those Writs, they will find no mention how long any Parliament is to last; but the Return makes mention of the persons who are to serve in the Parliament that is to meet, and to be held at such a time. But it must be allowed, that the Parliament is subject to the Triennial Act while it subsists; and therefore the advantages or inconveniences of that Law ought chiefly to be considered in the matter now before us. And in case an Act be found prejudicial; if such a veneration is to be paid to the Law, as not to alter it from any conviction of its being insufficient, or attended with ill consequences, I think the Legislature will become in a manner useless. I take the principal matter to be, to examine what benefit has accrued to the Nation by virtue of this Bill, and if the inconveniences do not outweigh all the advantages?

"It is pretended that by the Triennial Elections the people have an opportunity of laying aside those persons with whose behaviour in Parliament they are dissatisfied, or such whom they apprehend to be under Court influence. I desire it may be considered, how very few examples there are, of persons who having accepted places have not been re-elected. The reason is very obvious: because the people, who love expences, judge that a man who has a place of profit, is much more capable of making an expence, than he that has none. But supposing any Gentleman so wickedly disposed as to sacrifice his opinion to the lucre of a place, does not such a person, who has spent five or six hundred pounds at his Election, and his circumstances not very able to bear it, come more prepared for a Court temptation, than if he had enjoyed his seat in Parliament, and been free from the trouble and expences of frequent Elections? I appeal to Gentlemen, if expences are not increased? and if any instance can be produced, where they are abated, many more may be where they are increased; so that the end of the Bill, in this respect, is no way answered.

"It is said, that expences being voluntary, it is the fault only of those who make them; but when we observe the contagion of expences to be universally spread in the kingdom, at the time of Elections, and a dissolution of manners

ered to allow the redemption of such parts of the estate as should be agreed upon (under limitations and conditions expressed) by an exchange of the estates settled upon Isabella, wife of the said Richard Hampden, in lieu of dower, at the time of her marriage, in order that they might be applied (instead of the real estate at Great Hampden) to the payment of the debt to the Crown, and to other purposes under the Act.

In 1701, at Mr Hampden's marriage with Isabella, daughter of Sir William Ellis, Bart. of Witham and Nocton, Co. Lincoln, he was seised of the Manor and Lordship of Great Hampden,

occasioned by such expences, it is time for the Legislature to interpose, and prevent the dangerous consequences of such an evil. Do Gentlemen consider the distractions occasioned by Elections; and the impossibility, considering the small interval of Elections, to heal up those wounds which the animosities of parties have occasioned? so that it is little better than living in a continual state of warfare. This is a no less fatal, than undeniable, consequence of this Bill, which was calculated for the ease of the subject.

"It is said, the reason of this expedient, as it is called, is because the majority of this Parliament are Whigs. And though it is allowed that this Parliament has acted for the service of his Majesty and the Nation, the proceedings of the last Parliament are said to be as meritorious of the King's good opinion, and the Nation's, as what this Parliament has done.

"It is much insisted on, that the Tories gave the Civil List. That is true. But had they not given it, I believe the King would not long have been deprived of it. It is said, the King was received here with the universal joy of his people.—Why did that satisfaction cease so soon? Has the King done any thing to lose the affection of so many of his people? or have his Ministers? If his Ministers, why has the spirit of patriotism been so much wanting in gentlemen, as not to represent to the King, or in this House, the crimes of those he employed in his service? But if no real handle for these discontents has been given by King or Ministers, then those who pretended such a zeal for the King and his service, at his arrival here, acted a hypocritical part, and meant nothing less than what they now make professions of. Let us consider the present situation of the minds of the people: how exasperated one set of them are to the necessary prosecutions of those, who so fatally concerted the ruin of their country; and to what degree that restless spirit influenced the people in the late Rebellion; and how industriously a false and mistaken cause of the Church has been of late propagated in this Nation.

"From these, and many other circumstances of affairs and symptoms of the ill-temper of the Nation, I think the disposition of the people's minds far from being suitable to the business of an Election, but rather for a restoration of that Person, who the deluded people have been taught has alone a right to the Crown, and came to free you from the oppressions you now lie under.

"Sir—So much has been said concerning the preparations which the Regent is making, by extorting vast sums from the subjects of France; and so much has been spoken concerning our alliances, and the necessity of applying ourselves to find out effectual methods for discharging the public debts, that after so long a debate I shall not trouble you with my thoughts upon those subjects. It must be allowed, that the Nation has obligation to those Patriots who framed this Law, with a view and expectation, it would prove a sure provision for the liberty and care of the subject: but could those great and honest men have foreseen into what a degenerate state this nation would fall, they would have been convinced how insufficient and cobbew a remedy such a Bill must prove; they would scarcely have been content with leaving to posterity a legacy which experience has shewn to be destructive, instead of any real advantage to them.

"I humbly apprehend, that where Laws do not answer their end, or prove prejudicial in their consequences, it is the duty of the Legislature to interpose; and that the suspension of this Bill is so far from being a violation of our Constitution, that it is the healing a breach made in the Constitution, by those who obtained this Law. The reasons why I am now for the Bill, are:—To dispose the people to follow their callings, and to be industrious, by taking from them, for a time, the opportunity of disheartening one another by Elections: To prevent such who have the will, from the power of giving any new disturbance to the Government: To prevent another Rebellion, there being just as much reason to expect one this year as there was the last: To check that evil spirit in those who have sworn to the King, and rose in arms against him, or abetted such who have: To discountenance that spirit which lately did so far prevail in this Nation, as to approve of a most ignominious conclusion of a successful war, by a ruinous peace: To render fruitless any concerted project of the Regent, or any other Foreign Princes, to disturb this Nation at a time when Elections, or the approach of them, have raised a ferment, in the minds of the people; and, To procure to the Clergy an interval from being politicians, that they may be the better able to take care of their flocks, in the manner the Scripture has prescribed. For these and many other reasons, too long to enumerate at this time, I am for the commitment of this Bill." [Hist. Regist. vol. i. p. 375, &c.]

with its Mansion, Royalties, Park, &c. ; and of Manors and Lands in Little Hampden, Great Kimbell, Wendover, Dunton, Little Kimbell, Kimbell Wick, Ellesborough, Stone, Bishop's Stone, Stoke Mandeville, Great Missenden, and Stewkley, which had been limited to certain uses by his marriage-settlement, and vested in certain Trustees accordingly : and in pursuance of the intention of the said Act of Parliament, this Manor of Great Hampden, with its Mansion-House and appurtenances, and certain lands contiguous thereto, were reserved and secured to the possession of Mr. Hampden and his heirs ; and Dunton and other detached and more distant estates, were severed and disposed of by public or private contract, under the authority and by virtue of the Act.¹

¹ " And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Goods, Chattels, Money, Debts, Securities for Money, and other personal Estate, which the said Richard Hampden, or any Person or Persons in trust for him, was or were, on the eleventh day of May one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto (other than except the necessary wearing Apparel of the said Richard Hampden and Isabella his Wife, and the several Goods and Chattels in the Schedule or Inventory to the said Indenture dated 31 May aforesaid, annexed, mentioned, and specified ; and the necessary Household Goods, Household Stuff, and Furniture of the said Richard Hampden), shall be, and the same are hereby vested in the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, their Executors and Administrators, upon Trust, and to the intent that the same may be sold and disposed of, and that the Money arising thereby may be paid into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, towards discharging of the said Debt due from the said Richard Hampden to the Crown.

" And whereas the said Manor, Advowson, Capital Message, and Park of Great Hampden aforesaid, and other Lands and Hereditaments near thereunto (being no part of the Premises limited in jointure to the said Isabella Hampden) are hereby vested in the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, and their heirs, in Trust, to be sold for the purposes aforesaid ; but in regard the said Manor, Advowson, Capital Message, and Park of Great Hampden, and Lands and Hereditaments near thereunto, have for very many generations been in the said Richard Hampden's family, and good part thereof bear his Name, and the said Jointure Lands lie more remote than any part of the said Estate from the said Capital Message ; and it may be thought reasonable, that the ancient Seat of the Family, and the said Manor, Park, Lands, and Hereditaments near thereunto, rather than the said Jointure Lands, or some part, should be preserved and continued in the said Family, which cannot be done without a Power herein contained for exchanging the same for part of the said Jointure Lands : *Be it therefore further enacted*, by the authority aforesaid, that if the said Richard Hampden, and Isabella his Wife, and John Hampden (brother of Richard and his heir presumptive), or the survivors or survivor of them, shall be minded to exchange any part of the Premises by this Act limited in use to the said Isabella Hampden, for her Jointure as aforesaid, for and in lieu of the said Manor, Advowson, Capital Message, and Park of Great Hampden aforesaid, and Lands and Hereditaments so vested in the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, as aforesaid near thereunto, and that the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, or the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, shall be satisfied that the Premises so intended to be conveyed to them in exchange as aforesaid, be of equal value with the said Manor, Advowson, Capital Message, Park, Lands, and Hereditaments, near thereunto ; and shall declare such their satisfaction by writing under their respective hands and seals ; that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Richard Hampden and Isabella his Wife, and John Hampden, and the survivors and survivor of them, by Deed or Deeds indented under their respective hands and seals, and attested by two or more credible Witnesses (to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery), to revoke and make void all and every the Uses and Estates, Trusts and Powers herein before limited or declared, of such part of the said Jointure Premises, as shall be so intended to be given in exchange, and to limit and appoint the same to the use of the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, their heirs and assigns upon such trusts as are herein before limited and declared of the same Manor, Advowson, Capital Message, and Park ; and that in such case, it shall be lawful to and for the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor ; and they the said Christopher Tilson, Mark Frecker, and Thomas Bowen, and the survivors or survivor of them, and the heirs of such survivor is and are in such case hereby fully authorised and empowered to convey and assure the same Manor, Advowson, Capital Message, and Park and Lands, and Hereditaments near thereunto, or any part thereof, to the said Sir John Tyrwhitt, and Herbert Rudhale Westfaling, Esq. (Trustees for the said Isabella, &c. and to preserve contingent Remainders), and their heirs, to the several uses, intents, and purposes, upon the Trusts, and subject to the Powers and Provisions herein before limited or declared, of the Premises hereby limited in use to the said Isabella Hampden, for her Life, for her Jointure as aforesaid, any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding."

Mr. Hampden survived the loss of this great part of his estate not long, leaving the said Isabella a widow; and departed this life 27 July 1728, and was buried at Hampden on the 2nd of August next following; as was the said ISABELLA, in . . . 1736, having been married to Peter Bradbury, a Dissenting Minister, as her second husband.

To the above-mentioned Richard Hampden, in default of issue succeeded, (after the death of ISABELLA) in this Manor, and the reserved Estates, his half-brother,—

JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. youngest son of the former John, by his second wife Anne Cornwallis. He was Page of Honour to Queen Anne; M.P. for Wendover in 1734, 1741, and 1747; and Commissary-General of Stores at Gibraltar in 1748. He died in London, unmarried, on the 4th of February 1754, and was buried at Hampden on the 13th of the same month, æt. 58: having bequeathed his estates and name to the Honourable Robert Trevor (afterwards Baron Trevor and Viscount Hampden), descended from Ruth, eldest of the surviving daughters and co-heirs of John Hampden, the Patriot, great grandfather of the testator; with remainder in default of issue male to the Hobarts, Earls of Buckinghamshire, descended from Mary, youngest sister of the said *Ruth*.

By a Codicil to his Will, dated 23d May 1753, Mr. Hampden bequeathed to his niece, Charlotte Kempthorne, 2000*l.*; legacies to all his servants; and amongst them, one to his steward, Mr. Henry Harding;¹ “with a sincere wish, that by reason of his great fitness, he may be willing to hold the same office under those that shall come after him.” To Dr. Mosse, Rector of Great Hampden, 20*l.* To the Poor of Great Hampden and Great Kimbell, each 50*l.* To the Poor of Wendover, 10*l.*

¹ Amongst numerous letters which were written by the Trustees under the Act of Parliament, and addressed to Mr. Henry Harding, Steward to Mr. Hampden, and (as appears by the correspondence,) Agent to the Trustees, is the following:

“To Mr. John Hardinge at Great Hampden near Wendover, in Bucks.

“SIR,—It will be acceptable to our Lords and Masters here, for you to gain all the Votes you can at the next Election for Wendover for Philip Lloyd, Esq. who stands one of the Candidates there: We therefore desire you will use your Interest to procure all the Votes you can for the said Mr. Lloyd accordingly.

“We are, Sir, your most humble Serv^{ts}

“CHRIS. TILSON.

“M. FFRECKER.

“THO^s BOWEN.”

“Treasury Chambers 8th July 1727.

[Ex. Autograph penes Geo. Rob. Com. Buck.]

Another letter to Mr. Harding may be not improperly introduced, on account of the celebrity of the writer—Sarah Duchess of Marlborough:

“April 16, 1738.

“Mr. Harding—I have received your’s of the 14th of April: The two first articles is John Tapping and Jeremiah West, which I agreed to before: and I believe it is the quickest and the best way, as you know how the leases are to be made, to do them in the Country, in the proper way, and send them to me to sign. William Blackwell insists upon enjoying his second Lease, which is dated Feb. 7, 1725. I have been told this is the best Bargain upon the Estate. And I do really believe Mr. Hampden had no Right to make it. So the Question is, whether it is best to dispute it, with the Trouble of a Law-suit, being so small a Rent. Therefore I will leave it to you to represent what is best to be done.

“As to what you mention relating to the timber which is wanted, on the Executor’s Estate, and which I remember I ordered Mr. Montgomery to send from Winchendon, for the use of the Trust Estate, and which he has not yet done, I think it would be best for you to go there and mark it yourself, what is wanted; and what is most proper to be felled, for the uses that is wanted. As to John Goodchild’s offer, as you describe it, I shall think no more of it.

“I am, your Friend,

(Signed)

“MARLBOROUGH.”

The opinion of her Grace respecting the instability of the Public Funds, as a security for property, has been often cited as a reason for the numerous purchases which were made of lands, or at least contemplated by this extraordinary but prudent lady. Her treaty, in regard to Dunton was carried into effect; but she is also said to have gone into the City in the same year (1738) “to bid for Lord Yarmouth’s Estate;” on the ground, that “land would be the last thing taken from us;” and that she expected “sooner or later, a sponge which would put an end to all stocks and money lent to Government.” [Opinions of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and Seward’s Anecdotes, vol. ii. p. 370.]

To Lord Foley, "a cabinet in his bed-chamber, ornamented with ivory, carved inimitably by Fiamingo: desires to be laid in Hampden Church, by his dear mother, that his funeral may be private: if he happen not to die at Hampden, that only one mourning coach attend the hearse, and in it his two old servants (to whom he had bequeathed 500*l.*) directing them to put him into the ground at sun-rising, and not to carry him into Hampden House when he is dead. Leaves 40*s.* to the parish clerk of Hampden; and to six poor men of the parish to be named by Mr. Harding, 40*s.* each, to be laid out by him in buying six such grey coats and hats as can be had for that money, to carry him to the grave; with a ring of 20*s.* value to each of his tenants, renting above 40*l.* per annum, and ten shillings in money to each other tenant."¹

Thus terminated, as is supposed, the male descendants of the Patriot, who have been thus traced in lineal descent through more than twenty generations, this JOHN HAMPDEN being, as his monumental inscription records, the twenty-fourth hereditary Lord of Great Hampden, which will be found to accord with the annexed Pedigree.

On the decease of John Hampden, Esq. without issue, this Manor, and Estate, with other lands, passed to

The HONOURABLE ROBERT TREVOR, who, in pursuance of Mr. Hampden's Will, thereupon took the name and arms of Hampden.² He was descended from Ruth, fourth but (at her father's death) eldest surviving daughter of John Hampden. Ruth was married to Sir John Trevor, Knt. Principal Secretary of State to King Charles II.; descended from a very ancient family in Wales, whose Pedigree is deduced by the Welsh Heralds from Rourd Wledick, great grandfather to Kariodock, Earl of Hereford, in the time of Prince Arthur, said to have reigned A. D. 520: whose family subsequently formed an alliance with the Princes of North Wales. The first of the family who bore the name of Trevor, is recorded to have been Tudor Trevor, called, in the genealogy of the family, Earl of Hereford, and said to have been great grandson of Kariodock Utrech Fras, before-mentioned; from which Tudor, the twentieth in descent, was Sir John Trevor, Knt. of Trevellian, in Flintshire, Comptroller of the Household to King James I. and who left, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Hugh Trevanion, Esq. of Cornwall, a son of his own name,³ who married Anne eldest daughter of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of Wendover, by Margaret his second wife;⁴ and by her had

SIR JOHN TREVOR, KNT. who, as before stated, married Ruth Hampden, was Ambassador to the Court of France; and in 1668, Secretary of State, and a Privy Councillor. He died 3d June 1672, æt. 47, in his father's lifetime; and was buried in Sir Ralph Winwood's vault, at St. Bartholomew-the Less, in Smithfield, London. He had issue five sons, of whom, the second by birth,

SIR THOMAS TREVOR, was brought up to the law, in the Inner Temple, London. In 1692, he was Solicitor General, and a Knight: in 1695 Attorney General: on the accession of Queen Anne, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and 25th Sept. 1710, one of the Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal;⁵ and by Patent 1 Jan. 1711, created Baron Trevor, of Bromham, Co. Bedford; and 6th of March 1725, Keeper of the Privy Seal. He was appointed by King Geo. II. 8th May 1730, Lord President of the Council, and died 19th June following, æt. 72, having had two wives; 1st, Elizabeth,

¹ Ex. Autograph Codicil: penes Geo. Rob. Comes Buck.

² Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a chevron Gu. between four eagles displayed Az. *Hampden*: 2 and 3. Party per bend sinister Ermine, and Ermines, a lion ramp. Or. *Trevor*.

³ It is remarkable, that this Sir John Trevor, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Edmund Hampden, is entirely omitted in Collins's and other Peerages. It is very probable that he attended King James, when, on his Buckinghamshire progress, that monarch visited Hampden, where the daughters of Edmund Hampden were brought up.

⁴ See PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN, of Hartwell.

⁵ Not Lord Chancellor, as Noble asserts. [Hist. of the Protectoral House, vol. ii. p. 145.]

daughter and co-heir of John Searle, Esq. of Finchley, Co. Middlesex, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: and 2dly, Anne, daughter of Colonel Robert Weldon, and relict of Sir John Bernard, Bart. of Brompton, in Huntingdonshire; by whom he had three sons: Robert, afterwards Viscount Hampden; Richard, who became Bishop of Durham; and Edward, who died young.

THOMAS TREVOR, his eldest son and heir, second Lord Trevor, succeeded to his title and estate, and married Elizabeth daughter and sole heir of Timothy Burrell, Esq. of Cuckfield, Co. Sussex, Barrister-at-Law; by whom he had an only daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Charles (Spencer) second Duke of Marlborough; and, dying 22nd March 1733, was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN TREVOR, third LORD TREVOR, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Steele, Knt. the celebrated writer, had issue an only daughter Diana, who survived her parents, but died unmarried: and at his Lordship's death, (which happened at Bath, 27 Sept. 1764,) his half-brother,

ROBERT TREVOR, (son of Thomas, first Baron Trevor, by his second marriage) succeeded to his title, and was the fourth LORD TREVOR. He was born in 1705: and in 1739, was Envoy-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Hague, where he resided many years; and in 1743, married Constantia Van-Kruiningen, daughter of Peter Anthony de Huybert, Lord of Van Kruningen in Zealand, who died of the small pox at the age of thirty-four years, on the 15th of June 1761, and was buried at Hampden. In 1746, Mr. Trevor was appointed one of the Commissioners of Irish Revenue; and in 1754, on the death of his kinsman, JOHN HAMPDEN, took the name and arms of Hampden, on coming into possession of this Manor, with the rest of the Hampden lands in Buckinghamshire. In 1759 he was made Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces; in 1764 succeeded his half-brother in the title of LORD TREVOR; and 8th June 1766, was, by Patent, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Hampden, of Great Hampden, in the County of Bucks. He was an elegant judge of *vertu*, in all its branches; made a choice collection of drawings and prints; and evinced much genius

¹ On terminating his Embassy, Mr. Trevor presented the following Memorial to the States General of the United Provinces:

“High and Mighty Lords,—At the same time that I have the honour to deliver to your High Mightinesses the Letter of Revocation which the King my master has most graciously vouchsafed to grant me, I have the satisfaction to find myself charged with express orders from his Majesty, not to take my leave of your High Mightinesses, without renewing, in his royal name, the strongest and sincerest assurances of his immutable affection for your Republick, and of his constant and earnest desire to co-operate with your High Mightinesses, in the most perfect concert, towards promoting the true and lasting welfare of both nations. I should with pleasure enlarge upon a point, which is as strongly enjoin'd me by the King, as it is important to your High Mightinesses, were it not, that all the many proofs I could so easily allege of this truth, must appear but weak, in comparison of that which your High Mightinesses have now actually before your eyes, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; under whose auspicious influence, the public liberty of Europe, the only solid foundation of that of your Republick, may now promise itself the same effectual support, as that which his Royal Highness's own country has so lately owed to his valour and conduct. The confidence with which your High Mightinesses have been pleased to honour me during several years' residence, and the knowledge the same has procured me of your personal sentiments, and of the maxims of your Government, forbid me to doubt of your making the fullest return to these his Majesty's most cordial professions, illustrated by such a signal proof of attention and regard, as is unprecedented in the history of your Republick. The conformity there is, as well in religious as civil liberties, between the Constitutions of the two States, has rendered at all times the strictest union of affections and forces natural to them; mutual interests render the same mutually beneficial: solemn and reiterated Treaties have long since rendered it sacred: common wrongs now render it more than ever necessary: and may a concert of councils and efforts, adequate to the present exigency, at length render this union awful in the eyes of all Europe, and salutary to the two powers and their allies. It has ever been, High and Mighty Lords, this real and effective union between the two powers, which has made the primary object of my negotiations with your High Mightinesses; and which shall, in all times and places, make that of my most ardent wishes. Happy for me, if by sentiments which are become so natural to me, I can but preserve myself a place in your High Mightinesses' good will and good opinion,—the surest pledges I can have of those of my Sovereign.

“Hague, Dec. 24, 1740.

(Signed)

“ROBERT TREVOR,”

and taste in Latin Poetry, by a classical volume, most splendidly printed after his decease (under the superintendence of his second son) at the Bodoni Press at Parma, under the following title :

“ BRITANNIA LATHMON VILLA BROMHAMENSIS. PARMAE in ædibus Palatinis
TYPIS BODONIANIS. COLICCCCXII.”

with a finely engraved vignette-portrait of the Author, encircled with a fillet, inscribed : “ *Robertus Trevor, Vice Com. de Hampden, æt. LXVIII. MDCCXXV.*”¹ His Lordship died 22 August 1783, æt. 78 years; having had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz : MARIA CONSTANTIA, born 22 Feb. 1744, married 25 May 1764, to Henry Howard Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, who died 8th Feb. 1767 : ANNE, who died very young, 12th April 1760 : and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS TREVOR HAMPDEN, second VISCOUNT HAMPDEN and fifth LORD TREVOR, who was born 11 Sept. 1746, at the Hague, during his father's Embassy ; was a representative in Parliament for the Borough of Lewes, from 1768 to 1774, and again in 1782 ; and married, first, 13 June 1768, CATHARINE, sole daughter of Gen. David Græme, Secretary to Queen Charlotte, who, dying 26 May 1804, was buried at St. James's, Westminster : and secondly, 11 June 1805, JANE MARIA, daughter of . . . Browne, (sister of Lady Wedderburne) but having no issue by either of these marriages, at his Lordship's decease, 20 August 1824, (in Grosvenor-square, London) he was succeeded in his titles, and in the Hampden Estates, by his only brother,

JOHN TREVOR, third VISCOUNT HAMPDEN and sixth LORD TREVOR of *Bromham* ; who was born 24 Feb. 1748-9, and was Minister at the Court of Turin in 1782. He married 5 August 1773, Harriot, sole daughter of Daniel Burton, D.D. Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, Precentor of Exeter, and Rector of *Slapton* in this County : who survived him, (but by whom he had no issue) and deceasing in a few days after having succeeded to the title, 9 September 1824, was buried at Glynd in Sussex. He was of a studious and literary turn, but is not known to have published any work, excepting the Poem before mentioned ; but, he had a taste for poetry, and some verses inscribed to his father are prefixed in his own autograph, to a volume in the library at Hampden-House.

On the death of John Viscount Hampden and Baron Trevor, those titles became extinct, but this Manor and Estate with other lands passed to the Right Honourable GEORGE ROBERT HOBART, Earl of Buckinghamshire, the next heir of the Hampdens, being descended from Mary, youngest daughter of John Hampden, the Patriot, in the manner about to be described.

Mary, sixth and youngest daughter of JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. by Elizabeth his first wife, was married, first to Col. Robert Hammond, Governor of Carisbrook Castle, and she dying in October 1654 ; secondly to Sir John Hobart, Bart. son of Sir Miles Hobart, Knt. by Susan, daughter of Sir John Peyton, Bart. of Isleham, Co. Cambridge ; and thereby the estate of the Hampdens passed to the noble family of HOBART, descended from the Hobarts of Mitcham, in Norfolk, established there in the reign of Henry III : having intermarried with the families of Att-Church, Taylor, Tilney, Lyhert, Nauntton, and Fitz-Walter. They had before the time of King James I. attained distinction, and filled many important offices. Sir Henry Hobart, Knt. who represented Yarmouth in Parliament, and made the law his profession, was by that King made Serjeant, and Knighted. Soon afterwards, being M.P. for Norwich, he was appointed Attorney-General ; and 25 May 1616, advanced to a Ba-

¹ This elegant book has an original dedication to Thomas Lord Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, dated Bromham, 29th Oct. 1775, and signed “Trevor :” and a second dedication to the King, dated 1st Jan. 1792, signed “John Trevor :” by which it appears that it was printed partly in obedience to the royal pleasure, and few copies only struck off, for private distribution. Two letters are prefixed, one from Samuel Pechell, Esq. of Berkhamstead, Co. Herts. and the other from Philip Earl of Hardwicke, commendatory of the design and composition of the Poem.

ronetcy, being the ninth in order on the original creation of that dignity. He married in 1590, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Bell, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of Beaupre Hall, Co. Norfolk; and among many children, Sir Miles Hobart, his second *surviving* son, who, on the decease of his elder brother, Sir John Hobart, the second Baronet, s. p. m. would have succeeded to the title, became connected with Buckinghamshire, before that alliance was formed, which ultimately brought into the possession of his descendants the greater part of the estates of the Hampdens in this County.

Sir Miles Hobart was born at Plumstead, Co. Norfolk, 12 April 1595; was Knighted at Salisbury, 8 August 1623; and in 1627 (3 Car. I.) was M.P. for *Great Marlow*, and rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to the Court. When King Charles I. was about to dissolve Parliament, at the time of great debates respecting the payment of tonnage and poundage, Sir Miles Hobart is said to have shut the door of the House of Commons, and locked it, in order that their deliberations might not be interrupted by a message from the Crown. He was afterwards called before the Privy Council, and examined on the subject; when he plainly avowed that which he had done, by the desire of the House, and demanded to know by what authority he was examined touching his conduct in Parliament; whereupon he was committed a close prisoner to the Tower, 4 March 1628; and an information exhibited against him, (with other members) in the Star Chamber, for unlawfully conspiring and combining to disturb the Government, &c. that some of those members having forcibly holden and detained the Speaker of the House, in the chair, whilst certain resolutions and declarations were read; he, Sir Miles Hobart did, *with his own hand, lock the door of the said House, kept the key thereof, and imprisoned the members of the said House against their will*, so that none of them could go out.

On the first day of Trinity Term, Sir Miles was brought, by *Habeas Corpus*, to the Bar of the Court of Star Chamber, with his Counsel; but certain others of the accused, having been removed to the Tower by the King's command, and not being brought up at the same time, the Court came to no determination; and the prisoners were detained in custody during all the long vacation; but towards the close of it, the King had a conference with the Judges, and consented, or rather proposed, that the accused should be admitted to bail, and signified his intention to proceed against them; by the common law, in the Court of King's Bench, and to discontinue the process in the Star Chamber. The prisoners refusing to give sureties for good behaviour, which, it was pleaded, would imply a consciousness of offence that they did not feel, were remanded to the Tower; where Sir John Elliott and others were detained, according to the judgement pronounced against them in the King's Bench, and severally fined. Sir Miles Hobart, who was sentenced to imprisonment during the King's pleasure, suffered close confinement until 1631. His life was terminated in the ensuing year, by a melancholy accident; his coach having broken down, as he was passing through Holborn, by which he was killed, about the middle of June 1632; and his remains were buried at *Great Marlow*, where his character was cherished with much affection.¹ He left issue one daughter Anne, married to John Jermy, Esq. of Bayfield, Co. Norfolk, and one son,

SIR JOHN HOBART, third *Baronet*, who represented Norfolk in the three last Parliaments of Charles II. and was made K.B. He married RUTH, youngest daughter of JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. as before-mentioned, and had by her four sons and two daughters; and, dying in . . . , was buried at Blickling. He was succeeded by his eldest son and heir,

SIR HENRY HOBART, who, when about thirteen years of age, had been knighted by King Charles, at his father's seat at Blickling, when that Monarch honoured Sir John Hobart with a visit.

¹ See GREAT MARLOW.

SIR HENRY HOBART, Knt. and fourth Bart. was admitted to the degree of A.M. in the University of Cambridge in 1675; and in 1681 was one of the Burgesses in Parliament for Lynn. He took part with those who were most ready to establish King William on the Throne; and joined in the vote of the House of Commons, that King James, by his abdication, had rendered it vacant. He was early in the King's favour, and being made Gentleman of his Horse, attended William at the Battle of the Boyne. In 1695 (7 Will. III.) he was again a Knight of the Shire for Norfolk; but was unfortunately killed in a duel, 21 August 1698, by Oliver Le Neve, Esq. He had married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Joseph Maynard, Esq. of Clifton Reynes,—son and heir of Sir John Maynard, Knt. Serjeant-at-Law to Oliver Cromwell, and in the reign of King Charles, a Commissioner of the Great Seal,—who brought to him a considerable fortune, including the Manors of *Clifton Reynes* and *Hardmead*, in this County;¹ and an estate in Dorsetshire, which occasioned an increase to the descendants of his family, of their Parliamentary influence at Beer-Alston. Sir Henry left issue, three daughters and one son.—Henrietta, eldest daughter, married first to Charles Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; and secondly, to the Honourable George Berkeley, younger son of the Earl of Berkeley: Catherine, married to Major-General Charles Churchill, representative in Parliament for Castle-Rising in Norfolk, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, Groom of the King's Bed-Chamber, and Governor of Plymouth; and Anne, who died unmarried. His son,

JOHN HOBART, was born in 1695, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge; and after his return from his travels, represented the Borough of St. Ives in Parliament, 1 Geo. I.; and in 1722, was again returned for the same place, and also for Beer-Alston, Co. Devon: was appointed a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations; and 27 May 1725, elected K.B.: in the 1st of Geo. II. appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber; and elected a Knight of the Shire for Norfolk; and, by a double return, also for Beer-Alston. On the 20th of May 1728, he was, by Letters Patent, advanced to the dignity of Baron Hobart of Blickling, in the Co. of Norfolk; and 31 January 1739-40, declared Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the same County: on the 25th of December 1744, made Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; and 3 January following, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; and by Letters Patent, 20 August 1746, advanced to be EARL of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. He married, first, *Judith*, daughter and co-heir of Robert Britiffe, Esq. Recorder of Norwich, and had three sons and five daughters; and, secondly, Elizabeth, sister of Robert Bristow, Esq. M.P. for Winchelsea, by whom he had two sons. He died 22d September 1756, æt. 61; and,

Henry Hobart, his eldest, having died in infancy, his Lordship was succeeded in his honours and estates by

JOHN HOBART (second son by his first marriage), who was born in 1722, M.P. for Norwich in 1747 and 1754; Comptroller of the King's Household, 15 January 1756; and one of the Privy Council. On the 17th of July 1762, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia. He died 3 August 1793, having been twice married; but, leaving no male issue, was succeeded in his titles and estates by his half brother,

GEORGE HOBART, 3rd Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart, and Baronet: M.P. for St. Ives in 1754, for Beer-Alston in 1761, Secretary to the Russian Embassy in 1762; who married Albinea, eldest daughter and co-heir of Lord Vere Bertie, son of Robert Duke of Ancaster, in May 1757: and had issue many children. His Lordship died 14 Nov. 1804, æt. 75, was buried at Nocton, Co. Lincoln, and was succeeded by,

ROBERT HOBART (his eldest son George, having died in infancy), who successively filled the offices of

¹ See CLIFTON REYNES, IN NEWPORT HUNDRED.

Chief Secretary of State in Ireland, Governor of Madras, Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial and War Department, and President of the India Board. He was born on the 6th of May 1760; and 30 Nov. 1798 (in the lifetime of his father), was called up to the House of Peers, by Writ, as **BARON HOBART**, and took his seat accordingly: and, at his father's death, became the *fourth* **EARL** of **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**. He married, first, Margaretta Adderley, widow of Thomas Adderley, Esq. of Innishannon, Co. Cork, by whom he had an only daughter Sarah, born 22 Feb. 1793, and married to the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson (created Earl of Ripon in 1833): and she dying 9 August 1796, his Lordship married, secondly, Eleanor Agnes Eden, daughter of William Lord Auckland (now Earl of Auckland), but by her had no issue; and dying 4 February 1816, was buried at Nocton, Co. Lincoln, where he has a Monument, with an elegant and appropriate inscription: ¹ and was succeeded by

GEORGE ROBERT HOBART, fifth **EARL** of **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**, **BARON HOBART**, and **BARONET**, eldest son and heir of the Honourable George Vere Hobart (brother of the above-mentioned Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, and second son of George, third Earl, by Albinea, daughter and co-heir of Lord Vere Bertie), by his first wife Jane, eldest daughter of Horace Cattaneo, Esq. of Leeds, Co. York, descended from a noble Italian family.

The Hon. George Vere Hobart was born in 1765, and died Governor of Grenada, 5 Nov. 1802; having had issue, besides *George Robert*, who succeeded to the titles of his uncle (as above), a son, Charles John Hobart, who died, unmarried, Captain in the Royal Navy in June 1813: another son, Augustus Edward Hobart, born in 1793, who entered into Holy Orders; and married, first, Mary eldest daughter of . . . Williams, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law, by whom he had issue; and she dying 25 Jan. 1825, he married, secondly, Maria Isabella, eldest daughter of the Reverend Godfrey Egremont, of Louth, Co. Lincoln, by . . . his wife, sister of the Honourable Jane Hobart, and daughter of Horace Cattaneo, of Leeds; besides other children.

GEORGE ROBERT, sixth Earl of **BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**, was born 1 May 1789, succeeded to the titles of his uncle on his decease in 1816; and, on the death of **JOHN LORD VISCOUNT HAMPDEN**, without issue, came into possession of the estates of the Hampdens in Buckinghamshire, including Great Hampden; and under the provisions of the Will of John Hampden, Esq. by Royal Licence, took the name and arms of Hampden, Quarterly with his family arms of Hobart. His Lordship married, 3 May, 1819, Ann Glover, of Keppel Street, London; and is the present possessor of Great Hampden.

¹ Sacred

To the memory of

ROBERT EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,
who died on the 4th of February 1816,
in the 56th year of his age.

Eminently qualified for the service of the State
By Decision, by Judgment, by Integrity, and Zeal,
And not less by engaging and conciliatory manners,
He was early introduced into Public Life,
During a period of extraordinary difficulty.
He successively filled the important situations of
Chief Secretary to the Government of Ireland,
Governor of Madras,

Principal Secretary of State in the Colonial and War
Departments,

And President of the Board of East India Affairs.

That his Private Character,
United to a Genuine and serious regard for religion, all the
virtues

Which engage Respect, Esteem and Affection,
Was evinced by the deep and sincere regret which his
loss excited

In his Dependents, his Friends, his Connections
And his Family.

This humble Memorial
of her happiness as his Wife
And of her affection as his Widow
Is with fervent Gratitude
And devout submission to HIM who giveth and
taketh away
Consecrated to her beloved and lamented Husband
By Eleanor Agnes Buckinghamshire.

BELOW THE FAMILY ARMS:

Peace is with the Dead; and Piety
Bringeth a Patient hope to those who mourn
O'er the departed.

PEDIGREE OF HOBART AND HOBART-HAMPDEN, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, BARON HOBART, AND BARONET.

From ancient Pedigrees; Heraldic Visitations; Harleian MSS.; Peerages of England; Blomefield's History of Norfolk; and other authorities.

Arms. Sable, a star of eight points Or. between fanchies, Erm.

Arms of GEORGE ROBERT EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, BARON HOBART, &c. Quarterly, HAMPTDEN and HOBART, viz. 1 and 4 Arg. a saltire Gules between 4 eagles displayed Az. HAMPTDEN, 2 and 3 HOBART, as above. Crests: On the dexter side, on a wreath, a talbot collared Gu. and with a string of the same tied thereto, and in a knot over the back. HAMPTDEN. On the sinister, on a wreath, a bull per pale S. and Gu. Bezante, a ring in his nose Or. Supporters, dexter, a stag regardant Proper, gorged radiant, and with its line or chain Or. Sinister, a talbot Proper, collared radiant, and with its chain Or. Motto, Vestigia nulla retroverum: Auctor pretios facit.

JOHN HOBART of The Tye, Co. Essex, 13 Ric. II. (A.D. 1389).

GODFREY HOBART of The Tye, 9 Hen. IV. (1407).

JOHN HOBART, 10 Hen. VI. (1431). dau. and hr. of Att.-Church. Arms: Quarterly Arg. and S.

THOMAS HOBART of The Tye; ob. 1450. ELEANOR, dau. and hr. of John Taylor, alias Amfry. Arms: Erm. 3 pallets.

WILLIAM HOBART of Brent Illeigh, Co. Suffolk, eldest son, (1473).

THOMAS HOBART of Leyham, Co. Suffolk.

WILLIAM HOBART. ANNE, dau. of Sir Phil. Tilney, Kat.

HOBARTS

LINDSEY, MILDING, and LONDON.

DOROTHY (1st Wife), dau. of Sir John Lybent, kinsman of Walter Lybent, bp. of Norwich, circa 1470. ob. s. p. v. Arms: Arg. a bull pass S. arm. and unguled Or. in a bond S. Bezante.

SIR JAMES HOBART, Knt. born at Monks' Illeigh, Reader in Lincoln's Inn 1447; Governor 1444 (2 Ric. III.); Attorney-General 1486 (2 Hen. VII.); Privy-Councillor: Recorder of Norwich 1496, and M.P. knighted 18 Feb. 1503; bur. at Norwich Cathedral after 1511.

MARGARET (2nd Wife), dau. of Peter Naunton, Esq. eldest of John Doward, Esq. ob. 1494; bur. at [London, according to Weever, in 1517, vol. vi. p. 243; but at Norwich Cathedral [according to Blomefield, vol. iv. p. 28; and vol. vi. p. 397.] Arms: S. three martlets Arg.

ANNE, dau. of Sir Henry Heydon, Bart.

SIR WALTER HOBART, Knt. of Hales-Hall, Co. Norfolk, Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 27 Hen. VIII. (1535).

ANNE, dau. of John Ratcliff Lord Fitz-Walter, sister to Robert Earl of Sussex; buried at Morley, St. Butolph, after 1548.

2. MILES HOBART. ELEANOR, dau. of John Blomefield, Co. Norfolk. Will dated 6 Aug. 1557; bur. at Plumstead.

AUDREY, dau. and co-hr. of Will. Hare, Esq. of Beeston; s. p. 2ndly, to Sir Edw. Warner, Knt. Lt. of the Tower of London; 3rdly, to Wm. Blomefield, Esq.; ob. 16th July 1591. Arms: Gu. a chev. Ermine, bet. three dolphins embowed Arg.

CATHERINE, mar. 1st, to Sir Thos. Sampson, Knt.; 2ndly, to J. Blomefield, Esq.; ob. 28 Apl. 1546; bur. at Lodon, Co. Norf.

HOBARTS

HALES-HALL and BLITFORD.

HOBARTS

MORLEY.

1. THOMAS HOBART. ob. 26 Mar. 1560; bur. at Plumstead.

AUDREY, dau. and co-hr. of Will. Hare, Esq. of Beeston; s. p. 2ndly, to Sir Edw. Warner, Knt. Lt. of the Tower of London; 3rdly, to Wm. Blomefield, Esq.; ob. 16th July 1591. Arms: Gu. a chev. Ermine, bet. three dolphins embowed Arg.

2. JOHN HOBART. ANNE, dau. of Sir Philip Tilney, Kat. ob. cir. 1596.

SIR MILES HOBART. MARGARET, dau. of Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Kat. of Wexham, Co. Norfolk.

SIR HENRY HOBART, Knt. born 1595 and 1600; Serjt.-at-Law 1603; for Norwich 1 Jac. I.; Attorney to the Court of Wards 1605; Att-General 4 July; Gov. of Chester-Ho. 22 June 1610; created a Baronet 25 May 1611; Lt. Ch. Just. Com. Pl. 26 Oct. 1611; ob. 26 Dec. 1625; bur. at Blitching, Co. Norfolk.

SIR MILES HOBART, Knt. born at Plumstead 12 Apl. 1595; knighted at Salisbury 8 Aug. 1623; M.P. for Great Marlow 1627, 3 Car. I.; imprisoned for detaining the Speaker of the Ho. of Com. in the Chair in 1628, but discharged 1631; ob. 1632, viâ fratre; bur. at Great Marlow 4 July.

SUSAN, James Hobart, a young John son.

DOROTHY, eldest dau. born 1591. MARY ELIZABETH, b. 17 Mar. 1608; mar. to John Laike, Esq.; ob. 15 Mar. 1633; bur. at Hightgate. FRANCES, youngest dau.; mar. to . . . Hewet, Esq.; ob. 21 May 1632; bur. at Hightgate. Five other Children died young.

PHILIPPA, Knt. and 2nd Bart. dau. of eldest son (knighted 1603), of Blitching, Co. Norfolk and Plumstead, M.P. for Thetford 1 Car. I.; Co. Norfolk 16 Car. I.; ob. 1647, s. p. m. at 37.

FRANCES, Esq. dau. of John Water, by Fra. Stanley, dau. of Fernando Earl of Derby; ob. 1 Dec. 1664; bur. at Blitching.

HENRY HOBART, Esq. ob. juv.

SUSAN, James Hobart, a young John son.

NATHANIEL HOBART, Esq. ob. juv. (bur. in Eton Coll. Chap.) 14 Oct. 1607, and has an Epitaph on a marble there. HENRY HOBART, youngest son, born 17 Nov. 1619.

DOROTHY, eldest dau. born 1591. MARY ELIZABETH, b. 17 Mar. 1608; mar. to John Laike, Esq.; ob. 15 Mar. 1633; bur. at Hightgate. FRANCES, youngest dau.; mar. to . . . Hewet, Esq.; ob. 21 May 1632; bur. at Hightgate. Five other Children died young.

SIR JOHN HOBART, K.B. 2nd Bart. M.P. for Norfolk in the three last Parliaments of K. Cha. II.; bur. at Blitching.

MARY, 6th dau. of JOHN HAMPDEN, Esq. the Patriot; Relict of Col. Robert, Hammond, Gov. of the Isle of Wight; mar. cir. 1655; bur. at Blitching. [PALLADIUM OF HAMPTON.]

ALICE, mar. to John Jermy, Esq. of Bayfield, Co. Norfolk.

EDMUND HOBART of Holt, Co. Norfolk; ob. 13 Feb. 1669, Woodhall Street, at 52; bur. at Holt.

SIR HENRY HOBART, Knt. and 4th Bart. knighted by Chas. II. at Blitching 1671, tunc at. cir. 15 years; M.P. for Lynn 1681; Gent. of the Horse to K. Will. III.; M.P. for Norfolk 1695; killed in a duel by Oliver le Neve, Esq. 21 Aug. 1698; bur. at Blitching.

ELIZABETH, eldest dau. and co-hr. of Jas. Hayward, Esq. dau. of Sir John Hayward, Knt. ob. viâ 2nd Aug. 1701; bur. at Blitching.

JOHN HOBART, Brig.-Gen. Capt and Governor of Penenden Castle, Co. Cornwall; ob. in London 7 Nov. 1734; bur. at Blitching.

THOMAS HOBART, Esq. ob. cir. 1742. Monument erected there 1742.

JAMES HOBART, Esq. (2nd son); bur. at Blitching 23 Oct. 1670, at 9 years.

PHILIPPA, 1st wife of Sir Cha. Pye, Bart. of Clifton, Co. Somerset, grandson of Sir Robt. Pye, Knt. who mar. Anne, 2nd dau. of John Hampden, Esq. MARY, ob. coel.

JUDITH, dau. and co-hr. of Robert Briffine, Esq. Recorder of Norwich; mar. 8 Nov. 1717 at Thorp Market; ob. 7 Feb. 1727; bur. at Blitching.

SIR JOHN HOBART, 4th Bart. M.P. for St. Ives 1 Geo. I. and 1722, and Beer-Alton; Coms' of Trade, &c.; K.B. 1725, May 27; Treasurer of the Chamber 1 Jan. 1731; M.P. for Norfolk; JAMES HOBART of Blitching 28 May 1728; Assay Master to the Pr. of Wales in his Duchy of Cornwall 1730; Lt. Lieut of Norfolk 31 Jan. 1739; Privy Councillor 3 Jan. 1744; Capt. of the Band of Gent. Pensioners 25 Dec. 1744; EARL OF BUCKINGHAM 20 Aug. 1740; ob. 22 Sept. 1756, at 61.

ELIZABETH, sist. of Robt. Bristow, Esq. M.P. for Winchester, Co. Sussex; mar. 10 Feb. 1738; ob. 12 Sept. 1762; bur. at Richmond, Co. Surrey.

HENRIETTA, mar. 1st to Chas. Howard Earl of Suffolk; 2ndly, to the Hon. Geo. Berkeley; 1731, Mistress of the Robes to the Queen; ob. 1767, at 86. CATHERINE, mar. to Maj-Gen. Charles Churchhill, M.P. for Cusle Rising, Co. Norfolk; Groom of the Bedchamber to the King, and Gov. of Plymouth. DOROTHY, ob. in infancy.



BLAMPDEN HOUSE AND CHURCH,
from the South West.



BLAMPDEN HOUSE,
from the North East.

a

b

1. HENRY HOBART, b. 20 July 1710, ob. 1761, ob. infan.	MARY ANNE, dau. and co-hs. of Lt.-Gen. Sir Tho. Drury, Bart. mar. 15 July 1710, ob. 30 Dec. 1769.	2. JOHN HOBART, 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire and Baron Hobart, born 1722; M.P. for Norwich from 1747 to 1756; Comptrolr of the King's Household 15 Jan. 1751; Privy-Counsellor, Lord of the King's Bedchamber; Envoy Extraordr and Plenipot. to Russia July 1762; and Lord-Lieut. of Co. Norfolk; ob. 3 Aug. 1793, at. 70.	CAROLINE, dau. of Wm. Conolly, Esq. of Ireland, and Stratton, Co. Staff; mar. 24 Sept 1790; ob. 26 Jan. 1817, in Grosvenor Place, Lond.	3. ROBERT HOBART, ob. 22 May 1733, at. 8; bur. at Bickling.	DOROTHY, mar. to Sir Charles Thompson, Bart. 21 Oct. 1732, ob. 1793, after issue. Four Daughters, died young.	4. GEORGE HOBART, 3rd Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Baron Hobart, and Barts; M.P. for St. Ives 1754; Beer Alton 1761; Sec. to the Russian Embassy 1762; ob. 14 Nov. 1804, at. 76; bur. at Nocton, Co. Linc.	ALBINEA, <i>eld.</i> dau. and co-hs. of Lord Vere Bertie, son of Robert Duke of Ancaster; mar. 14 May 1757; ob. 1816.	HENRY HOBART, M.P. for Norwich 1790; ob. 10 May 1799, at. 61.	ANNE MARGARET, eldest dau. of John Bristow, Esq. mar. 22 July 1761; ob. 12 July 1788.
HENRY HOBART, Wilkinson, Esq. MARIA ANNE, mar. to Capt. FERRIS. LIDNORA.									

1. HENRIETTA, b. 7 Apl. 1762; mar. 1780 to Almar Lowry Corry, Earl of Belmore; mar. dissolved 1792; mar. 2ndly, 14 Apl. 1793, to William Kerr, Earl of Ancrum, eldest son of the Marq. of Lothian; ob. Aug. 1805, after issue.	JOHN HOBART, Lord Haverly, b. 20 July 1773; ob. Feb. Dec. 1775, 1772; mar. 9 June 11 Feb. 1794 1775; Lord Hobart; Vis. Castle-regs. 1775, (aft. Lord Hobart, b. 2 Apl. 1777; don- derry, 1778. K.G.	AMELIA, dau. of Anne, b. 20 Feb. 1772; mar. 9 June 11 Feb. 1794 1775; Lord Hobart; Vis. Castle-regs. 1775, (aft. Lord Hobart, b. 2 Apl. 1777; don- derry, 1778. K.G.	MARGARET, dau. of Browne, M.P. for Bandon, wid. of Tho. Alderley, Esq. of In- nishannon, Co. Cork; mar. 4 June 1792; ob. 9 Aug. 1799; bur. at Port St. George, in E. Indies.	ROBERT HOBART, Lord Hobart, b. 6 May 1760; Barons Hobart of Bickling by writ (vita Pat.) 30 Nov. 1798; Gov. of Bengal; 4th Earl of Buck- inghamshire; Chief Sec. of State in Ireland; Govern- nor of Madras; Prin. Sec. of State in the Colonial and War Department; Presid. of the India Board; ob. 4 Feb. 1810, at. 56; bur. at Nocton, Co. Linc.	ELEANOR, AONES, dau. of Horace Cattan- neo, Esq. of Leeds, York; mar. 2 July 1766; ob. 5 Nov. 1798.	JANE, <i>eld.</i> dau. of Horace Cattan- neo, Esq. of Leeds, York; mar. 2 July 1766; ob. 5 Nov. 1798.	2. HON. GEORGE VERE, dau. of Col. BART, b. 1765; Lieut.-Mac- Lean Ward, Co. Northampton, N.B.; mar. 14 April 1804, at verhampton; ob. 5 Nov. 1802 at Gre- nada.	3. HON. HENRY LEMIS HOBART of C.C.C. Camb. A.M. 1797, S.T.P. 1816; Rector of Chipping Dean Ward, Co. Northampton, N.B.; ob. 20 April 1804, at verhampton; ob. 5 Nov. 1802 at Gre- nada.	ALBINEA, <i>eld.</i> surv. child, b. 1759; mar. 14 July 1784 to Richard Cumberland, Esq. and had issue. HENRIETTA ANNE BARBARA; mar. 28 May 1789 to the Right Hon. John Sullivan of Richings Park, in tier, Co. Bucks, and had issue. MARIA ANNE; mar. 30 Sept. 1755 to George, 3rd Earl of Guilford; ob. 1794, after issue. CHARLOTTE; mar. 28 May 1789 to Col. Edw. Durbrowe of Walton-on-Trent, Co. Derby; and had issue, Charlotte Albinea; mar. 1819 to the Right Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.
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SARAH, b. 22 Feb. 1793; mar. to the Right Hon. Fred. John Robinson, since cr. Earl of Ripon.	GEORGE ROBERT HOBART HAMPDEN, 5th Earl of Buckinghamshire, Baron Hobart, b. 1 May 1789; succeeded his uncle Robert, 4th Earl, in 1816. In 1826, by license, took the name and arms of Hampden (on the decease of John Trevor, Vis. Hampden, s. p.) under the Will of John Hampden, Esq. late of Hampden.	ANNE GLOVER, dau. of Keppel Street, London; mar. 3 May 1619, ob. 1813, childless.	CHARLES JOHN HOBART, Esq. Serj.-at-Law; mar. 8 June 1789; Capt. R.N.; ob. June 1813, childless.	MARY, <i>eld.</i> dau. of John Williams, Esq. Serj.-at-Law; mar. 12 Sept. 1816; ob. 25 Jan. 1825.	ANGELUS, EDWARD HOBART, b. 9 Nov. 1793.	MARIA ISABELLA, <i>eld.</i> dau. of Rev. Godfrey Egge- mont of Louth, Co. Linc. by the Hon. Jane Hobart, and dau. of Hor. Cattan- neo, Esq. of Leeds.	HENRY HOBART, ob. inf.	HARRIET, b. Aug. 1796; mar. Nov. 1820 to Jasper Haggernan, Esq. Aide-de-Camp to the King of Denmark, and has issue.	VERE LOUISA CATHARINE, b. 6 Feb. 1803.	A dau. b. July 1833.
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ALBINEA FRANCES, b. 28 June 1817.

HAMPDEN HOUSE.

The ancient seat of the Hampdens is said to have occupied part of the site of the present mansion; and when the building was partly demolished and modernized in 1754, it is affirmed, that there were no undoubted proofs of the original having been standing as early as the reign of King John. A very ancient gateway, which was the principal entrance, and stood on the north side of the present house, was then removed; but there are still affixed to the walls, the remains of coats of arms, carved in stone, of the family of Hardeby and Fiennes, with whom the Hampdens intermarried, in the time of Henry III.

Tradition says, that King John visited this mansion; and as it is undoubted that he had a Royal residence in the immediate vicinity, at Prince's Risborough, it might have been thought extraordinary if he had not, as the territorial possessions of the Hampdens had always given them great weight and importance in this part of the country. An apartment in the north-west front still retains the name of King John's room. The house stands on a commanding eminence, beautifully clothed with wood; its principal front, which was built by Robert, first Viscount Hampden, being about two hundred feet long, and opening through a fine vista of beech, elms, and chestnut trees, more than a mile in length,

to a distant prospect of rural scenery, towards the south. On the north side of the house, are many fine cedars; and the inequalities of the neighbouring grounds exhibit a pleasing variety of landscape, although the want of water as an accompaniment, to give life to the picture, is scarcely compensated, even by the verdure of the fields, and the beauty of the woods.

The interior of the mansion presents an arrangement of convenient, not magnificent, apartments. The principal suite, towards the south, consists of a larger and smaller dining-room, drawing-room, library, presence-chamber, and state bed-chamber; in most of which are pictures, either valuable on account of their execution, or curiosity: and some fine carvings in wood.

Over the chimney, in the drawing-room, is a small bust in ivory, which bears the name of John Hampden, and has been commonly supposed to have been designed for the Patriot;¹ but, by whom executed, is unknown; and it is decorated with a wig in the costume of William III. The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, exquisitely finished with alto-relievo figures of rustics, cattle, shepherds, &c. brought from Italy, by Viscount Hampden. In the small dining-room is a whole-length portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria, and another of Ralph Earl of Lindsey. Over the chimney of the library is a half-length of Mr. Child, of the family distinguished, not more by their wealth, than their integrity as bankers. This young gentleman, who is represented in a grey coat, with black buttons, and his hair very formally dressed and powdered, died at Hampden, when on the eve of marriage with Maria Constantia, daughter of Robert fourth Lord Trevor, and first Viscount Hampden (who was afterwards married to Henry twelfth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire): and to which lady, as a testimony of his affection, Mr. Child bequeathed a legacy of 25,000*l*.

Above the principal apartments, in the centre of the south front of the house, is a large room, containing all that remain of the collection of books belonging to the family of Hampden,² with others, subsequently added by the Trevors. Amongst them is a curious collection of Tracts, published about the time of the Civil Wars, good editions of the Classics, and many volumes of Prints of superior excellence, from the Library of the King of France.

¹ This bust is mentioned in Seward's Literary Anecdotes, with the accompanying remark, that "the last male descendant of his family always declared it to be, not an actual representation of his features, but composed by the memory and tradition of them." [Vol. iii. p. 280.] The same author speaks of Arms under this bust, with the motto, "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum*:" and observes that "there is no representation existing of this great man, upon which we may rely for the truth of the likeness." [Ibid.] As the writer has not mentioned his authority for either the former information, or the latter remark; it is pretty clear that he had not seen the account given by Dr. Henry, Dean of Killaloe, to the first Viscount Hampden. The bust still remaining, has no coat of Arms annexed to it: and the motto is that of the Trevors. In fact, this ivory bust was purchased casually in London, by Robert Visc. Hampden, and by his Lordship placed, where it still remains, over the chimney of the principal drawing-room, but without any confidence on the part of the noble Viscount, that it had any relationship to the Patriot: Thomas Visc. Hampden having remarked to the writer of this history, the direct contradiction given to the common report on that subject, by the bust having a wig of the costume of King William; and that it might rather have been conjectured the bust of one of the Trevors, than of a Hampden: but, in fact, that neither his Lordship nor his father knew any thing about it, besides the preceding statement of its purchase in London.

² A large Quarto Bible, in the library at Hampden, is considered a great curiosity, as having been formerly belonging to Philip Cromwell; containing minute entries of the names of many of that family, including the godfathers and godmothers of those who were baptized, in the following order; at the end of which is this inscription:—"This Bible was the property of Philip Cromwell, brother of Robert, the father of the Lord Protector, Anno. Dom. 1595."

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| 1. Joane Cromwell, borne on Thursday y ^e 6 of March 1605, betweene 2 & 3 of y ^e clock in y ^e afternoon. | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">My Nephew Henry Cromwell, Godfather.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">My Syster Hampden,</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">My Syster Fleming</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Godmothers.</div> </div> |
| 2. Henry Cromwell, borne on Friday y ^e 22 of January 1607, betweene 11 & 12 at noone. [Bapt. at Ramsay, as son of Sir Philippe Cromwell, Kt. 6 Feb. 1607. Noble's Cromwell] | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">My Father Towneshend,</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">My Brother Henry Cromwell,</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">My Syster R. Cromwell, Godmother.</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 2em;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Godfathers.</div> |

It is to be regretted, that, with few exceptions, the numerous family pictures of the Hampdens having neither names, dates, nor coats of arms, annexed to them, and promiscuously distributed throughout the house, are not identified. Even the portrait of the Patriot is not exactly ascertained, although much pains have been taken to establish its genuineness. The head of a man in armour, with a serene countenance, his hair parted, and descending to his shoulders, holding in one hand a scroll or roll of papers, commonly supposed to have been designed for the Patriot, is placed obscurely at the top of the staircase, ascending to the old library, but has no marks to prove its being an original: tradition, however, says that it is the same, respecting which the following letter is preserved, from "Dr. William Henry, Dean of Killaloe in Ireland, to the Honourable Robert Trevor-Hampden, afterwards Viscount Hampden."

"The Portrait which I had the honour of transmitting to Mr. Hambden thro' the favour of Mr. Trevor, seems to me, to be a genuine original of his most famous Ancestor the great John Hambden, for the following particular reasons.

"June 16 1743 I purchased this Portrait at the Auction of the Goods of Mr. Copping, late Dean of Clogher, by the advice of an eminent Painter.

"Dean Copping had brought it over, together with many other valuable collections; which were the Furniture of a House near Ipswich, belonging to an antient Lady, Aunt to the late Duke of Devonshire, who had bequeathed this to Mr. Copping, her Chaplain.

"This House and Furniture had belonged to the great Lord Russell, who lost his life for the Protestant Religion and Libertys of his Country.

"Upon a visit made to me, at my House in Strabane, by Doctor Reynell, then Bishop of Derry (who had

3. Philip Cromwell, on Christmas day 1608, betweene 12 & 1 at noone, being Sunday. [Et baptizatus erat, Jan. 7th 1608.]

4. Thomas Cromwell, borne on St. Steven's day 1609, betweene 10 & 11 at night. [Baptized the 4th of January, 1609.]

5. Anna Cromwell, borne y^e 3 of March, being Sunday, 1610, betweene 12 & 1 at night. [Called Anne: Baptized y^e 15th of March.]

6. Oliver Cromwell, borne y^e 10th of May, being Sunday, betweene 9 & 10 of y^e clock in y^e morning, 1612. [Bapt. May 21, at Ramsay.]

7. Robert Cromwell, borne on Saturday, y^e 19 June 1613, betweene 2 & 3 of y^e clock in y^e afternoon. [Bapt. at Ramsay, Co. Hunts, 29 June 1613, called in the Reg. the 5th son of Sir Phillip Cromwell.]

8. Elizabeth Cromwell, borne on Munday y^e 11th of Decr, betweene 9 & 10 of y^e clock in y^e morning, 1614. [Bapt. erat. Decembris 21.]

9 Mary Cromwell, borne on Wednesday y^e 10 January 1615, betweene 8 & 9. [Bapt. Jan. y^e 18th.]

10. Richard Cromwell, borne on Friday y^e 20 June 1617.

{	Sir Ant. Forest and	} Godfathers.
{	My Brother Richard Cromwell,	
{	Mrs. Anne Winde, Godmother.	
{	My Brother Robert,	
{	Mr. Bestney Bettes.	
{	Mrs. Martha Knowles.	
{	My Syster Lady Anna Cromwell,	
{	My Niece Battina Cromwell,	
{	My Nephew Sir Henry Palavicini.	
{	My Brother Cromwell,	
{	Mr. Edmund Winde,	
{	My Niece Elizabeth Cromwell, sen ^r .	
{	My Brother Robert Cromwell,	
{	Mr. Tho ^s Chalounur,	
{	My Niece Baker.	
{	My Syster Hampden.	
{	Mrs. Mary Bettes,	
{	My Nephew Tobie Palavicini.	
{	My Syster Elyzay Cromwell,	
{	Mrs. Dorothy Good,	
{	My Nephew William Baker.	
{	My Brother Richard Cromwell,	
{	Mr. William Crumpton,	
{	My Niece Battina Cromwell.	

The above entries are on a blank leaf at the beginning of the book, in the possession of the Right Hon. George Robert Hobart Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire (1826), written in an old hand, but copied in a large, plain round hand; on the next leaf, with some few additions, since added, from Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell. [Vol. i. Appendix.] It appears that all the children of Sir P. Cromwell, excepting Richard, the youngest son, were either baptized at Ramsay, or inserted in the Register there.

been Tutor to the late Duke of Devonshire Ld. Lieut. of Ireland), immediately on seeing this Portrait, the Bishop started, and in a kind of surprise asked me, 'Where did you get this Original of the Great John Hampden?' I gave him an account of the manner in which it came into my hands. Whereupon he said That he knew the picture well : and gave me this account of it. 'Mr. Hampden sat for this Picture before the beginning of the Civil Wars, and gave it to his Friend Sir William Russell. From Sir William it came to Lord Russell : From Lord Russell, this Picture together with his House and Furniture near Ipswich, came to this Lady (who I believe was his Daughter or Grand daughter) and from her to Dean Copping.' He also mentioned some tokens, from which I might on sight of the picture know it to be Hampden's : particularly the resemblance between it and some prints. But said it was a better picture than that from which the prints had been taken.

"This is the Evidence offered to me, of its being an Original.

"Upon my carrying it to Mr. Trevor, He called together the best painters and connoisseurs in Dublin ; who seemed to think it a true original of Hampden.

"Mr. Montagu, who is a descendant of the great Hampden seemed to be of this opinion : and Dr. Barnard, the present Bishop of Derry, who knows pictures far beyond any man in Ireland, thinks it *may* be an original of Hampden, tho' it differs in some things from the famous Picture of Hampden in Holland.'

"This is the true History of all I know relating to this portrait.

"Kildare Street in Dublin Oct. 19. 1762.

"WILLIAM HENRY, Dean of Killaloe."

Endorsed: "An Historical account of the Picture of the Great John Hampden, now in the hands of the Hon. Robt. Hambden."*

Here is also a portrait of the first Lord Trevor, in his robes, when Chief Justice of the Common Pleas : and over one of the fire places in the upper library, a small picture of a child, with the motto, *Nobis hæc otia dedit* : of which, no account is preserved.

On the staircase, is a whole length of Oliver Cromwell in armour, his helmet on a table, one hand resting upon it, and in the other a truncheon. In the back ground a battle : an excellent portrait, but injured by the damp : likewise a half length of the Right Hon. Richard Hampden, Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his robes, with the embroidered bag, containing the seal of his office : a portrait, said to be that of Richard Hampden, Treasurer of the Navy : another, which having at the corner the arms of Hampden, unquestionably was designed for one of the family. He is in the costume of the time of King James, with a pointed beard, his right hand holding a drawn sword, the pommel of which, rests on a Bible. This is conjectured to be Sir

* In a volume called "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Oliver Cromwell," &c. to which is added, "A Collection of divers curious Historical Pieces," published in 1750, by Francis Peck, the learned Author of *Desiderata Curiosa*, &c. is a portrait of Hampden ; which Mr. Peck notices, as a present from Sir Richard Ellys, Bart. and engraven "de pietâ Tabellâ apud virum illustrem Richardum Ellys Baronettum." [See the above volume, and Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i. p. 512, note.] Other engravings, from the picture belonging to Sir R. Ellys, are also extant, but they very little resemble the painting at Hampden. Finally, Lord Nugent, in his "Life of Hampden," has thought proper to prefix an engraving from a painting in the possession of the Earl of St. Germans, at Port Elliot, in Cornwall, which has been there accredited as a portrait of the Patriot, with whose *son* his Lordship's ancestor, Sir John Elliot, was intimately acquainted ; and for whom (John Hampden, the younger), there can remain little, if any doubt, that this picture was really designed,—the appearance of the features, hair, and eyes, being evidently those of a very young man, and not one of maturer years, as was the Patriot : and, moreover, the younger Hampden, and the ancestor of the Earl of St. Germans, were about the same period of life ; so that an intimacy with young Hampden, is much more probable, than with the Patriot, who must have been older than Elliot's father : and, besides all this, in a strict regard for truth, the Author thinks it his duty to add, that when Horace Walpole Lord Orford was collecting an account of portraits, having himself had the honour of being employed on that occasion, the late Lord Elliot, who received him with great courtesy, upon showing the writer the identical picture from which the engraved portrait, in the life of Hampden, was taken, particularly remarked, that (whatever might have been said about it) it was quite clear to his Lordship, that, if a picture of either of the Hampdens, it must have been that of the son, for the reason above stated. This portrait differs very much from that which had belonged to Dean Copping, the subject of the correspondence here introduced.

* Ex Autograph. *penes* Geo, Rob, Com. Bucks.

Alexander Hampden, whom King James honoured with knighthood, when on a visit here : but Sir Alexander was descended from the Hartwell branch of this family,¹ who differenced their arms with a bordure Az. which does not agree with the arms on this picture.

A whole-length portrait, said to be of King James, in military boots, but without any insignia of Royalty. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; the former with the Royal arms displayed near her; the latter in crimson robes, lined with ermine, and decorated with a profusion of jewels. A Knight of the Garter in his robes, with a collar of SS's, and the George appendant, as worn by Sovereign Princes; for whom designed, is uncertain : perhaps Philip King of Spain. A lady, seated in a chair of state, dressed in black, with red hair; by some, conjectured to be Mary Queen of Scots. A Knight of the Garter in a scarlet mantle, dress black, having a wand in his hand, and a black cap on his head : supposed to be Sir William Powlet, Marquess of Winchester, Lord Treasurer.² Besides these, and numerous others in different apartments, is a collection of five whole-lengths of females, some in very rich dresses; and as many heads, in oval frames, in the late Lord Hampden's dressing-room, not one of which is satisfactorily appropriated. In a gallery, formed by a balustrade, which surrounds the upper part of the hall, are three whole-length portraits of ladies in the costume of India; and in the lower, is a small collection of ancient armour, the antlers of a moose deer, and a drawing of the monument in Hampden Church, erected in memory of the Patriot.

All the windows of the hall, both in the upper and lower series, and of several contiguous apartment-, are ornamented with Scriptural pieces on painted glass, in imitation of crayons (brought from Italy by the Trevor-Hampden family), and finely executed.

In a dressing-room, are the arms of the Krunengen family, ancestors of the lady of the Hon. Robert Trevor, afterwards Viscount Hampden.

In a dressing-room (called Lord Hampden's dressing-room), are two small pencil drawings, by F. V. Mieris : one a man, with long ringlets of hair, thin beard, and tufted whiskers; dressed in a striped vest, with slashed sleeves, a black ribbon, with a bow at the wrists, wide collar to his shirt, trimmed with broad lace, and two beautiful tassels dependent; over his right shoulder, a richly embroidered belt or sash; in his hand, a military plan.

In the upper dexter corner, these arms : Quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron compony . . . and Arg. between three roses : . . . 2 and 3 Arg. a star of eight points : a dexter canton ermine : in the sinister corner, a chaplet formed of two branches of laurel or bay.

The other picture represents a female in a close dress, with a band or tippet of black, looped up with strings of pearls, tied in bows at the bosom, and forming festoons on the shoulders; the hair falling in graceful ringlets on the neck, round which, is a single row of very large pearls : and the hair has also strings of smaller pearls in great profusion, interspersed amongst its curls; large earrings with rosettes, and large pearl drops. The left arm, which is displayed about one half, remarkably fine. The front of the robe, or bodice, fastened with many bows of ribbon. On the little finger of the left hand, a ring with pearls. At the dexter corner; Arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, party

¹ See PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN OF HARTWELL.

² Sir Will. Powlet, Knt. Comptroller of the Household to K. Hen. VIII. Treasurer 29 Hen. VIII. BARON St. John of Basing 9 Mar. 30 Hen. VIII. Master of the Court of Wards 32 Hen. VIII. Executor to K. Hen. VIII. and Privy Councillor to K. Edw. VI. Keeper of the Great Seal : Earl of Wiltshire 19 Jan. 1549, Lord High Treasurer : Marq. of Winchester 12 Oct. 1551, who died at Basing, Co. Hants, 10 March 1551, æt. 96; having married, in 1508, Eliz. eld. dau. of Sir Will. Capel, Knt. Lord Mayor of Lond. 19 Hen. VII. and secondly, Winifred, dau. of Sir John Bridges, Knt. Ld. Mayor of London, wid. of Sir Ric. Sackville, Knt. and mother of Tho. Sackville, M.P. for Bucks 5 Eliz. afterwards Ld. Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset; (ancestor by his first mar. of the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12th Marq. of Winchester, and of the six Dukes of Bolton, until the extinction of the latter title in 1794.

per fess . . . in chief three roses in base two: 2 and 3, Arg. on a fess between three bulls' heads cabossed, three mullets of the Field. In the sinister corner, the wreath of laurel, as in the picture before described.

In the Hall are the arms of Hampden and Trevor, Quarterly on a large shield; and at the extremities of the principal front, affixed to the parapet, are separate shields of Hampden and Trevor, each respectively guarded by the dexter and the sinister supporter of the Hampden and Trevor arms.

In the description of Hampden, amongst the MSS. of Browne Willis, many notes are preserved of old mutilated coats of arms remaining, when that learned Antiquary visited the house; but they have been all, long ago, destroyed or removed. He mentions, amongst others, the arms of Hampden, impaling Gu. three lions passant, Arg. armed and langued Az. and a legend, . . . "married Lora the . . . Bolbec." Another, "Sir R. . . Hampden," whom he calls *Robert*, possibly a mistake for *Reginald*; and the "Arms of Belknap. Az. a bend cotized, charged with three falcons or eagles volant." "These," Willis says, were "broken," but he supposed them "the Arms of Osbert Hampden."

THE RECTORY.

The Advowson of the Church of Great Hampden has been, from the earliest times, appendant to the Manor; and in the Ecclesiastical Taxation of Pope Nicholas, circ. 1291, was rated at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. in the Deanery of Wendover, and Archdeaconry of Bucks: in the valuation of Henry VIII. estimated at 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per ann.; tenths 18*s.* 11½*d.*; archidiaconals 10*s.* 7½*d.*¹ A Terrier was exhibited at the Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln in 1700, mentioning—

"The Dwelling House, of about 7 bays of building. 2. The Barns, about 7 bays. 3. Stable and other out-houses, about 3 bays more. 4. Glebe Lands: The Garden and Orchard, or Orchard Close, about an acre and halfe. 5. The Pikle next to that, about an acre and halfe. 6. The Kitchen Close, next that, about 3 acres. 7. The Cow Close, next that, about 4 acres. 8. The Dell Close, next that, about 4 acres. 9. The Upper-end-Close, lying above that, 4 acres. Both these last closes are bounded on the south end with the lands of Thomas Boord, and now John Major. 10. The Wood Ground, about 12 acres, lying contiguous to the above-named closes as far as they extend. 11. The Close called the Meadow, against the north front of the house, 6 acres. 12. The Church-yard, hardly halfe an acre. N.B. No Roads (crossing these Fields) but to Honnor, and a foot-way to Prestwood.

"JOHN YATE, Rector.

"THOMAS BOORD,
"THOMAS BARBER, } Ch. Wardens.

"No Milk tithed here, nor any thing paid for Christenings, Churchings, or Buryings, of the Parishioners; because by an old composition with the Parishioners, the Rector is hereby excused from keeping a Bull and a Boar. Easter Offerings are due here, but no Mortuaries. The Rector hath no right to put any Cattle on the Common. T'wo'd be well if upon quitting the gathering the Offerings the Parishioners would give the liberty to use the Common for the Rector's Cattell there. No Wood is to be sold out of the Parsonage Wood. No not Ashen Wood, unlesse the Parishioners shall judge there is Oake enough to build or repair the Parsonage House. N.B. No public Road or Roads by the Parsonage House, or thro' any part of the Parsonage Wood, except a footway to Prestwood. The stile was taken away by Dr. Mosse for his own convenience in going to and from Little Missenden. Dr. Mosse's Predecessors would never permit any carriages either to pass or repass:—Rolles Lane and East Lane being the two stated Highways.

"The above was confirm'd in all its branches by Mr. John Yate, Curate of Whittlebury, Northampts. born here in 1682 and died here in July 1760. J^N° Mosse, Rect.

"Two Pews belonging to the Rector, one in the Church, the other in the Chancel lately erected. N.B. A place for the Rector's Maid in the 2d seat under the West Window next the Belfrey. J^N° Mosse." 2

¹ Taxat. P. Nichol. Ecton's Lib. Valor.

² Notwithstanding this mode of spelling the name, in many other places it is found written without the *e* final.

At the end of an old Register-Book, is a long account of the "Church-yard Mounds to be repaired and maintained by the several occupiers of farms and cottages," &c. taken in 1670; in which it is stated, that "Richard Hampden, Esq. has the hedge at the east end of the Church-yard, and a short raiyle and the south gate adjoining;" and the rest divided into small portions of one pane of railing and two panes (one only of three panes) amongst the several inhabitants of the parish therein specified.

The Glebe Lands of the Rectory consist of between thirty and forty acres, of which about one-third is beach woodland; and the real value of the Benefice was returned in 1827 at 336*l.* per ann. The Rectory was entirely rebuilt in the time of Thomas Viscount Hampden, and in the incumbency of the Rev. William Finch, and stands in a very retired situation among the woods.

RECTORS.

ADAM DE WALTHAM, pr. "ad Personatum LX solidorum in Ecclesia de Hampden 1220 per Dñm Cōm Barracōe custodiæ terræ et hered Reginaldi de Hampdena."

Henriens de Burrell, 1226, "per Alex. de Hampden militem ad Eccliam de Hampden."

Reginald de Hampden, pr. Id Martij 1263, per mortem Henrici.¹ He occurs in 1277 and 1301.²

Adam, died Rector in 1324.

John le Brayn, pr. 10 Cal. Oct. 1314, per Reginald de Hampden mil.³

John de Santresden, pr. 2 Id. Martij. 1315, per resignationem le Brayn.⁴

Will. Dawvers, pr. 13 Cal. Maij. 1317, on the resignation of Santresden, by Reginald Hampden, Knt.; and on his cession,

John de Santresden was instituted a second time, 10 Cal. Aug. 1317.

William Dawvers, pr. per Reginaldum de Hampden militem ad Ecclesiam Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene de Hampden per mortem Johis de Sandresden, 15 Cal. Oct. 1331.

Nicholas Wickwane, pr. 16 Cal. Sept. 1357, on the resignation of William, last Rector, "causa permutationis cum Eccl. de Colmworth ad pres. Johis de Hampden." He exchanged it for the Vicarage of Plumstead, in Kent, with

John Brandon, alias *Hesley*, who was admitted 8 June 1369, on the presentation of John Hampden, Esq.

Thomas Bezevile, Rector of Brightstone, in Sarum Diocesse, exchanged that Rectory for this, with John Hesley, and was presented to Hampden 3 Feb. 1371, by John Hampden, Esq. Lord of Hampden.

Richard Beket exchanged for Ellesborough Rect^y with *Roger Cripps*, 1 April 1381; who exchanged for Stretley, Co. Beds, with

William Parks, 3 Jan. 1399. He exchanged for Shellow Bowells, in Essex, with

John Woodward, 30 July 1404; and the latter exchanged for Chesham Vicarage with

Thomas Ivy, 14 Aug. 1404, who was presented by Edmund Hampden, Domicellus.

John Sterling was pr. 25 Jan. 1414, by Edmd. Hampden, Esq.; and on his resignation,

Robert Seman, who had been previously Rector of Dunton, was presented 19 Nov. 1422, by Thomas Durem and Nicholas Bagenhale.

John Stoo was admitted 7 Feb. 1424, on Seman's resignation, on the presentation of John Hampden, Esq. He resigned in 1440, and was succeeded by

John Markwith, admitted 1 April 1441, on the presentation of John Hampden, Esq. He died, and

Nicholas Stanbury, A.M. was instituted 11 May 1468, on the presentation of Peter Huse, Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hampden, Esq.; and on his resignation,

John Chamber was instituted 1 Aug. 1474, on the presentation of Thomas Hampden, Esq.; and resigning, was succeeded by

William Colet, A.M. presented by Thomas Hampden, Esq. 22 Oct. 1478.

James Cosse was presented by the Bishop of London ratione minoritatis Johis Hampden, per resign. Colet, 28 July 1498; and on his cession,

James Unwine was instituted 21 Oct. 1504, on the presentation of John Hampden, Esq.; and at his death,

Richard Franchise, LL.B. was instituted 31 Oct. 1534, on the presentation of Edward Sayton, LL.D. by grant from John Hampden, Esq.; and at his death,

William Smith was instituted 12 Aug. 1555, on the presentation of John Hampden, Esq.

William Roberts was instituted 1 July 1556, on the resignation of Smith, presented by John Hampden, Esq.; and at his death,

¹ Regist. Rob. Grosted, Bp. of Linc. Ao. 6; and Rot. Fin. Buck. 29 Ed. I.

² He is called Edmund Hampden in the Family Pedigree.

³ Regist. Joh. Dalderby, Bp. of Linc. and Cardigan MSS.

⁴ See KINGSEY, in vol. i. p. 299.

William Davidson was inst. 5 Oct. 1557, on the pr. of John Hampden, Esq. He was buried here 4 June 1590.

Richard Woodcock, B.D. was instituted 16 Aug. 1590, on the death of the last Rector, on the presentation of Griffith Hampden, Esq. and Anne his wife. He was also "the noted Vicar of Chesham," where he was buried in 1623, having quitted this living in 1608-9.¹

Egeon Askew, A.M. was instituted 28 Mar. 1608, on the presentation of Robt. Heynes and George Herst. "He was a famous man."² He is described by Anthony Wood as "a person as well read in the Fathers, Commentators, and Schoolmen, as any man of his age in the University."³ He was a native of Lancashire, became a Student of Oxford in 1593, being about seventeen years of age; was Chaplain of Queen's College and A.B. in 1598, proceeded Master of Arts, became a noted Preacher, and was an admirer of the very much celebrated and learned Richard Crakanthorpe, who attained great eminence amongst the Puritans as an able Theologian and Disputant. Mr. Askew left the University in the beginning of the reign of King James, and went to Greenwich, where Wood supposes him to have been Minister; but acknowledges that he knew not what became of him afterwards; only that Mr. Evelyn, of Sayes Court, informed him, that he did not die at Greenwich. From the singularity of the name, there can not be the least doubt of his being the same person who was Rector here, and the period of his institution agrees perfectly well with the preceding account. He was the Author of Sermons on Brotherly Reconciliation, preached at Oxon.⁴ (London, 1605). Also an Apology of [for] the use of the Fathers and Secular Learning, in Sermons. Ant. Wood remarks, that "in these books is shewn much reading in ancient Authors of the Church, and indeed beyond his age."⁵

William Spurstowe, A.M. was instituted 30 June 1638, on the death of the last Incumbent. He was afterwards Master of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, one of the Assembly of Divines appointed by an ordinance of Parliament 1 July 1643, to advise upon the settlement of Religion, and a noted Nonconformist.⁶ He died 1665.

Robert Lenthall was inducted 30 Nov. 1643, on Spurstowe's resignation, and occurs Rector 1648; is mentioned in the Par. Regist. as Vicar of Missenden in 1625. He is supposed to have been a relation of the Speaker of the House of Commons of the same name, and was previously Rector of Aston Sandford.⁷

John Sanders was instituted 4 Jan. 1660, ejected by the Bartholomew Act 1662, and died not long after.

John Yate, A.M. of Univ. Coll. Ox. succeeded 3 July 1663, on the presentation of Richard Hampden, Esq. and inducted 20th of the same month. He continued Rector fifty-seven years, died here, and was buried 5 June 1719, among others of his family; being succeeded by

John Wright, on the presentation of Rich. Hampden, Esq. 16 Oct. 1719; and was succeeded at his death by

John Mosse, Cl. LL.D. presented by John Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden, 16 July 1750; instituted 17, and inducted 23 July, by John Browne, Cl. Vicar of Great Missenden, as appears from an entry in his own autograph in the Parish Register. He was again presented by the same Patron, on his own cession, and inducted 5 Feb. 1752, having accepted the Vicarage of Great Kimbel. He married, 11 Nov. 1755, Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Reynolds, Rector of *Hoggeston*, in this County;⁸ and dying in 1785, was buried here, and succeeded by

Thomas King, B.D. presented by the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Hampden, and inducted 31 May 1785. He was of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxon, A.M. 4 June 1772, B.D. 29 Jan. 1783, D.D. 6 Dec. 1785.

Henry Forester, A.M. presented by the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Hampden, on the death of Tho. King, and inducted 27 Jan. 1802. He died 16 April 1819.

William Finch, A.M. presented to the Rectory of Great Hampden, with the Vicarage of Great Kimbel annexed, by the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Hampden, on the death of Henry Forester, and inducted 18 Aug. 1819; and on his cession,

George William Brooks was presented in Nov. 1827, by the Right. Hon. George Robert Hobart-Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Lord Hobart.

¹ See CHESHAM.

² C. Willis.

³ Athenæ, Oxon, vol. i. p. 330.

⁵ Ibid.

⁴ Qu. "The Author then lived at Greenwich?" [Wood, ut supra.]

⁶ In this Parish Register is the following remark, by one of Mr. Spurstowe's successors, whether more pious or more charitable than himself, may perhaps be doubted: "Spurstow was one of those Heroes who wrote against the Church and Establishment. They were five in number; Stephen Marshall, Edm. Calamy, Tho. Young, Matthew Newcomen, and the above Wm. Spurstow. The initial letters of their names formed the cant word ΣΠΕΣΤΥΜΑΝΣ, celebrated by *Hudibras*. This worthy continued till 1642, when, according to the phrase of the Times, "God gave him a call to a far greater Living."

⁷ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part 2, p. 154.

⁸ In an original certificate of the Rev. Tho. Howard, Rect. of Hoggeston, and with his signature annexed, dat d 15 Jan. 1825 (obligingly sent to the Author), this marriage is rather particularly mentioned as having been solemnised in the presence of John Moss (so spelled), and of Benjamin Reynolds, junr. and Thomas Deverell, by license.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is sixty-three feet long, and thirty-six feet wide, and capable of containing about 286 persons. It is built on a rising ground, a little south of the Mansion-House ; consisting of a nave with two aisles, a chancel ; and, at the west end of the south aisle, parallel with the nave, a small square embattled tower, in which are three bells, with the date 1625. The roof of the nave, chancel, and south porch, tiled ; of the tower and aisles covered with lead. The windows are mullioned, each of three cinquefoil-headed lights, with narrow divisions above them, and slipped trefoils in the spandrils.

The Font, in the north aisle, is circular, with a border of roses on its brim ; and a large octagon bason, resting on a pedestal, with a sculptured capital, representing a mat or basket.

At the east end of the chancel is a sculptured corbel, and a mutilated statue ; and in the nave and aisles are also corbelled heads.

The Communion Table is enclosed with low rails ; and at the east end of the chancel, is a piscina, under a nail-head arch. The Pulpit has been removed from its original place, to the south-east pier of the nave.

On the north side of the chancel, within the rails, is a mural Monument, with an urn on the top, decorated with a wreath of flowers, and below it, these Arms :

Arg. three trees Vert, *Kempthorne*, impaling *Hampden*.

Here lie the Remains of Thomas Kempthorne, Esq. who following the Example of his Ancestors, served his King and Country in the Royal Navy and dyed Commissioner of Chatham Yard in July 1738.

Also those of Anne his Wife

Daughter of John Hampden of Great Hampden Esq.

By Anne Cornwallis, his Second Wife

She dyed in Sep^r 1723.

CHARLOTTE KEMPTHORNE their only now surviving Child, erects and dedicates this Monument with all duty and affection to the Memory of her Parents.

MDCCLIX.

On the north side of the chancel is a Monument, having on its basement, a large sarcophagus between two weeping boys ; one on the dexter side, holding a staff with the Cap of Liberty (or rather *the hat*, for it is exactly of the form of the slouched hat of Cromwell's time) : the other, on the sinister side, with a scroll inscribed *Magna Charta*, with a seal appendant. Above is an oval medallion, with a representation in relievo of the Battle

in Chalgrave Field : Hampden falling from his horse, having just received his mortal wound.—A village, with its church and *spire*, popularly called *Chalgrave* (although that church appears never to have had a *spire*), are represented in the back ground. Above the medallion is a tree, on the branches of which are suspended shields, with the armorial bearings of the Hampdens and their alliances.

On the trunk, Arg. a saltire Gu. between four eagles displayed Az. HAMPDEN, impaling, party per pale S. and Or. a pale counterchanged ; on every piece of the First, a trefoil slipped of the Second, *Symeon*. On the first branch on the sinister side, Quarterly, within a bordure Arg. 1 and 4, Arg. five ermines, 2 and 3 paly of six Or, and Gu. . . . impaling *Hampden*. On the next branch, *Hampden* impaling S. on a cross engrailed Arg. five lioncels passant of the field, between four eagles displayed of the Second, *Paget*. On a higher branch, *Hampden*, impaling, on the dexter side, Arg. within a bordure, a fess engrailed between three cinquefoils S. *Foley* ; and on the sinister, S. gutte d' eau, on a fess Arg. three Cornish choughs of the First, *Cornwallis*. On a shield affixed to a branch, near the trunk of the tree, Gu. on a fess Arg. three escalops S. between three crescents Or. in middle chief the Canton of Ulster : impaling *Hampden*. On another, higher on the dexter side, *Hampden* impaling Gu. on a fess Arg. between three crescents Or.

as many escalops S. On another, Arg. three walnut trees Proper, *Waller*: impaling *Hampden*. On a shield on the upper branch, which is destitute of leaves: *Hampden* only. On another, affixed to the trunk of the tree, near the top: Erm. a bend fusilè Gu. . . . impaling *Hampden*. On the first branch, on the sinister side: S. a star of eight rays wavy Or. between flaunches Erm.: in middle chief the Baronet's badge: *Hobart*, impaling *Hampden*. On another shield: Party per bend sinister, Erm. and Erminois, a lion ramp. Or.; *Trevor*, impaling *Hampden*. On another shield, higher than the last: *Trevor*, impaling Arg. a cinquefoil, Gu.: on a chief of the Last, a demi-lion naient Or. surmounted by a Baron's coronet Proper. On the upper shield, on the dexter side, dependant from one of the higher branches: *Hampden* and *Trevor* Quarterly: and annexed to it, an oval shield, having, on the sinister side, Az. three fishes naient in pale Arg. over the head of each, a Ducal coronet Or. *Van Krumengen*.

On the sarcophagus, the following:

JOHN HAMPDEN,
 XXXIIIth Hereditary Lord of GREAT HAMPDEN;
 & Burgess for WENDOVER in three Parliaments,
 Dyed unmarried Feb^y 4th, MDCLIV. aged 58.
 Having bequeathed his Estates & Name
 To His Kinsman the Hon^{ble} ROB^t TREVOR,
 now HAMPDEN:
 Son of the R^t Hon^{ble} THO^s Lord TREVOR,
 Son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Sir JOHN TREVOR,
 by RUTH Daughter of JOHN HAMPDEN,
 Slain in CHALGRAVE FIELD.
 MDCLXIII.
 ROB^t HAMPDEN
 dedicates this Monument,
 with all due Veneration,
 To his GREAT GRANDFATHERS
 & to his BENEFACTOR'S
 Memories.

Affixed to the wall, above this monument,¹ is a steel morion, or helmet, with the Hampden crest: a talbot collared, with a string passing over its back, and there tied in a knot.²

In a MS. of Mr. Noble, in *red ink* (to which is prefixed a Pedigree of Trevor, from 1559 to John Trevor-Hampden, the last Viscount, at whose decease, in 1824, that title became extinct; and bearing Mr. Noble's attesting signature), is a letter from Browne Willis to John Hampden, Esq. relative to the Hampden family, which contains many curious remarks. It is dated Whaddon Hall, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks, April 29, 1738, and introduced with this remark, by Mr. Noble: "Of all the bad scribes I have seen, Dr. Browne Willis was the worst. The following is a copy of one found at the death of the last Viscount Hampden, and lent to me by my friend Mr. Gomme:"—³

"I spent Tuesday and yesterday p^t of the day in searching all y^e Pedigree & turned over the Will Office Calender where I found these Willis. Hampden Elizabeth Widow of Francis Hampden Esq. of Theyden (Thoydon) Greville (Garnon) in Essex 1558. *I found she was not of Buck^{sh}shire* and no mention of y^e family and so did not

¹ It is stated, on the authority of the Rev. Mark Noble, that the design and inscription were by Dr. Moss, Rector of Hampden. "When I was at Hampden," says Noble, "I went into the Church, and copied all the memorials of the illustrious dead: illustrious, at least, in the village, as its Lords. The next day, I waited upon the Rector, Dr. Moss, a learned and most respectable Clergyman. Seeing me young, he said, 'Did you understand the design of the monument erected to the family of Hampden?' I replied, 'I thought I did:—' and described it. Dr. Moss's face was illumed: he said, 'Sir, I am much pleased you so understand it. *The design and inscription are mine*. I was desirous to do both by the Trevor-Hampden family. He invited me to breakfast; desired me to correspond with him relative to any farther information I might want upon the subject; and was kind to me as long as it was necessary. I must notice, that after taking the inscription upon the fine Hampden monument, which I stooped to do, I rose suddenly, and struck my head so violently against one of the Magna Charta figures, that I was some weeks before I lost the effect of the injury." [Noble's MSS. in the possession of John Lee, Esq. LL.D. of Hartwell.]

² In the time of Browne Willis, there were also four pennons, and a surcoat or mantle, with the arms of *Hampden*, impaling *Paget*; 2nd, *Hampden*, impaling *Foley*; and below, a shield of *Hampden* only.

³ Mr. James Gomme, F.S.A. an Auctioneer at High Wycombe. and Knight of the Order of St. Louis. (See WYCOMBE.) Willis's letter, however miserably written, seems to have been copied in a hand not much more legible, besides many biographical notes and dates.

extract it!—Hampden Jerom Esq.^c 1543. He was of Hartwell, & so I let that alone.—John Hamden not y^r name nor family 1549.—Hampden Sir John, Will dated June 21, 1553 to be buried in the Chancel of St Mary Magdalen at Great Hampden near the Lady Elizabeth Hampden his late Wife. Executrix the Lady Philippa his well beloved wife: leaves to his cosin John Hampden his heir male apparent, his manour of Hampden magna & Bledlow: mentions lands and tenements in Kimbell & Westbury in Shenly (Chenly) parish & Kidington Co. Oxon. a marble stone to be laid over him.—Hampden Rich^d 1552 not in in y^r pedigree & so I did not search it.—Hampden Milo 1557 I did not search this, but presume it may be Michael Hampden Esq. of Hartwell who has a monument there.—Hampden William 1597 I gave you an acc^t of before. He was father to your Great Grand father. No will of Edmund Hampden^a as I could meet with, nor his son John Hampden Cosin & Heir to Sir John Hampden before mentioned.—I did not look lower than 1600 & so went the Two the or days before & the next^b . . . day left the Town to the Rolls Chapell & searcht to little purpose & so could only find the inquisition of Sir John Hampden 1553 & Griffith Hampden Esq. 1594 & none of this Edm. Hampden Esq. or any other Hampden & so came away with little expence at both places viz. not a crown fee paid. And now Hon Sir You will think this acc^t so jejune and unsatisfactory that it is not worth sending, or receiving. However it has much instructed mee & when I receive the extracts of Hampden Register I will gladly finish the pedigree. In my account of presentations I meet with no Edmund Hampden R^r of Hampden as in your great Pedigree.^c—There was one Reginold Hampden R^r there, in Henry 3th reign contemporary with Sir Reginold and I suppose uncle to him & Brother to Sir Alexander & so would I place him if I had authority, for Persons of our Trade should be very exact, as we are under such universal censure and condemnation. In Edward the 4ths reign one Edmund Hampden ST.P was A^o 1478 made M^r of Wycombe Hospital which he resigned 1483 & what became of him afterw^{ds} I know not as yet, nor what Relation he bore to you but may possibly find.—The Edmund Hampden who lived in Henry 7ths time, called Sir Edmond, in your pedigree was never a Knight for he presented to Dunton by the name of Edm^d Hampden Esq. A^o 1488, & 1496 & left behind him a widow named Elizabeth, who presented 1510 as widow of Edm^d Hampden Esq. She is called in the Pedigree, *Elinor*.—I waited on M^r Halsey whose relation was in K. Charles the 1st Time Officer of the Inquisitions: & he has promised me the Bundle of the County of Buckingham a fortnight hence, and says there is, as I understand by him, the Inquisition taken at y^r Great Grandfather's death; so I hope to get it without expence, at the Rolls, where I prevailed so with the Record keeper as I ran over the reigns of Henry 7 Henry VIII. Edward 6 & Queen Mary & Elizabeth in this Calendar and only found Sir John Hampden & Griffith Hampden Esq. I did not take extracts because of multiplying charges but so far as I can charge my memory Griffith Hampden dyed seised of Hampden in Fee taylor from his father John Hampden. We had also besides the Mannour & Advowson of Hampden & Dunton, Great Kimbell Advowson purchased or obtained of William Dormer, and the Tythes of Huguendon & Demesnes of Dynton Wingham [qu. Wingrave] Rollesham, Stewkley, &c. His Father viz Griffith Hampden as I have noted it, died 1565 seised of Hampden & Dunton Mannours & Advowsons Kimbell magna & Wingham & Mannours and Lands in Rollesham or Rowsham & at Westbury in Shenly Parish, all whereof the said Griffith making proof of his age had livery. By thus fixing some dates, I hope to settle y^r pedigree when I receive G^r Hampden Register.—The Institution of Churches from Lincoln Registers at home with some other minutes I have taken, supplied most notably the dates or series of time in y^r Pedigree for 500 years & better last past, & I could now have workt ab^t them but have had a bad cold & been ill since my return home, & not out of doors since I came within my own house, & you cannot imagine the infinity of searches. I turned over the old wills for an 100 years this very week, & went 2 or 3 days together to Offices &

¹ The branch of this family settled in Essex, was derived from Francis Hampden, younger son; and, in the same letter, Willis notices, that "Sir John Hampden, by the inquisition, seems to have had a good estate in Essex."

² In Noble's copy, *Jeson*:—called also Jerome, or Hieronymus?

³ Qu. If Richard, a younger brother of Jerome Hampden, of Hartwell; or Richard Hampden of Stoke Poges, son of Sir Edmund? See PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN OF HARTWELL.

⁴ This surely could not relate to Edmund Hampden of Hartwell, whose Will is dated 30 Nov. 3 Jac. I.; and Probate 31 Jan. 1605?

⁵ This seems quite unintelligible in the copy, whatsoever it might be in the original; of which, it is probably a very close imitation, as it closely resembles Willis's autograph, *when he wrote well*.

⁶ This remark had been made also by the writer, before he saw this letter: *Vide PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN*.

indeed truly the acc^t of any family should be a work of time, as it will be of expence both wherein are after my long stay in London now a little out of my power to execute.¹ However I w^d not Sir, delay or neglect doing somewhat to shew my willingness & inclination after I had given so much Trouble ab^t our road affairs : of which my Reward in return Home is to be abused & misrepresented. These I am prepared for & it gives mee no other disturbance than that I have troubled yourself & so many other kind generous friends without serving the publick. I am so cold & out of order that I cannot write over this as I should, & so pray accept the will and pardon all in him who is Sir y^r most obliged & devoted Serv^t to command

“BROWNE WILLIS.

“I have a great glut of letters to write & w^d have inclosed one or 2 to have prayed you to circulate them but can only dispatch this single letter.”

“To John Hampden Esq. Member of Parliament att his House
in Conduit Street near Hanover Square, London.”²

On the south side of the chancel, between the windows, on a plain mural tablet :

Arms: *Hampden*, impaling *Symeon*.

To the eternall Memory of the truly vertuous and pious Elizabeth Hampden Wife of John Hampden of Great Hampden Esquier, sole Daughter & Heire of Edmund Symeon of Pyrton in the County of Oxon Esq. The tender mother of an happy offspring in 9 hopefull children.

In her pilgrimage

The staie and comfort of her neighbours
The love and glory of a well ordered family
The delight and happiness of tender parents ;
But a crowne of blessings to a husband
In a Wife: to all an eternal patterne of
Goodness and cause of Joy whilst shee was,

In her Dissolution

a loss unvaluable to each, yet herself blest and they fully recompenc'd in her translation from a tabernacle of claye and fellowship with mortalls to a Celestiall Mansion and Communion with a Deity, the 20th day of August 1634.

John Hampden, her sorrowfull Husband
in perpetuall testimony of his conjugall love
hath erected this Monument.

On an old slab, much defaced, lying in front of the Communion Table, partly under and within the rails, are two brass escutcheons, with the arms of Hampden ; but neither inscription nor effigy.

On a contiguous slab, is a shield, with twelve quarters :

1. A saltire between four eagles, displayed *Hampden*.

¹ The MS. is so obscure, that this sentence seems absolute nonsense.

² Mr. Noble has appended the following remarks :—“ This is a valuable document of a most memorable family, and from the pen of an able, but most eccentric character. I cannot but notice a singular circumstance. When that great and able Statesman, my friend, introduced me to Admiral Sir Thomas Pye, he said to me, ‘ Sir, I wish you had lived 50 years sooner.’ I smiled, and said, ‘ I am quite as well pleased, Sir Thomas, that it is, as it is. But why do you wish my birth to be so much anti-dated?’ ‘ Because, if you had, I should have had 3000*l*. per annum more than I have.’ I asked him how that was? ‘ Why, Sir, you have made me descend from the eldest sister of the Patriot Hampden; and, had the last Mr. Hampden known as much, he would have left his estates to the Pyes, and not to the Trevors; and I am so much convinced from you of my right, that I have had serious intentions of throwing the matter into Chancery; for the Testator, Mr. Hampden, in his Will, says, *I devise the Estates to the Trevors, because they descend from his ancestor's eldest sister.*’ I advised the Admiral not to get into Chancery. By descent, the Pyes were heirs-at-law; not Sir Thomas, but the Poet; with whom I had corresponded about his family, but with no reference to this matter of which Sir Thomas spoke. Had I seen this letter written by Dr. Willis, previous to my publishing the last edition of my Cromwell Memoirs, I should have made use of it. I retain it, as curious and allusive to some inscriptions I took from the grave slabs in Hampden Church. Lord Hampden (Mr. Noble proceeds) was not at his seat. His Lady (his first wife) had just left the house, as I went to view it; and, indeed, the dressing-room of the Viscountess bore evidence of the Lady having just left it, for it was in the utmost confusion. The housekeeper was all civility, but stupid beyond the usual stupidity of such domestics. I asked her, amongst many other questions, what person, a bust (pointing to it) represented? (see page 278). With a low curtsy, she replied, ‘ Really, Sir, I do not recollect: but it is some old Lady of the family.’ I knew it was the bust of the wise and worthy Dr. Trevor, Bishop of Durham, without his wig. He was called, from his comeliness, the *Beauty of Holiness.*”

2. On a chief Gu. two bucks' heads cabossed Arg. *Popham*. 3. Sab. six lioncels ramp. Or. 3, 2, 1, *Fientes*. 4. A lion rampant. 5. Three spear heads. 6. A chevron, between three fleurs-de-lis. 7. A Phaon, *Sydney*. 8. Az. fretté Arg. *Cave*. 9. Erm. on a bend Az. three boars' heads erased Or. 10. Three chevronels. 11. as four. 12. as 4 and 11.

On a plate (formerly affixed to this stone, but loose and detached, 29 Sept. 1824), the following inscription :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM HAMPDEN, ESQUIER, LORD OF GREATE HAMPDEN, SONN & HEIRE OF GRIFFITH HAMPDEN & ANN HIS WIFE WHICH WILLIAM DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE SECOND DAY OF APRILL, ANNO DOMINI 1597.

On another stone, contiguous :

Arms: Three nags' heads coupe, bridled. *Horsey*, impaling *Hampden*. Below, a skull; and on a label, ECCE QUID ERIS. On two small plates, at the east end of the slab, effigies of four male children, in short cloaks, a fifth, behind them, in a long gown, and three females. The inscriptions and principal figures are gone.

In the pavement, on the north side of the chancel, below the arms of *Hampden*, differenced by a bordure :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF WILLIAM HAMPDEN ESQ. LORD OF EMMINGTON IN YE COUNTY OF OXON. wth WILL^d DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, ANO. DNI. 1612.

Affixed to another stone, five escutcheons of arms :

1. Quarterly, *Hampden*, 2 and 3 *Popham*, 4. *Savage*. 2. *Hampden*, impaling *Sydney*. 3. *Sydney* alone. 4. as 3, and 5 as 1.

Between these shields are effigies of a man in plate armour, with short skirt, greaves, spurs, a sword girt on his left side, and a dagger on the right. He is bare-headed, and with his hands pressed together. Opposite, a lady in a long robe, and hood, with lappets, her girdle fastened before with three rosettes, and dependent therefrom, a chain of square links, terminating in two tassels; her sleeves close, and square cuffs at the wrist, turned back and plaited; the hands devoutly pressed together. This is presumed to be

the costume of a widow, at the period mentioned in the inscription below :—



Off your Charite pray for the soulle of John Hampden esquier & Elizabeth hys Wyffe which John decessyd the xxiiij day of August, the yer of o' Lorde God M^cccclxxxvj, on whous soulle Zhu have m^ccy. Amen.

Below, on two plates, effigies of four sons and six daughters.¹

On another slab, near the middle of the chancel, a knight in richly studded armour, diapered, and with a chain of two rows of square links round his neck and crossing his breast: very large bows on his arms, shirt of chain mail, with two pouches hanging at his girdle; broad belt buckled round him, suspending a highly ornamental sword; at his right side, a dagger: large bows at the knees fastened with rosettes; round-toed sollerets, studded and finely wrought, and spurs with five-point rowels. A lady at his right hand, in an em-

¹ Browne Willis mentions only five, probably not observing the sixth—a little girl kneeling below her sisters.

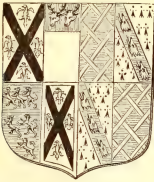
broidered robe with sleeves, through which are apertures, displaying her hands, ruffles, and close cuffs; the neck of the robe open, and square lappets thrown back: on her head a square cap without lappets; her girdle fastened with a rosette, from which, appendant to a cord, is an embroidered lozenge-shaped bag, or very large tassel: between them, the figures of three female children. At the

left hand of the knight, a lady wearing a round head-dress, the shoulders of her robe puffed, slashed, and full, escalated at the neck; round which is a rich necklace or chain descending to the bosom, and appendant to a girdle of chain fastened with a jewel, terminating at the lower part of the dress in an oval bag richly embroidered, ornamented with a very large tassel.



Here lyeth buried Sir John Hampden knyght and Elizabeth Sabage his fyrst Wyfe
which Sir John dyed the xxth day of December in the yere of our Lorde God a Thousand fyve
Hundredeth fyfthe and three on whose soules Jesu have mercy Amen.

Affixed to a slab in the floor of the chancel, towards the south side :



HERE LIETH THE BODY OF GRIFFITH HAMPDEN ESQUIRE LORD OF GREATE HAMPDEN & OF ANNE HIS SECOND WIFE DAUGHTER & HEIRE OF ANTHONY CAVE OF CHICHELY ESQUIRE W^{ch} GRIFFITH DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^e 27th OF OCTOB^r 1591 & ANNE DECEASED Y^e LAST DAY OF DEC. 1594.

On a mural tablet, in the north aisle :

Here lieth the Body of Richard Hampden, Citizen of London, third son of Sir Edmund Hampden of Abbingdon, in the County of Northampton, Knt. He departed this life the ninth day of September 1662.

Also the Body of Anne his Wife, the daughter of Francis Lane, Citizen of London: she died the twenty-ninth day of March 1674-5.

Arms: On a shield at the top, *Hampden*, with a crescent in fess point. Crest: A talbot Proper, gorged Or. with a string tied in a knot above his back, Gu. At the bottom, on another shield, *Hampden*, impaling party per pale Az. and Gu. three saltires coupè Arg. counter-changed *Lane*.

On a slab in the south aisle :

Here lyeth y^e body of Richard Welch of Welwick, in the Parish of Wendover, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Welch of this Parish, who died March y^e 26th in the 39th year of his age, Anno Dom. 1723.

Here also lyeth y^e Body of Lettitia Welch, third daughter of y^e above John & Elizabeth Welch of this Parish, who dyed November y^e 11th in y^e 32^d year of her age, Anno Dom. 1722.

On a slab in the nave :

Here lieth the Body of John Mosse, LL.D. Rector of this Parish, & Vicar of Kimble, who died Feb^y 20th 1785, aged 70 years.

Also Jane, his first Wife, by whom he left surviving, one Son and two Daughters, who have jointly placed this Stone as a Testimony of their duty and affection to their deceased Parents.

Near this place lieth Anna Maria, his second Wife, by whom he left one son.

On a plain mural tablet of white marble, at the west end of the nave :

To the honoured ashes of a long lost and long lamented Mother, the Idol of her Husband, the Ornament of her Sex: and of a Father whose character is above Panegyric: most respectable as a public: most amiable as a private man: who, after a long but never forgotten separation, are here united in the same grave: This stone is dedicated to perpetuate the memory of their Virtues; and in testimony of every sentiment of Duty & Affection that grateful Children can bear to the best of Parents, this Tablet is erected by Thomas Viscount Hampden and John Trevor.

Against the same wall were placed two achievements of arms, viz. :

1. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Hampden*, 2 and 3 party per bend sinister ermine and erminois, a lion rampant Or. *Trevor*, impaling Az. three salmones in pale naient Arg. over the head of each fish, a ducal coronet Or. *De Huybert*.

2. Quarterly, *Hampden* and *Trevor* as before. Crest: a talbot Arg. gorged and chained Gu. A Viscount's coronet. Supporters, two dragons rampant regardant, their tails nowed, S. wings tipped Or. Motto, *Vestigia nulla retro sum.*¹

In the Church-yard, contiguous to the west end of the nave, and inclosed by plain iron palisadoes, are two conjoined tombs of brick, covered with very large slabs, respectively inscribed :

Constantia, Wife of Robert Lord Viscount Hampden, ob. the 15th of June 1761, æt. 34.

Robert Lord Viscount Hampden, ob. the 22d of August 1783, æt. 78.

¹ These achievements have been removed, and replaced by two others, for Thomas and John, successively Viscounts Hampden. On the dexter side, on two shields conjoined: 1st, Hampden and Trevor quarterly: 2nd, Az. a cross engrailed between four cinquefoils Arg. within a laurel wreath Proper. Supporters, Two dragons rampant regardant, their tails nowed, S. wings tipped Or. Motto, *Vestigia nulla retrorsum.* A Viscount's Coronet. Crest, a talbot with a string tied in a bow above his back. On the sinister side: Hampden and Trevor quarterly, within a collar of gold, with the crown between two lions combatant, and cypher G. R. alternately, being the collar of the Guelphic Hanoverian Order. Motto, Crest, Coronet, and Supporters, as before.

On a mural tablet, on the south side of the chancel, exteriorly :

Arms : On a fess crenelle three . . . heads between three gates.

To the pious Memory of The Rev. John Yate M.A. of University Coll. Oxford, near 50 years Rector of this Place, where he preached the word of God, with much pains, faithfulness & zeal, twice each Lord's Day till above the age of 81. Born July 3^d 1635 deceased June 3^d 1719 aged near 84 & here rests from his labours in hopes of a blessed Resurrection to eternal life.

Extracts from the Register of Great Hampden, copied from MSS. of Browne Willis in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon, collated with the original Register-Book, and additions therefrom. The Register, which is a small narrow volume, commences in 1557. On the first leaf, amongst other remarks :

"Scripsit
Richardus Woodcoke
Rector."

The Entries are thus prefaced :

"The Register Booke of Greate Hampden from the beginnunge of the Reigne of o^r Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God, Queene of England Ffraunce & Ireland Defender &c.

First of such as were baptized :

Dorothea, filia Griffidi Hampden, 26 Mar. 1569.

William, son of Griffith Hampden, 5 Nov. 1570.

Ruth, daughter of Griffith Hampden, 15 May 1575.

Mary, daughter of Griffith Hampden, 9 July 1576.

John, son of Mr. Griffith Hampden, 2 Nov. 1578.

Anne, daughter of Mr. Griffith Hampden, Esq. 10 Dec. 1589.

Jerome Horsley, son of Mr. Jerome Horsley, 25 Jan. 1593.

Alexander, son of Edmund Hampden of Hartwell, Esq. 10 July 1600.

Marie, daughter of Edmond Hampden of Hartwell, 23 July 1601.

Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edmond Hampden of Hartwell, 24 June 1602.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Hampden & Elizabeth his wife, 17 Oct. 1622.

Anne [qu. Annet], daughter of John Hampden & Eliz. his wife, 19 April 1625.

Mary, daughter of John Hampden & Eliz. his wife, 8 June 1626.

Ruth, daughter of John Hampden & Eliz. his wife, 1 April 1628.

Judith, daughter of John Hampden & Eliz. his wife, 21 May 1629.

. . . . Elizabeth his wife the Daughter of Benjamin Newborough of Stourbridge in the County of Worcester, Clothier, a good and pious woman ; departed this life, December 15th 1720, aged 75.

Thomas their son M.B. died at Hitchin in Hertfordshire, where he practised Physic with good success, May 28th 1716, aged 32.

Elizabeth his sister departed this life July the 16th 1729, aged 42 years.

Mary, daughter of John Hampden, Esq. & Elizabeth his wife, 1 May 1630.

Richard, son of John Hampden & Elizabeth his wife, 13 Oct. 1631.

William, son of John Hampden & Elizabeth his wife, 25 July 1633.

Lætitia, daughter of Sir William Ellis, B^t and the Lady Isabella his wife, 25 June 1675.

Lætitia, daughter of John Hampden, Esq. and Sarah his wife, 3 Oct. 1675.

John Ellis, son of Sir Will^m Ellys, Bar^t, and the Lady Lætitia his wife [qu. Isabella ?] bap. 17 Sept. 1681.

Marriages.

Mr. Robt. Hatley & Mrs. Dorothy Hampden, 24 Oct. 1587.

Mr. Edw^d. Oglethorpe & Mrs. Ruth Hampden, 23 Jan. 1598.

Ægeon Askew, Rector, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 14 May 1610.

George Dorrell and Anne Milward, 20 Apl. 1611.

Mr. Samson Darell to Mrs. Elizabeth Hampden, 3^d June 1614.

Roland Hunt of Boreotton, Co. Salop, and Mrs. Frances Paget, 25 May 1665.

Mr. Henry Ashurst of London, and Mrs. Diana Paget of Drayton, Middlesex, 7 April 1670.

Sir William Ellis of Wytham, Co. Lincoln, & Mrs. Isabella Hampden, married 2 Oct. 1672.

John Yate, Rector of Great Hampden, and Elizabeth Barber, widow of the same. 6 Sept. 1680.

John Griffin of Lee, and Hannah Dearing of G^t Hampden, 30 Sept. 1695.

Henry Gould, Esq. of Iver, and Mrs. Mary Layght of Agmondesham, 12 May 1702.

Mr. Nathaniel Shrimpton of Penn, and Mrs. Ann Hampden of Prestwood, 30 Sept. 1703.

Burials.

John Hampden, son of Griffith Hampden, Esq. 12 Feb. 1578.

Griffith Hampden, Esq. Lord of Great Hampden, buried in the chancel 8 Nov. 1591.

Anne, widow of Griffith Hampden, Esq. 9 Jan. 1593.

William Hampden, Esq. Lord of Great Hampden, buried in the chancel 21 April 1597.

Mr. Richard Hampden, 10 Nov. 1601.

Margaret, wife of Mr. Edmund Hampden of Hartwell, 18 July 1603, *gravidæ*.

William Hampden, Esq. Lord of Emmington, 2 Feb. 1612.

Francis Dorrell, daughter of Sir Sampson Dorrell, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, 11 June 1626.

Mary, daughter of Mr. John Hampden, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, 18 March 1626.

Elizabeth Hampden, wife of John Hampden, Esq. 20 August 1634.

Ægeon Askew, 10 May 1637.

John Hampden, Esq. Lord of Hampden, 25 June 1643.

Mrs. Judith Hampden, 17 Sept. 1646.

"1647—N.B. My Daughter Sarah Lenthall was buried y^e eleventh day of August An. ut supra. She came frō London to Wickham on y^e Saturday, only to see us, & so to returne y^e morrow in y^e afternoone to Wickham againe, but then fell sick & on Wednesday morning following, being y^e 11th of August about an howre before sun rise dyed of y^e Sicknes and so in y^e Evening was buried, in the meade called the Kitchen-meade by the hedge side as you goe downe into it, on y^e left hand, a little below y^e pond, at y^e entrance into y^e meade: she was aged 14 yeares eleven moneths & seventeen dayes, had she lived to Bartholomew day she had bin full 15 yeares of age.

"Susanna Lenthall my wife dep^{ed} this Life Thursday evening about eight o'clock y^e 26th of August. She died of y^e sicknes comfortably & in peace & was buried y^e 27th by hir Daughter Sara.

"Adam Lenthall my sonne a hopefull yong man & neere one & twenty yeares of age dep^{ed} this life, of y^e sicknes Thursday morning a little before day breake & was buried at the head of his sister Sara's grave y^e same day, being y^e 2^d of Septembr.

"My cosen John Pickering a lad about 13 yeares of age dying of the sicknes was buried the 25th of September 1647.

"ROBERT LENTHALL, Rector."¹

Richard Hampden, Esq. Lord of Emmington, 13 Jan. 1659.

Elizabeth, wife of William Hampden, Esq. She lived 90 yeares, & a widow 67 yeares & 10 months; buried 21 February 1664.

The Lady Lætitia Vachel, 2^d wife of John Hampden, Esq. who was brought from Coley [Cowley] by Reading & buried 29 March 1666.

Mrs. Anne Cromwell, brought down from London; was buried 18 May 1668.

Ann Justice, Widow, brought from Hackney to lie by her first husband Richard Hampden, Citizen of London, 17 March 1674.

Robert, son of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of London, and Elizabeth his wife, 13 Feb. 1674.

Christopher Ingoldsby of this Parish, 19 Oct. 1674.

Alexander Hampden, son of Edmund Hampden, Esq. was brought from New House at Denor Hill, and buried 2^d April 1675.

William Hampden, Esq. bur. 27 Jan. 1675.

Leonard Hampden, a child of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of London, was brought from New House, at Denor Hill, in Hugendon Parish, & bur. 19th of May 1679.

Mr. Edmund Hampden was brought from London and buried 1 Feb. 1682.

Robert Brandreth, Gent. dyed at Great Hampden, and was buried 11 June 1685.

John, son of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of Great Missenden. buried 19 May 1687.

Mrs. Sara, wife of John Hampden, Esq. She died in childbed, at London: bur. 7 Nov. 1687.²

Richard Hampden, Esq. of Hampden, 2 Jan. 1695-6. John Hampden, Esq. dyed at London 16 Dec. 1696.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hampden, widow of Edmund Hampden, Esq. of Prestwood in Missenden, bur. 14 April 1707.

Madame Lætitia Hampden, the daughter of Will^m Lord Paget, the wife of Richard Hampden, Esq. 11 Jan. 1714.

Mr. John Yate, Rector of Great Hampden, bur. 5 June 1719.

Mrs. Elizabeth Yate, 20 Dec. 1720.

¹ Two leaves here have been cut out, but the entry next following is dated in February in the same year, 1647.

² Browne Willis copied this extract from the Register, but erroneously states her death to have happened on *that* day.

"Richard Hampden, Esq. Lord of Great Hampden, 2^d August 1728."¹

John Wright, Rector, buried 29 April 1750.

Penelope, daughter of John Mosse, LL.D. bur. 13 July 1751.

Jane, wife of the Rev. Dr. Mosse, 8 Nov. 1751.

"John Hampden, Esq. de hoc loco Genteq. ultimus amicus meus charissimus Patronusq. munificens, bur. 13 Feb. 1754."²

Benjamin, son of the Rev. Dr. Mosse, 17 Oct. 1756.

The Hon. Mrs. Hampden, wife of the Hon^{ble} Rob^t Hampden, Esq. bur. 17 June 1761.

Edmund Hampden of Prestwood, in Great Missenden, Esq. 1771, August 27th.³

Anna Maria, wife of Dr. Mosse, Rector, 1 Feb. 1779.

R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Viscount Hampden, 2 Sept. 1783.

Rev. Dr. Mosse, Rector of Great Hampden, 25 Feb. 1785, æt. 70 years.

In the Register are also these remarks :

"1749—Mr. Wright my predecessor had neglected to register for the above year : those names by me inserted appear'd in his hand writing upon slips of Paper scatter'd in the House w^h I first came. JN^o Mosse."

During fifteen years preceding, there are few entries of Baptisms.

"Mem : Johannes Mosse Legum Doctor & Coll. Regin. Oxon. presentatus per Johannem Hampden Armigerem ad Ecclesiam Parochialem de Hampden Mag. decimo sexto die Julii 1750 ; institutus Die decimo septimo p. Johannem Episcop. Lincoln. & inductus vicesimo tertio die mensis Julii predict. p. Tobiam Brown A.B. Vicarium de Missenden Magna."

In the Register is also noted :

"1774—N.B. Early in y^e spring in 1774 the Springs made their appearance in Hampden bottom, & rose to a far greater height than in 1764.⁴ From below the Gravel-Pits thro' West Field, a large stream of water, thirty feet wide, bent its course by Rignall, during the months of March, April and May, & emptied itself into the Mob-Well⁵ below Great Missenden. Tradition informs us y^t y^e like happened 110 years ago.

"JN^o Mosse, LL.D.

"An Eye-witness of what happened in 1774."

PAROCHIAL BEQUEST.

Robert Hyll, by his Will dated 20 Oct. 1518, directed to be buried in the church-yard of Great Hampden : bequeathed to Lincoln Cathedral 2s. 4d. ; to the High Altar in the Chancel of Great Hampden 2s. 4d. ; for the reparation of the Bells 2s. 2d. ; to the Rode-Light 2s. 4d. ; St. Nicholas Light 2s. 4d. ; to the three Ringers 2s. 2d. ; to William his son, all his rents in Great Kingdon and Wendover, and to keep his obit for evermore in the Parish Church of Great Hampden, 3s. 3d. per ann. To John his son and heir, his Lands in Little Hampden ; residue to him and his wife Isabel ; makes William his executor Witness. Sir James Untwyn,⁶ Person of Great Hampden, Robert North, William Wyburn, *cum multis aliis*.

¹ This is copied from Willis's Extracts from the Parochial Register, said to have been taken 9 May 1738 (see his MSS. in Bibl. Bodl.) ; but, after a very minute and careful examination, no such entry is found in the book, nor the following :

"Mrs. Isabella Bradbury Daughter of Sir William Ellis Relict of the late Richard Hampden, Esq. . . . 1736."

² In the autograph of Dr. Mosse.

³ Extract also in Missenden Register.

⁴ In which year, according to another entry in the same volume, the same phenomenon happened.

⁵ Or, Mab-Well ?

⁶ In the List of Rectors, *Unwine*. See page 283.

HAMPDEN PARVA.

THIS small parish is among, and almost surrounded by, woods, and is bounded on the north by Little Kimble; on the east, by Wendover, and Great Hampden; on the south, by Great Missenden; and, on the west, by Ellesborough: about one hundred acres being woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is chiefly chalk, with sub-strata of flints, the surface being greatly and irregularly varied by hill and dale. It is a remarkably healthy situation, inasmuch, that the Yeomanry family of Ginger constantly resident here, during more than two hundred years; as the principal tenants and occupiers of the land, have obtained some celebrity, on account of the great age to which some of them attained, it having been commonly reported, that the head of each of four generations, had arrived at the age of upwards of ninety years.¹ The population is computed at eighty persons, with little increase or diminution during the last forty years.²

Hampden Parva, although disjoined from the parish of Hartwell by Dinton, Kimble, and Ellesborough, intervening, has been, from the earliest times, considered as a member, or parcel of Hartwell. It is conjectured by Willis, that such distinct portions of land, belonging to the same Lord, were, therefore, reckoned together; which seems to have been the case in several parishes dismembered from the counties to which they previously belonged, having been deemed appendant to others at a considerable distance.

In the reign of Henry III. there was, unquestionably, a Chapel in Little Hampden, which belonged to Hartwell as its mother Church, and was under the patronage of one and the same person; and the fine-rolls prove that Hartwell and Hampden were then united in the same parish, and belonged to the family of Luton. It is especially mentioned, that in 3 Edw. I. Thomas Luton, Lord of Hartwell, also held therewith, Hampden Parva; that the latter had been annexed to the former "of old time;"³ and that, in the reign of Henry III. Hampden Parva *parished* to Hartwell: and the estate continued to belong to the same succession of proprietors, through many ages,⁴ without alienation, until, having descended with the rest of the inheritance, to Sir Thomas Lee, the 2nd Baronet of that family, circ. 1685, in order to make provision for his younger children, the Manor of Hampden Parva was conveyed to Samuel Dodd, Esq. of the Inner Temple, London, and of Ellesborough, who was afterwards knighted. He married Isabella, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Robert Croke, Knt. of Ellesborough, Clerk of the Pipe in the Court of Exchequer, by Susanna, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Peter Vanloor, Knt. which Dame Isabell Dodd, surviving her husband, died in her widowhood, having, by her Will, provided for the foundation and endowment of an Almshouse at Ellesborough.⁵ It appears, however, that in the 9th of Edw. IV. Sir John Leynsham, or Leynham, Knt. was found, by an inquisition, to have died seised of the Manor of Hampden Parva; and that being about the time when a fine was passed with Sir John Leynham, and Margaret his wife, of numerous possessions in and about Risborough (to which, also, many other persons were parties),⁶ it has been inferred, that this fine was for the purpose of settlement, that the estate might be thereby assured to the grantees, to whom the forfeited lands of Sir Edmond Hampden, and other estates, formerly vested in the Whitinghams and Verneys, had passed, in Haddenham, Hampden, Elles-

¹ See page 299.² 1825.³ Escheat Rolls in the Tower of London.⁴ See HARTWELL.⁵ See page 189.⁶ See vol. i. p. 300.

borough, &c. Sir John Leynham, not acquiring any permanent possession of these lands, and holding them only as a trustee, the better to ensure and direct the legal course of inheritance : and, at a later period, the estate having descended through the possessors of Hartwell, until the reign of King Charles I. was, by an Indenture quadruparte, dated 15 April, 16 Car. I. between Sir Walter Pye, Bart. of Downayton, alias Dynton, of the first part ; John Hill, senior, of Little Hampden, yeoman, of the second part ; John Hill, junior, of the same, of the third part ; conveyed to John Hill, yeoman aforesaid, and John Hill his son, under the description of one moiety of divers messuages and hereditaments, in Little Hampden, Wendover, and Ellesborough ;¹ and by John Hill, John Newman, and Richard Blanckard, was assigned to . . . Welde, and Thomas Lee, Esq. of Hartwell, and the Manor 8 July 1650 (2 Car. II.) ; and being subsequently purchased by the Hon. Robert Trevor, afterwards Lord Trevor, and first Viscount Hampden, was by his Lordship settled upon his second son, the Hon. John Trevor, of Bromham, Co. Beds ; who, on the issueless death of his elder brother Thomas, second Viscount Hampden,² succeeded to the Peerage as third Viscount Hampden, and sixth Baron Trevor ; and (after the short possession of this estate during about ten days) deceased, having by his Will bequeathed this estate to Robert Trevor, Esq. of Tingrith, Co. Beds, whom he denominates his cousin-german twice removed ; and, at the death of the aforesaid Robert Trevor, Esq. without male issue, this estate became vested in his three daughters and co-heiresses, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catherine Trevor, of Tingrith House, near Woburn, Co. Beds, who are its present possessors.

PEDIGREE OF TREVOR AND TREVOR-HAMPDEN, BARON TREVOR, AND VISCOUNT HAMPDEN, OF GREAT HAMPDEN, &c.

From ancient Yellum Pedigrees in the possession of Thomas, late Visc. Hampden, and George Robert Hohart-Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire ; Heraldic Visitations ; Parochial Registers ; Memoirs of the House of Cromwell ; Harleian and Lansdowne MSS. ; Peerages ; Parish Registers, &c.

Arms : Party per bend Ermine and Erminois, a lion ramp. Or. *TREVOR*. Arg. a saltire Gu. between four eagles displayed S. *HAMPDEN*. Arg. a wyvern volant, his tail nowed, wreathed Vert. powdered with broom bushes Proper. *Cambre*. Gu. a lion ramp. Or. *Gruff of Allington*. Arg. a chevron between three boars' heads coupe S. *Apreece*. Ermine, a lion ramp. S. *Broughton*. Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's face Or. *Bridger*. Supporters : Two dragons regardant, their tails nowed S.

Crests : On a wreath, Or. and Gu. a talbot statant Or. collared, and with a string, also Gu. tied over the back with a double knot. On his side three ermines in fess, *Hampden*. On a chapeau Gu. turned up Ermi. a dragon S. *Trevor*, a Viscount's Coronet Proper. Motto : *Fastigia nulla retrosum*.

N.B. On the promotion of Robert Lord Trevor to be Visc. Hampden, the Arms of Hampden were placed in the first quarter of the Shield and, as an honourable augmentation, were so borne by his successors, and since by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who acquired the name and estate of Hampden, but not the title.

JOHN TREVOR, Esq. of Brynkinat, Co. Denbigh, descended from—AGNES, dau. and hr. of Peter Cambre the Princes of Wales ; ob. 1497.

ROBERT TREVOR of Brynkinat.	==CATHERINE, dau. and hr. of Llewel- len ap Ithelod Mald.	EDWARD==ANNE, dau. of Jeffrey. Kyffin.	RICHARD TREVOR.	==MACH, dau. and hr. of Jenkin ap David ap Gruff de Allington, Co. Flint.	ROGER TRE==GUENIELLA, dau. of Rrose Lloyd ap Phu-nykeuwick. Gruff ap Eion of Gdroi.	THOMAS==MARY, dau. of TREVOR. Juhu Ham- mond of Lightwood.
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JOHN TREVOR of Allington==MARGARET, dau. and hr. of David ap Reece ap Kenwick de Kwm.

JOHN TREVOR of Allington==ANNE, dau. of Randal Broughton of Broughton, Co. Lancaster. RICHARD TREVOR. EDWARD TREVOR.

JOHN TREVOR, Esq. *nineteenth* in lineal descent from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Mary, dau. of George Bruges, alias Bridges, Esq. of London [called Knt. by Noble.] Hereford ; ob. 15 July 1589 ; bur. at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London. DAVID TREVOR. EDWARD TREVOR.

SIR RICHARD TREVOR, Knt. of Al- lington ; ob. s. p. m.	==CATHERINE, dau. of Roger Pule- ston, Esq. of Barrall.	RANDOLPH TREVOR, ob. celebs ; bur. 21 July 1690 at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London. [Malcolim, p. 364.]	SIR JOHN TRE- VOR, Knt. 7 June 1619, of Hugh Trevan- nion, Esq. of Corwall ; mar. Co. Flint ; 24 May 1592 at Chesca, Co. Merch, to Ferdi- nando Noning- ton ; ob. 29 Mar. 1614 ; bur. at Crom, et. 79. [Mon. Inscript.]	MARGARET, dau. of Hugh Trevan- nion, Esq. of Corwall ; mar. Co. Flint ; 24 May 1592 at Chesca, Co. Merch, to Ferdi- nando Noning- ton ; ob. 29 Mar. 1614 ; bur. at Crom, et. 79. [Mon. Inscript.]	SIR ELEANORA, SACK- VILLE Sir John Savage, Knt. Re- vour. Knt. list of Sir R.N. H. Bag- nall. [Noble.]	SIR THOMAS TRE==PRUDENCE, dau. of vour, Knt. born 6 July 1586 ; Autum- Reader in the Inner Temple 18 Jac. I. ; Knt. and Sol ^r -Gen. to Pr. Chm. ; Just. of Com. Pleas ; Ld. Ch.- Baron of Excheq ^r ; impeached (17 Car. I.) 1641.	WINFRED, mar. to Edw. Pule- ston, Esq. Erwine, mar. to Robt. Lloyd, Esq. of Harts- heath. CATHERINE. [Collins, vol. iv. p. 278.]
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¹ Lowndes' MSS.

² See GREAT HAMPDEN, and Genealogical Narrative there.

<p>MAGDALEN, mar. to Arth. Esphenhall, of Co. Stafford; 2ndly, to Sir Ant. Tyringham, Knt. of Tyringham; bur. at St. Margaret's, Westminster.</p> <p>[Noble's MSS.; also PENNE, of TYRENGHAM.]</p> <p>MARY, mar. to Gever Lloyd, Esq. of Yale.</p> <p>DOROTHY, mar. to Sir John Hamner, Bart.</p> <p>MARGARET, mar. to John Griffith, Esq. of Lynn, Co. Norf.</p>	<p>Sir JOHN TREVOR, Knt. of Trevelian; Mast. of the Rolls and Speaker of the Ho. of Commons 1659; ob. 17 July 1673.</p>	<p>ANNE, eld. dau. of Edm. Hampden, Esq. of Wendover, niece of Sir Alex. Hampden, Knt. of Hartwell; mar. 4 Feb. 1648-9; ob. 1665; bur. 12 Sept. in St. Barthol. the Less Ch. in Smithfield, Lond. but called Agnes Hampden, dau. of H. Esq. in the Register.</p>	<p>CHARLES TREVOR. ARTHUR TREVOR. WILLIAM TREVOR.</p>	<p>RICHARD TREVOR, M.D. of Padua; ob. 17 July 1676; bur. at St. Dunstan's in the West, London.</p>	<p>MARGARET, mar. to Mr. John Fielder; had issue, a son, John; bur. 28 Dec. 1639, at St. Barthol. the Less. [Par. Reg.]</p>
<p>COL. HERBERT MARY, MORTLEY; ob. 1667.</p>	<p>Sir JOHN TREVOR, Knt. Ambass. to France; Prin. Sec. of State 1668, Privy Counsellor; ob. v. p. 28 May 1672, at 47; bur. 31 May at St. Bartholomew the Less, Smithfield, in Sir Ralph Winwood's vault. [Par. Reg.]</p>	<p>RUTH, 4th, but eldest survivor dau. of John Hampden, the Patriot, by his first wife, Elizabeth, dau. and hr. of Edm. Symeon, Esq. of Pirtou, Co. Oxon; bur. 3 Dec. 1687 at St. Bartholomew's the Less, Smithfield; having in her Will mentioned her Manor of Poyle, in Colnbrooke, descended to her from Anne Cromwell. [Par. Reg. and Malcolm's Lond. vol. i. p. 311.]</p>		<p>ELLEN, bap. 29 Feb. 1637-8.</p>	<p>FRANCIS, bapt. at St. Bartholomew's the Less, 1629.</p>
<p>JOHN TREVOR, Esq. relict of Will. Morley, Esq. ob. 30 June 1686.</p>	<p>ELIZABETH, dau. and co-h. of John Serie, Esq. of Finchley, Co. Midd. Will dat. 29 May 1702; bur. at Camberwell, Co. Surrey.</p>	<p>Sir THOMAS TREVOR, Knt. bap. 8 Mar. 1657-8, at St. Barthol. the Less, Smithfield; Sol-General 1685; Att-Gen. 1698; Lord Ch.-Just. of Com. Pleas (1 Anne); Lord Trevor, of Bromham, Co. Beds, 31 Dec. 1711; Lord Privy Seal, 6 Mar. 1725-6; one of the Lords Justices 31 Mar. 1727; Presid. of the Council 8 May 1726, F.R.S. Gov. of Chert. Ho.; ob. 19 June 1730, at 72; bur. at Bromham.</p>	<p>ANNE, dau. of Col. Robt. Weldon, relict of Sir Rob. Bernard, 3rd Bart. of Brampton, Co. Hunts; mar. 28 Sept. 1704; ob. 5 Dec. 1746 [Pidd. of BERNARD, iii vol. i. p. 522.]</p>	<p>EDWARD TREVOR, Esq. of Chertsey, Surrey; ob. 1742.</p>	<p>MARY, Maid of Honour to Queen Katherine; ob. 1738.</p>
<p>JANE MORTLEY, only child, born 18 Jan. 1677; ob. inaupt.</p>				<p>ELIZABETH, mar. to John Borrett, Esq. of . . . Co. Westmoreland, and Shoreham, Co. Kent; who had issue by her, Elizabeth only dau. mar. to David Polhill, Esq. of Chipstead, Co. Kent, son of Tho. Polhill, Esq. of Clapham, by Elizabeth, dau. of Hen. Ireton, Ld.-Deputy of Ireland, by Elizabeth, dau. of OLIVER CROMWELL.</p>	
<p>THOMAS TREVOR, 2nd Lord Trevor; ob. 23 March 1753.</p>	<p>ELIZABETH, sole dau. and hr. of Timothy Barrell, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Cuckfield, Co. Sussex; ob. 27 Aug. 1734.</p>	<p>ANNE, ELIZABETH, ob. 29 Aug. 1773. LETHBRIDGE, at Southgate, Knt. M.D.; Peter Cook, Esq. of Southgate, and of Camberwell, Co. Surrey; ob. 25 Aug. 1769; bur. at Camberwell.</p>	<p>ROBERT TREVOR HAMPDEN, 4th Lord Trevor, born 1705; Ambass. Extra. Plenit. to the Hague 1739; Commiss. of Revenue in Ireland 1746; took the name and arms of Hampden 1754; Joint Paymaster-Genl. of the Forces 1759; F.R.S.; cr. Vice. Hampden, by Pat. 14 June 1776; ob. 22 Aug. 1783, at 78; bur. at Hampden.</p>	<p>CONSTANTIA VAN-KRUYNINGEN, dau. of Anthony de Haybert, Ld. of Van-Kruijning, in Zealand; mar. 1705; ob. 15 June 1761; bur. 17 June at Hampden.</p>	<p>RICHARD TREVOR, born 1704, 30 Sept. 1707; Gent. Com. of Qu. Coll. Oxon. Fell. of All-Souls 1727; A.M. 28 Jan. 1731; Rect. of Houghton in Wilton, Co. Hunts, 1732; Can. of Ch. Ch. 1735; D.C.L. 10 June 1736; Bp. of St. David's 1744; Bp. of Durham 9 Nov. 1752. Will dat. 9 Sept. 1771; ob. 9 June 1771, at 64; bur. at Glynde, Co. Sussex.</p>
<p>ELIZABETH, mar. to Charles Spencer, 2nd Duke of Marlborough; ob. 17 Oct. 1761.</p>	<p>DIANA, sole dau. of Genl. David Grene of Braco Castle, Co. Perth; mar. 13 June 1768; ob. at St. James's, Westminster, 26 May 1804, s. p.</p>	<p>THOMAS TREVOR, born 11 Sept. 1746 at the Hague; 5th Lord Trevor; took the name of Hampden; 2nd Viscount Hampden, Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order; ob. 9 Sept. 1824; Will dated 9 Sept. 1824.</p>	<p>JOHN TREVOR, born 24 Feb. 1748, of Ch. Ch. Oxon; A.M. 22 Feb. 1783; Minister Plenit. to Munich 1780, to the Elector Palatine and the Det. of Ratisbon from 1780 to 1798; 6th Lord Trevor and 3rd Vic. Hampden 1824; ob. 21 Sept.; bur. at Glynde, Co. Sussex, s. p. Will proved 12 Dec. 1824. Josh. Rogers and Rob. Trevor, Esq. exors.; Hon. Gen. Brand and Matw. Cook, relinquished executorship.</p>	<p>HARRIOT, only child of Danl. Burton, D.D. Can. of Ch. Ch. Oxon; Present. of Exeter, 1773 at Slapton, Co. Bucks; ob. in Berkeley Square 26 June 1829, at 79; bur. at Glynde, Co. Sussex.</p>	<p>MARIA CONSTANTIA, born 22 Feb. 1744; mar. 25 May 1764 to Henry Howard, 6th Earl of Suffolk and Berks; ob. 8 Feb. 1767, having had issue, one daughter, Maria Constantia, b. 21 Jan. 1767; ob. 20 July 1775; bur. at Charlton, Co. Wils.</p>

Other lands in Hampden Parva, were acquired by the family of Pye; having passed, with an estate in Ellesborough, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Saunders, Esq. of Dinton (son and heir of Richard Saunders of Amersham, by Anne, youngest daughter of Sir William Hawtrej, Knt. of Chequers, who held four tenements here 31 Oct. 1 Jac. I.), to her husband, Sir Walter Pye, Knt. of the Mende, Co. Hereford, in 1623, and were subsequently conveyed to the Hills of Little Hampden.

This Sir Walter Pye was the son of another Sir Walter, Attorney-General of the Court of Wards,

who died 21 Dec. 1635 ; being first cousin to Sir Robert Pye, Knt. of Faringdon (son and heir of Sir Robert Pye, Auditor of the Exchequer to K. James I. K. Cha. I. and II. and who died 19 May 1612, and was buried 26th in the *then* New Chapel in Tothill Fields), who married Anne, second daughter of JOHN HAMPDEN the PATRIOT ; and which Sir Walter had issue, a son of his own name, born in 1632, who married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Hawtrey, Knt. by Winifred, daughter of Ambrose Dormer, Esq. of Great Milton, Co. Oxon ; and *these* Sir Walter Pyses (the father and son) having alienated their estate in Little Hampden to the Hills, &c. are said to have followed the fortunes of the abdicated Stuarts into exile, where one of them was afterwards created LORD KILPECK at St. Germain, some of whose descendants have since returned to England, and are presumed to be still living in Berkshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE Chapel, or Church, being appendant ecclesiastically to Hartwell, the Rectors of Hartwell receiving their institution accordingly, have been, in fact, its incumbents.¹ There are, belonging to Hampden Parva, seven acres of glebe in arable, and one and an half acre of woodland. In this Chapel, or Daughter Church, as in similar cases, it is observable, that the Pulpit is elevated only about two or three steps above the floor, to evince, as is presumed, its inferiority to the higher dignity of its Mother Church.

THE CHURCH

is a very mean edifice, thirty-eight feet in length, and fifteen wide, but consisting of a nave, with a a chancel ; the north porch, of late years, being heightened into a little tower, in which is one bell, formerly contained in a wooden turret.

The Font has a capacious basin, is octagonal, supported by a pedestal resting on a pyramidal base. On three of the pannels, surrounding the basin, are sculptured, two quatrefoils and a shield.

Near the east end of the south wall of the chancel, is a piscena, under an obtuse pointed arch, ornamented with foliage. In the chancel, are three windows ; and, on the south side of the nave, are two small windows under pointed arches, and another at the west end. In the chancel are too small pews. The nave is regularly fitted up with open seats. The Reading-Desk and Pulpit, at the north-east angle of the nave. The whole building neatly ceiled, and kept accurately clean.

In the pavement, close to the north wall of the chancel, on a slab :

Here lieth interred the Body of Thomas Hill of Tarriers, Gen. who departed this life Feb. 11th, in the year of our Lord 1715, and the year of his age 37. He married Martha, y^e only daughter of Elias Adrian, of London, Merchant, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters, John, Thomas, and William, Martha, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Here lieth the Body of John Hill, eldest son of the above John Hill, who died the 27th of November 17 . .

aged 27 years. He married Martha the eldest daughter of Winwood Serjeant, of Donnington, Esq. by whom he had one son, named John.

On another :

Here also lieth the Body of Martha, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hill, who departed this life March the 31st 1731 in the 51st year of her age.

Also, the Body of John Hill, son of John and Martha Hill, and grandson of the late John Hill of Tarriers, who died the 19th of October 1748, aged 1 year and 3 months.

THE REGISTERS,

of which the most ancient now remaining commences in 1672, had been so negligently kept, that the scattered leaves were not, without great and most commendable pains, collected and re-bound,

¹ See HARTWELL.

under the care of the Rev. Howell J. Phillips, then Curate of Hartwell and Little Hampden. Among many entries of the family of Ginger, before mentioned, are the following :—

Baptisms.

Joseph, son of Joseph Ginger, and Mary his wife,
8 Oct. 1677.

William, son of the same, 11 June 1679.

Joseph, son of Joseph and *Martha* Ginger, 21 May,
1689.

Joseph, son of Joseph and *Mary* Ginger, born 23 Aug.
bap. 31 Aug. 1713.

Daniel, son of the same, 23 Jan. 1714.

John, son of the same, born 15 Feb. bap. 16 Feb.
1716.

William, son of the same, born 5 Dec. bap. 17 Dec.
1721.

Burials.

Joseph Ginger, æt. circ. 60 : bur. 21 Jan, 1674.

Mary, wife of Joseph Ginger, bur. 10 June, 1681.

Joseph Ginger, son of Joseph and Mary, bur. 10 Dec.
1681.

Joseph Ginger, bur. 19 Jan. 1715, ob. at Aylesbury.

Also,

John Hill, jun^r buried 27 July 1681.

John, son of John and Eliz. Hill, buried 16 Jan. 1687.

Mr. John Hill was bur. 21 May 1695.¹ Affidavit
29 May.

John Mountegue, Wodssen (Waddesdon) Parish, and
Rebeckah Blackwell of Great Kimbel, married 10 Feb.
1714.

Thomas Hill, Esq. of Chipping Wycombe, bur. 15
Feb. 1715.

John Hill, Gent. of Chipping Wycombe, bur. 3 Dec.
1728.

¹ The estate of the Hills in Little Hampden being purchased by the Hon. Rob. Trevor, afterwards 4th Lord Trevor and Visc. Hampden, and re-united to the family estates, remained vested in his Lordship and his descendant, until the death, in 1824, of John, last Lord Visc. Hampden; it seems proper to mention another branch of the Trevor-Hampden family, descended from Sir John Trevor and Ruth Hampden [page 297], by the marriage of John Borrett, Esq. with Elizabeth, their only daughter, the wife of David Polhill, Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, as follows :—

Charles Roper, Esq. son of Lady Anne, second daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lennard, 13th Lord Dacre and Earl of Sussex, by Lady Anne Fitzroy, natural daughter of King Cha. II. by Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, and Henry 8th Lord Teynham, who had married the *first-mentioned* Lady Anne as his third wife, previously the wife of *Rich. Borrett Lennard*, Esq. of Bell-House, Co. Essex, and by him mother of Thomas 17th Lord Dacre in her right, having married *Gertrude*, sister and co-heir of *John Trevor*, Esq. of *Glynde*, born in 1713, became the father of Charles 18th Baron Dacre, and of an only daughter, Gertrude, Baroness Dacre in her own right; who being married to Thomas Brand, Esq. was the mother, 1st, of Thomas 19th Baron Dacre (a Barony created in 1351, the name being D'Acre, from the scene of the achievements in the Holy Land of their great ancestor), and besides a son, Arthur Brand, who died young, and the Hon. Gertrude Brand, still living, of the Hon. General SIR HENRY OTWAY BRAND TREVOR, G.C.B. of the Coldstream Guards, who married Pyne, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, D.D. Dean of Limerick, brother of the last Earl of Glendore, first the wife of Sir John Gordon, Bart. of Park, N.B. and on the death of John 3rd Visc. Hampden took by Royal License the name of TREVOR, and is the possessor of the Trevor estate and Mansion at Glynde, heir presumptive to the Barony of DACRE, and co-heir of the Barony of FITZ-HUGH; whose sons were Thomas Brand, Esq. who married the daughter of Cha. Compton Cavendish, Esq. grand-daughter of Lord G. Aug. H. Cavendish, Earl of Burlington, and cousin of William Spencer Duke of Devonshire; Henry Brand, who died in 1811; and three daughters, Pyne Jesse, married to J. H. Cotterell, Esq.; Julia, married to Sam. C. Whitbread, Esq.; and Gertrude, married to Sir Geo. H. Seymour, only son of Lord George Seymour, and cousin to Francis Charles Marquess of Hertford.

HARTWELL, HERDWELL, HERDE-WELLE,

is said to have derived its name from the Saxon *Herd*, a shepherd, or a flock; and *Welle*, a spring of water; which are correctly descriptive of its situation. The parish, about one mile from the town of AYLESBURY, is bounded on the north and east, by Aylesbury; on the south, by Stoke-Mandeville; and on the west, by Stone, and Eythrope in Waddesdon; containing about six hundred acres, of which one-fifth is said to be arable, and twenty acres woodland. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, with strata of limestone, rubble, and coarse sand. A small stream from a spring near Wendover enters Hartwell on the east, runs north-west, and joins a brook which separates Aylesbury from this parish. Being ecclesiastically connected with the Chapelry of HAMPDEN PARVA, the returns made of the number of its inhabitants, &c. have often included that hamlet. In the beginning of the last century, Hartwell, with Little Hampden, contained seventeen families, consisting of sixty persons; the average number of births being three, and of burials two, annually. In 1811, the number of inhabitants had increased to 221. In 1710, Hartwell alone was assessed to the land-tax at 172*l.*; and in 1815, the rental was stated to amount to 1510*l.* per ann.

It appears, by ancient authorities, that there were many different tenures here at a very early period, William the Conqueror having divided the lands among several of his followers; although the principal Manor was bestowed upon his natural son, William Peverell; Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham; Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and in 1067 Earl of Kent. Walter de Vernon, and William the Chamberlain, had also considerable estates here.

THE MANOR.

The Manor, which, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was in the hands of Alwin, a thane of that King, who could sell it, was bestowed by the Conqueror upon William Peverell, his natural son; under whom, at the Norman Survey, it was held by Tekel, at six hides and three virgates. The land was sufficient for eight ploughs; three were in demesne; and sixteen villeins, with four bordars, had five ploughs; here were four servants, and pasture for eight plough-teams. In the whole, it was then, and had been, worth one hundred shillings; and in the days of King Edward seven pounds.¹

The lands of the Peverells being seized by King Henry II.² in 1155, Hartwell came to the Crown; and John Earl of Morton, to whom it was given, holding the honour of Peverell when he ascended the Throne, annexed this Lordship to the regal possessions; and it was soon afterwards held by a feudatory tenant, denominated from the place, Walter de Hertwell, who was rated for it as one knight's fee of the honour of Peverell.³ Barnabas de Hertwell was in his minority in 1219, and succeeded Walter, who is *supposed* to have been his father, but there is no certain record of his death; and in 1231, either the same or another Walter de Hertwell passed a fine of meadows in Hartwell to William Fitz-Alan, and Eve his wife, and their heirs,⁴ and paid one mark for scutage for his fee in Hartwell in the 19th and 20th of the same reign.⁵ William de Hertwell occurs in the Testa de Nevil as holding one fee here of the King in capite,⁶ and the same name is found in the Escheats of 1246.⁷ William, son of William de Hertwell, was in 1253 in the wardship of Ralph Fitz-Nicholas; the Manor then held in capite of the King at 20*l.* per. ann.⁸

¹ Terra. Willi Pevrel. In Stanes Hvd. ƿ Willelm' peurel ten' Herdewelle vi. hid. et iii. uirg'. Tekel ten' de eo. Tra. ē viii. caſ. In dñio sunt. iii. et xvi. uilli cū. iiii. bord. hāt v. caſ. Ibi iiii. serui. et ptū. viiio caſ. In totis ualent' et ualuit. c. sol. T.R.E. vii. lib. Hoc ƿ tenuit Aluain' teign' R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i.]

² See CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 174.

³ Rot. Pip. 2 Joh.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 16 Hen. III.

⁵ Test. de Nevil, p. 258-9.

⁶ Test de Nevil, p. 245.

⁷ Esc. 31 Hen. III. n^o 53; Cal. vol. i. p. 5.

⁸ Nom. Milit. 38 Hen. III.

Alice, daughter of the last William de Hertwell, carried the estates of her family in marriage to William de Luton.¹ The time of the death of William de Hertwell is unknown, unless Willis has mistaken that event for the death of Alice, which he has erroneously fixed in 1268 (52 Hen. III.) ; but she long survived that date, being in her widowhood in 1270, when a fine was passed between William de Luton and Walter, son of Walter de Hertwell, of the Manors of Hertwell and Hampden, and the Advowson of the Church, which Walter granted to William de Luton, and Alice, mother of the said William, and his heirs.² Alice de Luton, still a widow, was (4 Edw. I.) called upon, by *quo warranto*, to shew her right to view of frankpledge and waifs in her Manor of Hertwell and Hampden, without special license of the King or his predecessors ; and appearing by her Attorney, pleaded the King's charter of exemption from all suits due to the courts of the honour of Peverell, &c. during her life, and of all arrears in respect of payments formerly claimed, on condition that, after her death, her heirs and assigns should perform suit and service, attend views of frankpledge, and make such customary payments. The contest in regard to the view seems to have terminated ; but Alice not having claimed waifs, was, in the language of the law, "*in misericordia* ;" and the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded to restore possession of that right to the Crown.³

The son of Sir William was Sir Robert Luton, Knt. who was M.P. for Bucks in 1387 and 1390, and died soon afterwards, seised in right of himself, and Katherine his wife, of one messuage, thirty acres of land, and one toft, in Hertwell ; twenty-four acres, called Bridport's, sixty acres of wood, and a wood called Lutelwode and Ranesgrove, in Hampden Parva ;⁴ and in default of male issue, Eleanor, his sole daughter and heir, carried this estate in marriage to Thomas Stokes, or de Stoke, who presented to Hartwell Church in 1431 ; and had issue, an only daughter, Agnes, who was married to Sir Thomas Shingleton, or Singleton, who held Hartwell in her right. He had been Sheriff of Bucks in 1443 (22 Hen. VI.), in 1450 was Knight of the Shire, and was buried in the Grey Friars Convent at Aylesbury ; to which, and to a Chantry there, he was a great benefactor. His relict was married, secondly, to Henry Petyt (or Petyce), Esq. who held a Court-Baron at Little Hampden, and died during her life ; and in 1479, under the name of Agnes Petyt, widow, she was styled "Domina de Hertwell et Hampden ;" and at her death, Richard Hampden, her grandson, son of her daughter Elizabeth Singleton, whom she had caused to be married to John Hampden of Kimbell, acquired this estate.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² Rot. Fin. 55 Hen. III.

³ Alic' de Luton sum' fuit ad respond Dñi Regi de plito quo wafo clam' h're visum francpleg' et weyf in man'io suo de Hertwell' et Hamden' que ad Domñ Regem et coronam suam p'tinent sine lic' et volunt' Dñi Regis vel p'decessorum suorum Regum Angl' &c. Et Alicia venit p. atturn' suum et dicit qd Dñi Rex qui nunc est concessit eiqd ipsa teneret visum sub forma qua continetur in quadam carta quam idem Rex ei fecit in hec verba—Edwardus Dei gra. &c. Sciatis qd concessimus p. nobis et h'dibz n'ris dilecte nobis Alicie de Lutone qd ip'a et homines ac tenentes sui de Hertwell et P'va Hamdene tam nativi quam liberi toto tempe vitæ ip'ius Alicie quieti sint de sectu quã debet ad curiam n'ram honor' Pev'elli de Haddestok et de veniendo ad visum francpleg' ad eandem curiam et qd traciatrices quæ sunt de tenura ejusd Alicie in villis p'dcis quam in ead Alicia vixerit p' transgr. assis' c'vis' fractæ non amercientur in cura n'ra p'dca sed qd ead Alicia traciatrices illas in curia sua p' pria p' trs transgr' cum nec'e fuerit amerciari faciat et am'ciamenta illa lib'e et quiete p'cipiat toto tempe p'dco. Concessimus eciam eid Alicie p' nobis et h'edibz n'ris qd toto tempe p'dco quieta sit de octo solid annuis in quibz nobis tenetur de visum francpleg' et de oibz arrerag' in quibz nobis similiter tenetur de eisd octo solid. Ita qd hered vel assignat' p'dce Alicie ac hoies et tenentes sui p'dci post decessu ip'ius Alicie sectam p'dcam nobis vel her' n'ris faciant et ad visum francpleg' veniant ad curiam p'dcem. Et p'dci hered vel assign' p'dcos octo solidos annuos solvant sicut antea fieri consuevit. In cuius rei testimoniu &c. T. me ip'o apud Westm' quinto die Decembr' anno r' n' nono. Io quo ad visum francpleg' ad p'sens sine die quousq' &c. Et quo ad weif die' qd ipsa ad presens non clamat libertatem de weif. Io p'dca Alicie in mia. Et p'donatur p' Justic' Et p'ceptu est Vic' qd manuteneat Dñm Regem in seisina de p'dca libertate de weif &c. [Rot. 4, p. 91.]

⁴ Esc. 15 Ric. II. n° 37 ; Cal. vol. iii. p. 137.

PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN, OF GREAT AND LITTLE HAMPDEN, HARTWELL, KIMBLE, &c.

Arms: Arg. within a bordure Az. a saltire Gu. bet. four eagles displayed Az. in fess point a crescent Or.

Genealogical Achievement of Alexander Hampden, Esq.: 1. HAMPDEN, within a bordure Az. and with a crescent for difference. 2. Barry wavy of sin Arg. and Az. over all, a bend Sable charged with three Bezants. Singleton. 3. Arg. three crosslets fitché S. on a chief of the Second a demi lion ramp. Or. 4. Arg. a bend between six billets S. 5. S. a buck's head caboché Proper, attired Or. with a Maltese cross between the antlers of the Last, and a cart thrust fesswise through his nostrils. Buletta. 6. Az. a chevron Arg. between three bucks' heads coupé of the Second. 7. S. within a bordure bilieté Arg. a lion rampant of the Same. 8. Gu. on a bend Ermineo, between two cotizes Or. three boars' heads coupé Arg.

BALDWIN, surnamed de HAMPDEN, temp. Edw. Confessor.

OSBERT DE HAMPDEN, 1084.

BALDWIN DE HAMPDEN.

ROBERT DE HAMPDEN.

SYMON DE HAMPDEN.

SIR ROBERT DE HAMPDEN=LORA . . . dau. of Gifford.

BARTHOLOMEW DE HAMPDEN dau. of Fiendles, or Fyndes.

SIR REGINALD DE HAMPDEN, Lord of Great and Little Hampden, &c. &c.=AGNES, dau. of Sir Ingebram Burton.

SIR ALEXANDER DE HAMPDEN, Knt. 1220; ob. 1264.=MARYAN, dau. of Bryan Herdeby, Knt.

ALEXANDER HAMPDEN, " eldest son, ob. s. p. sonne," ob. s. p. BONTLEY, wife of Sir Alex. Hampden, Knt. executrix, with William Hampden and others, of the Will of her husband Alexander [see p. 230] 1264. SIR REGINALD HAMPDEN, 2nd son, Coroner for Bucks temp. Ed. 11.; ob. 1332. NICHOLA, dau. of John de Grenesville of Wotton, by Agatha, dau. of Walter de Burgh [p. 231]. WILLIAM HAMPDEN.

JOHN HAMPDEN of Hamp.=JOANE, dau. of Sir den, eld. son and hr.; had Philip de Aylesbury, Knt. custody of Moline's lands, 33 Ed. III.; ob. circ. 1375. EDMUND HAMPDEN, 2nd son [Rot. Fin. 13 Ed. III.] ROBERT HAMPDEN, 3rd son, circ. 1346. RICHARD HAMPDEN, 4th and youngest son. AVICE, dau. of Sir Walter Upton, Knt. sist. and hr. of Thomas Upton de Kimbell. JOANT, mar. to Edmund Molins. ISABEL, mar. to Sir Gerard de Braybrooke.

THOMAS HAMPDEN, eld. son, ob. juv. THOMAS HAMPDEN, surviving son and heir, 1386.=ELEANOR, dau. of . . . Ffakenham.

JOHN HAMPDEN of Kimbell, M.P. for Bucks 1436 (15 Hen. VI.);=ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Thos. Shingleton, or Singleton, Knt. of Hartwell, by Agnes, called Richard in MS. found in iron-chest at Hartwell, April 1829. dau. and hr. of Thos. Stokes, by Eleanor, dau. and hr. of Sir Robt. Luton, Knt.

RICHARD HAMPDEN of Hartwell.=JANE ROPER, or STORES, ob. 27 Feb. 1512; bur. at Hagborne, Co. Berks. Arms: Arg. three lions gambes, erased bendwise S. [MSS. Willis: referring to Hearne's Life of Russell, or Roper.] THOMAS HAMPDEN=SHILL, dau. of Richard Bedford of Kimbell. HAMPDEN OF KIMBELL.

WILLIAM HAMPDEN of Hartwell, willed, 7 Jan. 1520, to be buried in the Chancel of Hartwell, and was a Benefactor to that Church.=ELIZABETH BISHOP.

THOMAS HAMPDEN of Hartwell, " grandson of Sir John Edgcombe great-grandson to Richard," ALICE, dau. of John Edgcombe of Oxford. ALICE, mar. to John Daryers, son of Sir Wm. Daryers, Ch.-Just. C.P. MARGARET, mar. to . . . Hubotte [Qu. Hubbard, or Hobart?]

JEROM HAMPDEN of Hartwell.=JOANE, dau. of William Elmes of Lilford, Co. Northampton, by Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of John Iwardby, Esq. of Quainton. Will dated at Owlswick 1502; buried at Hartwell. [1543, Willis's MSS.] [PEDIGREE OF IWARDBY and MISSENDEN, vol. i. p. 395.] EDWARD HAMPDEN. RICHARD HAMPDEN, bur. at Kimbell 1567, and his heart at Hartwell. [Willis's MSS.] ELIZABETH, mar. to John Eynon, or Upton. Avice, mar. 1st, to Wm. Watson; 2ndly, to John Gamlyn, of Co. Linc.

MICHAEL HAMPDEN of Hartwell, ob. 10 Mar.=MARY, dau. of Chphr. Ashfield, 1569-70; bur. 19 Mar. at Hartwell. Will Esq. of Chesham; bur. at Hartwell 15 Nov. 1589. FRANCIS HAMPDEN, ob. s. p. WALTER HAMPDEN, ob. s. p. THOMAS HAMPDEN, of Co. = . . . dau. 1548. SUSSEX, Rect. of Hartwell of Vavasour.

SIR ALEXANDER HAMPDEN, Knt. of Hartwell, Sheriff of Bucks 1591; M.P. for Bucks 43 Eliz.; Knighted by King Jas. I. at his own House 1603. Will dated 1 Nov. 1617; ob. 1617, s. p.; bur. at Hartwell. Will proved 24 Apl. 1618. ELIZABETH in the old Family Pedigree.] WILLIAM HAMPDEN, bur. 6 May 1555. MARY, dau. of Sir Thos. HAMPDEN and co-heiress well and of . . . Wendon Ball of Totnes, 5 Dec. 1555. Will dat. 30 Nov. bur. 26 3 Jac. I. Mar. Prob. 31 1578. Jan. 1605. EDMUND HAMPDEN, bur. 18 Aug. 1562; July 1603, at s. p. MARGARET HAMPDEN, bur. 14 Aug. 1562; wick. bur. 24 June 1569; bur. 20 June 1628. CHRISTOPHER HAMPDEN, bur. 14 Aug. 1562; wick. bur. 24 June 1569; bur. 20 June 1628. ELIZABETH, dau. of George Dacres, Esq. of Chesham, Herts; MARY, bapt. 13 July 1563. JANE, bapt. 21 Dec. 1550. ANNE, bapt. 5 Oct. 1552. ELEANOR, bapt. 4 June 1554; mar. to Sir THOMAS LEE, Knt. of Claydon, and of Merton in Dinton, 20 Nov. 1570. [See PEDIGREE of LEE.] ELIZABETH, bapt. 13 Feb. 1556; bur. 28 June 1575. MARY, bapt. 13 July 1563.

ALEXANDER HAMPDEN, bapt. at Hampden 10 July 1600; viv. 1617. 1. ANNE, eld. dau. bapt. at Hampden 5 Mar. 1597; mar. to Sir John Trevor, Knt. of Trevayn, Co. Flint, grandfather of Thomas 1st Lord Trevor. 2. MARGARET, bapt. at Hampden 13 Feb. 1598; mar. to Sir Thos. Wayman, Kt. (son of Visc. Wayman or Wenman); ob. 1 May 1658; bur. at Twyford. [PEDIG. of TREVOR.] 3. MARY, bapt. at Hampden 23 July 1601; mar. 3 Sept. 1617 to Sir Alex. Denton, Knt. of Hillesden; ob. 1641; bur. at Hillesden. 4. ELIZABETH, youngest dau. bapt. at Hampden 24 June 1602. ELIZABETH, sole dau. and heir; mar. to Sir Sampson Dayrell, Knt. son of Sir Marmaduke Dayrell, Knt. of Fulmer, 3 June 1614, at Hampden. [Hamp. Regist.] Called Anne in Harl. MSS. 1553-60.

Hartwell descended to his grandson, William Hampden, who, by Will dated 7 Jan. 1520 (and proved 7 Feb. ensuing), was a benefactor to Hartwell Church. His son and executor, Thomas Hampden, married Alice, daughter of John Edgecombe of Oxford; by whom he had Jerome, his son and heir, who resided at Hartwell, and in 1540 died, and was buried in the old Church, whence a sepulchral slab, with an inscription and effigies, recorded in Browne Willis's MSS. was subsequently, perhaps at the erection of the new Church, removed to a cemetery at some distance. His wife, Joane, daughter of William Elmes, Esq. of Lilford, Co. Northampton, survived him, and resided at Owlswich, near Monk's Risborough.¹ She was descended from the Iwardbys of Missenden and Quainton; and by her Will, in 1562, ordered her burial at Hartwell; having had a son, Michael Hampden, Esq. who possessed Hartwell, and who was buried here 19 March 1569, having had by Mary, daughter of Christopher Ashfield, Esq. of Chesham, six sons and five daughters.² Alexander Hampden, the eldest, was Sheriff of Bucks in 1591, and 43 Eliz. Knight of the Shire. He had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him "at his own house," as is expressed by Anthony Wood, in 1603, when Sir Henry Barker, Sir William Willoughby, and Sir Edward Pinchon, were likewise Knighted, upon the occasion of a Royal Visit to Hampden by King James I.³ Having no surviving issue, he made his Will in 1617;⁴ and his sister Eleanor, the wife of Sir Thomas Lee, Knt. of Claydon, and Morton in Dinton,

¹ See PEDIGREE of PIGOTT in DODDERSHALL, and PIGOT in WHADDON.

² PEDIGREE of HAMPDEN.

³ MSS. No. 118, 139, in Mus. Ashmol. Oxon; also Visitat. of Bucks in the College of Arms.

⁴ The first day of November in the year of our Lord God according to the computation of the Church of England one thousand six hundred and seventeen I Alexander Hampden of Hartwell in the County of Buckingham Knight do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, first I commend my soul to Almighty God my Creator and Maker and to my Saviour Jesus Christ my Redeemer, by whose death and passion I hope to be saved and after this life ended to attain everlasting life and peace amongst the elect Children of God; and concerning my worldly goods I give and bequeath to Dame Elizabeth my well beloved wife all my Household Stuffe at Barford [Qu. Besford?] in the County of Oxford and the fourth part of all my plate and the fourth part of all other my Household Stuffe at Hartwell in the County of Bucks. Also my will is that she shall have my Coach and Coach Geldings with all the Money Rynges Chaynes Bracelets and Jewells which shall be in her custody at the time of my decease. Secondly my will is that my well beloved Brother Christopher Hampden shall have hold and enjoy during his life those two parcels of the Parsonage of Wendover and also those two parts of Owleswicke which do or hereafter shall belong unto me my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns according to certain agreements made with Sir Richard Wayneman and Sir Thomas Denton Knights, paying for the same two parts of the rents unto his Majesty and other the Chief Lords of the fee, due for the same: and forasmuch as my will and meaning is that my said Brother shall take and receive the yearly profits according to the value of the said Parsonage and the said Manor of Owleswicke with the appurtenances deducting the Rents aforesaid and the Woods and Trees growing upon the said Manor of Owleswicke or any part thereof, more than shall be necessarily employed towards the reparation of the House and Manors thereto belonging, my will is that my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall yearly pay out of the Rents and Profits of Hartwell and Stone unto my said Brother so much Money as the value of the third parts of the said Parsonage and the said Manors of Owleswicke shall amount unto, belonging unto my niece Anne Hampden the eldest daughter of my brother Edmund Hampden deceased, and after the decease of my Brother Christopher my will is and hereby I will and bequeath to my said niece Anne Hampden for her preferment in marriage, the Reversion and all the Right Title Interest and term of years to come unexpired which shall belong to me my Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns in the Parsonage of Wendover. And also I give and bequeath unto my cousin Anne Hampden all my right title and interest I have or that hereafter shall or ought to descend or come unto me my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns in and to the Manor of Owleswicke after the decease of my said brother Christopher and in or to all other the lands tenements and hereditaments belonging to the said Manor of Owleswicke lying within the parishes of Owleswicke Munks Risberow Waldridge and Kingesaye [It is remarkable that neither Owleswicke nor Waldridge has any claim to the appellation of Parish] to her and her heirs for ever. And whereas I have bargained and agreed with one Raphe Gobbet for Estovers belonging to the said Manor of Owleswicke my will is that my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall perform the said agreements so far forth as it shall rest in their powers and for that the third part there of Estovers do remain in the power of my cousin Anne Hampden my will and meaning is that my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall pay unto my said cousin Anne in consideration of her right in the said Estovers, one hundred pounds, being the third part of the money I have or am to retain for the same, so as she do release also her

ultimately becoming the heir both of her father and brother, brought this Manor and estate into the possession of that ancient family.

The LEES, whose early establishment in this County has been described in the parochial history of Claydon¹ and Dinton,² thus acquiring Hartwell through the families of Hartwell, Luton, Stokes, Singleton, and Hampden, have continued in possession of the inheritance, through an uninterrupted succession of their posterity, to the present time.

rights therein and perform the said Bargain to Raph Gobbet according to all such agreements and articles as I stand bound to him to perform for her and her Sisters and all others having or claiming any right thereunto, also in remembrance of my love unto Sir Thomas Weyneman Knight and Dame Margaret his wife my Will is that my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall pay unto the said Sir Thomas and Dame Margaret his wife and to the longer liver of them the sum of fifty pounds yearly at the two usual feasts to begin at the feast day of the Anunciation of our Lady next coming after my decease for seven years from thence next following. Also my further will is that in remembrance of my kind love and good will to my cousin Sir Alexander Denton and Dame Mary his wife and the longer liver of them fifty pounds yearly during the life of Dame Elizabeth my wife to begin at the feast day of the Annunciation of our Lady next coming after my decease to be paid at the two usual feasts. Also my will is that if it shall please God that my Brother Christopher Hampden do decease before Elizabeth his now wife, my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns shall pay yearly unto my said sister in law Elizabeth Hampden forty pounds yearly during her natural life all which several sums of money aforesaid my will and meaning is that the same shall be levied and paid by my Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns out of my Rents and Profits of my Lands Profits and Hereditaments within Stone Hartwell and Little Hampden according to their best discretions and for the expression of my good will and meaning I have and always had towards my cousin Anne Hampden my further will is that if she shall be advised and ruled by my overseers herein nominated of this my last Will and Testament or the greater number of them in her marriage for her advancement and preferment my will is and hereby I will and bequeath unto her over and above all other legacies and portions before herein set down three thousand pounds more of lawful English money to be paid by my Executor yearly one thousand pounds the next three years immediately following after her said marriage as aforesaid: further I will and bequeath unto Alexander Hampden the eldest son of Sir Edmund Hampden Knight of Abingdon in the County of Northampton the sum of ten pounds yearly to be paid unto him during his life and also I give unto Alexander Hawtrey my servant the sum of ten pounds yearly to be paid during his natural life which two several sums my will is that they shall be taken and paid out of the farm in Stone wherein Thomas Russell the elder now dwelleth. And my will and desire is that if any questions or doubts shall arise or come concerning any Gift legacy or bequest expressed and given by me in this my last Will my will and desire is that all such questions shall be decided and determined without suites in law by my overseers or the greater number of them according to my true and playne meaning. And for the execution and performance of this my last Will I do hereby declare ordain nominate and appoint my trustie and well beloved Kinsman Thomas Lee the elder of East Claydon in the County of Bucks Gentleman, son and heir of Sir Thomas Lee of Morton Knight my whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, and the better to enable him to perform the same I do hereby give and bequeath unto him (my debts legacies and funeral charges discharged) all my Goods and Chattels moveable and immoveable wheresoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal,

ALEXANDER HAMPDEN (LS).

And for his better direction herein my desire and trust is that he will be advised by Sr Richard Wayneman of Tame Park Sir Thomas Denton of Hilsden and Sir Thomas Lee of Moorton Knight whom I do entreat and nominate my overseers of this my last Will and Testament and for their pains and friendly care taken therein my will is that my Executor pay to every of them ten pounds within one year after my decease.

Witnesses that this is my last Will,

SIR ALEXANDER HAMPDEN,
RICHARD WENMAN,
THOMAS WENMAN,
ALEXANDER DENTON,

CHRISTOPHER HAMPDEN,
ALEXANDER HAWTREY,
FRANCIS SMYTHE.

* * Probatum apud London 24 April 1618 Coram Magro Edmundo Pope Legum Doctore Surrogato Juramento Thomæ Lee Executoris in dicto Testamento cui commissa fiat Administratio de bene & jurat.

NATHL. GOSTLING,
GEO. JENNER, } Deputy Registrars.
CHAS. DYNELEY, }

¹ Vol. i. p. 163.

² See page 148 and 162.



Sir William Lee, Bart



*William Lee, Bart.
Hartwell*



*The Hon. and
Rev. George Lee, Bart.
Hartwell*



*John Lee Esq. LL.D.
Hartwell*

WILLIAM LEE, Esq. who died in 1486 at Dinton,¹ was the progenitor of Sir Thomas Lee, who, by his marriage with Eleanor,² sister and heir of Sir Alexander Hampden, acquired, upon the death of the latter without surviving issue, in 1617, their estate in Hartwell (and was, as well as his widow Dame Eleanor, buried at Dinton), left his eldest son and successor, Thomas Lee, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1629, married Jane, daughter of Sir George Throckmorton, Knt. of Hogshaw,³ and died 23 March 1641. His Will, dated 10 March, was proved by his daughter-in-law, Elizabeth, widow of his son Thomas Lee, Esq. whose descendants then becoming permanently seated at Hartwell, are particularized in the accompanying Pedigree.

Sir Thomas Lee, eldest son and heir of the former Thomas, born at Hartwell in 1635, succeeded, on the death of his mother, to the Hartwell estate. He is said, but upon doubtful authority, to have taken part with the Parliament in the disturbances;⁴ but although he might have submitted quietly, or have even shewn some attachment to the Protector's government, he must have been very young when the authority of the Parliament was subverted by Cromwell; and not more than twenty-five years of age, when affairs having assumed a new aspect, he accompanied his father-in-law, Sir Richard Ingoldsby, when he waited upon Bulstrode Whitelock, to endeavour to persuade him to go over to the King, with the Great Seal. It would therefore add but little to his reputation, either for consistency or patriotism, to suppose that he ever evinced much disposition to join the Presbyterian party. He was, by Patent 16 Aug. 1660 (12 Car. II.), created a Baronet, and married Anne daughter of Sir John Davis, Knt. of Bere Court, Pangbourne, Co. Berks; was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from 1689 to 1691; represented Aylesbury in Parliament in 1660, 1661, 1678, 1681, and the County of Bucks in 1688; being much admired for his eloquence, and one of the leading members of the House of Commons. He died in 1690, his Will being dated 23 Feb. 1691,⁵ and proved 28 March following, by his widow. His issue are described in the Pedigree.

Sir Thomas Lee, the *second* Baronet, had, besides other children, two sons, who became so eminent on account of their station, learning, and virtues, as to demand a more particular record. His second son, William Lee, who was born 2 Aug. 1688, having been educated to the profession of the common law, made such early proficiency as to have been soon distinguished by his attainments; was in 1718 elected Recorder of Wycombe, and also of Buckingham in 1722.⁶ In 1727 he was elected a Burgess for Wycombe; in the first Parliament of K. Geo. I. made a Justice of the King's Bench; 13 June 1730 knighted; and in June 1737 advanced to be Lord Chief-Justice of England; and sworn of the Privy Council in 1745. Enjoying the entire confidence of his Sovereign, upon a change in the ministry in 1754, on the removal of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.⁷ He married, first, Anne, daughter of . . . Goodwin of Bury St. Edmund's,

¹ See pp. 148, 149, 163.

² See page 302.

³ Vol. i. p. 271.

⁵ MSS. Lee.

⁴ Noble's Memoirs of the Protectoral House, and Croke's Genealogical History, p. 614.
⁶ Browne Willis remarked, that this eminent person, who afterwards attained the highest honours in his profession, *conferred more dignity upon Buckingham than the town itself had ever imparted by the highest titles derived from it.*

⁷ George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. To All to whom these presents shall come Greeting Know ye that wee of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and meer motion and also in consideration of the good and faithfull service which our right trusty and wel-beloved councillor Sir William Lee Knight Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench hath performed and doth daily design to perform to us Have given and granted and by these presents Do give and grant unto the said Sir William Lee the office of Chancellor of our Exchequer and him the said Sir William Lee Wee do make ordain and constitute Chancellor of our Exchequer by these presents in the room of Our Right Trusty and Wel-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Esquire deceased to Have occupy and exercise that Office unto the said Sir William Lee by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies during our pleasure Wee Have granted also and by these presents Do grant unto the said Sir William Lee all and singular the Wages fees rewards Robes Vestures Rights Jurisdictions Nomination of Officers Authorities Commodities and profits whatsoever to the said

Co. Suffolk, by whom he had one son, William: and the said Anne dying in 1729, he married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Roger Drake, Esq. and widow of Francis Melmoth, but by her had no issue.

The Lord Chief-Justice did not long survive his appointment to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; and at his death, 8 April in the same year, William Lee, Esq. his only son, inherited the Manor of Totteridge, Co. Herts, with other estates formerly belonging to Henry Bridges, second Duke of Chandos, which circ. 1748, had been purchased by the Chief-Justice. He married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart. of Lullingstone, in Kent, by Anne, sole daughter of Percival Hart, Esq. and relict of John Bluet, Esq. (descended in the female line from Henry Lennard, Lord Dacres, and through the families of Fiennes, Nevil, and Beauchamp, from the House of Plantagenet, and King Edward III.)


His younger brother, George Lee (fifth son of Sir Thomas, the second Baronet), was born in 1700, and in 1717 was of Clare Hall, Cambridge.¹ He removed to Ch. Church, Oxon. in 1719-20, took his degree; in 1729 became LL.D. admitted an Advocate in Doctors' Commons; was elected M.P. for Brackley in 1731, and successively for Devizes,² Liskeard 1747, Launceston 1754. He was Knighted, and made Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury; was Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections; and Treasurer of the Household to H.R.H. the Princess Dowager of Wales. The deceased Prince, whose party he had joined, had always designed him for his Minister; and he had so entirely his confidence, that his H.R.H. frequently repaired to Doctors' Commons to consult with his learned and able adviser. Having been almost six years attached to the Household of the Princess, he resigned his office in 1757.³ Dr. Harris, in the dedication of the Institutes of Justinian, bore ample testimony to his genius and worth, the impartiality for which he was revered, his superior skill in the law, quickness of discernment in the most intricate parts of evidence, &c.; and says:—"These are the qualifications with which you administer justice, and gain the daily admiration of the most experienced in the law; but the benefits conferred by you are not confined to individuals. Your conduct as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and the satisfaction it gave the public, are sufficiently known. The Senate and the Privy Council afford a larger scope for the exertion of great talents; nor is Britain more indebted to you for assistance in her domestic councils, than in her foreign negotiations. The people know the worth of their advocate, and have a due sense of his services, which they attri

office belonging Appertaining or Accustomed or which ought to belong or Appertain to the aforesaid Office to Have take and receive yearly from time to time the same Wages fees rewards rights Jurisdictions Nomination of Officers Authorities Commodities and Emoluments whatsoever at the receipt of Our Exchequer during Our pleasure at the feasts of Saint Michael the Archangel and Easter by equal portions by the hands of the Commissioners of our Treasury or Our High Treasurer and Chamberlains of the same Exchequer for the time being and yearly to receive from time to time unto the said Sir William Lee the said Robes or Vestures during our pleasure by the hands of the Keeper of our Great Wardrobe for the time being at the usual and accustomed Terms with all other profits Commodities Rights Jurisdictions and Emoluments whatsoever Accustomed belonging or Appertaining to the said Office and in as Ample Manner and form as the said Henry Pelham or any other person or persons heretofore having or occupying the said office hath or have had or received in and for the Execution of the same Without Account or any other thing to be therefore given paid or done to Us Our Heirs or Successors In Witness whereof Wee have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness our self at Westminster the eighth day of March in the Twenty-Seventh Year of our Reign

By the King

Cocks.

Intrat in officio Audit Receipt Secarij 9^o die Junij 1754. LINCOLN.

Ent^d in the office of His Maj^{ty} Treasury the 24th of June 1754.  FER. POOLE.

¹ He supplicated the Convocation at Oxford, 22 June 1724, to allow him certain terms in order to his becoming B.C.L. in that term, and setting forth that he was two years and three quarters previously at Cambridge.—[Memoir of Sir George Lee.]

² His name is not inserted in Whitworth's Succession of Parliaments for Devizes.

³ Cox's Memoirs of Walpole, and Doddington's Diary.

bute with one common voice, to his knowledge as a Civilian, to his experience as a Senator, his abilities as a Statesman, but, above all, to his integrity, in every station, as a man of the strictest honour.'" But, to adopt the expression of his panegyrist, Dr. Harris, this slight sketch "would be imperfect, if it were closed without adverting to the part which Sir George Lee is reputed to have taken in framing the most celebrated State Paper of modern times." It bears date 8th Feb. 1753, and is generally understood to have been the joint composition of Sir George Lee and William Murray, afterwards Earl of Mansfield, and acknowledged throughout Europe as a masterly exposition of the nature and extent of the jurisdiction exercised over ships and cargoes of neutral powers, by courts of the law of nations, established within the territories of Belligerent States, so as to have been generally adopted and received, by eminent jurists of later times, as text authority on the subjects discussed.'

Sir George Lee married Judith, daughter of Humphrey Morice, Esq. of London, who died 19th July 1743, and was buried at Hartwell; where also Sir George (having survived her until 18 Dec. 1758, when he died suddenly in St. James's Square) was interred: having been a munificent contributor to the fabric of the Church of Hartwell. Leaving no issue, he bequeathed his whole fortune to his nephew, Sir William Lee, the fourth Baronet; from whom it descended, as is described in the Pedigree, until the extinction of the title, by the issueless death of the Rev. Sir George Lee, sixth Baronet, in 1827.

PEDIGREE OF LEE OF HARTWELL,

In continuation of PEDIGREE of LEE and DUNCOMBE of East Claydon, Vol. i. p. 163-4, and Biography of LEE of HARTWELL in DINTON and WALDRIDGE, p. 149, &c.

MARY, dau. of GEORGE DUNCE, Esq. = THOMAS LEE, Esq. only son of THOMAS LEE of Merton, = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir GEORGE CROKE, Knt. Just. K.B. of Spensholt, Co. Haits, relict of Sir Dinton, and Hartwell, by Jane, dau. of Sir GEORGE married at Waterstock, Co. Oxon. 30 Sept. 1633; 2ndly, Nicholas Fuller; ob. s. p. THROCKMORTON of FLEBROCK, in Hogshead. to Sir Ric. Ingoldsby, K.B. [PEDIGREE of INGOLDSBY, p. 169.] bur. at Hartwell 1676.

Sir THOMAS LEE, bapt. at Hartwell 26 May 1635, K.B.; = ANNE, dau. of Sir John Davis, Knt. of Pang- cr. Bart. 16 Aug. 1660; M.P. for Aylesbury 1660, 61, bourne, Co. Berks, by Anne his first wife, dau. of Sir John Suckling, Knt. Will dat. 20 May 76, 81; Knight of the Shire for Bucks 1668. Will dat. 1707; ob. 23 Sept. 1708, bur. 27. at 77. 24 Feb. 1690; died the same day; bur. at Hartwell. Will proved 24 Mar. 1691. [Regist. of the Prerog. Office, Will proved 24 Sept. by her dau. and sole executrix, Jane. [Par. Reg.] Hartwell.]

WILLIAM LEE, merchant, died in Turkey of the plague, to Sir John Morley, Knt. of Bere Court, near Reading. bur. 1679 at Hartwell.

SAMUEL LEE, b. 16 Jan. 1639 at Hartwell.

Sir THOMAS LEE, 2nd = ALICE, dau. and coh. of JOHN LEE, LIONEL LEE, FRANCIS, viv. 1690 and 1707. Hart. eld. son, b. at Tho. Hopkins, Esq. citiz. bapt. 12 JAN. bapt. 15 Nov. 1672; ob. inupta 5 Feb. in St. George's, Blooms- Hartwell 1691; M.P. of London. Will dat. 20 bury; bur. at Hartwell 11 Feb. 1738. for Aylesbury 1686, Mar. 1724; bur. at Hart- Oct. 1666, Nov. 1674, ANNE, mar. 1st, to Ric. Winkworth, Esq.; 2ndly, to Capt. Nashack; 90, 95, 98, 1701; bur. well 17 Jun. 1728-9, by her son George, sole ex- ob. ante 1707. ob. ante 1707. MARTHA, mar. to John Padmore, Esq.; ob. 1721; bur. 29 Dec. at Hartwell. MAUD, ob. inupta; bur. 25 May 1749 at Hartwell. ELIZABETH, bapt. 28 July 1662; mar. to Col. Ric. Beke; ob. vidua 1737; bur. at Dinton. [See PEDIG. of BEKE, p. 309.]

[Par. Reg.] vol. ii. p. 614.]

¹ See Dedication of the Institutes of Justinian, with a Translation, by G. Harris, LL.D. and Catalogue of English Civilians, pp. 113, 14, 15.

² Memoir of Sir George Lee, p. viii. A splendid Silver Vase, highly ornamented, was presented to Sir George Lee, by the Party for whom he was Advocate, and upon which the decision of the Court was pronounced, by which was determined the fate of five Privateers; The King George, Commodore and Commander George Walker; Prince Frederick, commanded by Edward Doffin; The Duke, by Robert Denham; The Princess Amelia, by Andrew Riddle; and The Prince George, by Francis Davison. This noble present, decorated with beautifully chased and embossed representations, on one side, of the ships in action at the time of their capture, and on the other side, with the arms of Lee, naval and military trophies, &c. is still preserved as an heir-loom by his family, and as a trophy, not of the victory of arms, but of the triumph of justice and reason.

SIR THOMAS LEE, 3rd Bart. eld. son, b. 31 Mar. 1667; M.P. for Wy- combe 1710, 12; Knight of the Shire for Bucks 1721; ob. 17 Dec.; bur. at Hart- well 4 Jan. 1749, 50. [Par. Reg.]	=ELIZABETH, dau. of Tho. Sandys, Esq. citiz. of Lon- don. Will dat. 25 Feb. 1725; ob. 10 Dec. bur. at Hartwell 20 Dec. 1728. Will proved 14 Feb. 1728 by her bro- ther-in-law, Humph. Morice, and her husband, Sir Thos. Lee, Bart. joint exe- cutors.	ANNE, dau. of . . . Good- win, of Bury St. Ed- mund's, Suffolk, ob. Nov. 1729.	=Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM LEE, Knt. b. 2 Aug. 1688; Recorder of Wycombe 1718, of Bucks 1722; M.P. for Wycombe 1727; Just. K.B. 13 June 1730, Knighted; 20 May 1730; Ch.-Just. England 1737; a Privy Councillor 1745; Chanc. of Excheq. 8 Mar. 1754; ob. 8 Apl. bur. at Hartwell 17 Apl. 1754. [Willis's Not. Parl.; Hartwell Regist.]	=MARGA- RET, dau. of Roger Drake, Esq. and relict of Fm. Mel- moth, Esq.; ob. 20 May 1730; bur. 28 May 1752, at 58, s. p. [Par. Reg.]	=JOHN LEE, b. 8 May 1695; Capt- Lieut. 1st Guards, Col. Mar. 1736; ob. 1740. 1760.	MARY, dau. of John Brown- e, Esq. of Arlesley, Co. Beds; mar. 2ndly, to Col. Schutz.	Right Hon. Sir GEORGE LEE, Knt. LL.D. 1729, Dean and Ch.-Judge of the Court of Arches; M.P. for Brack- ley 1731 and 1741, Treasurer of the Household to the Pr. Dow- ager of Wales and a Privy Council- lor; ob. 18 Dec. 1758, at 58; bur. at Hartwell 28 Dec. 1758, s. p. [Par. Reg.]	JUDITH, 2nd dau. of Humph- rey Morice, Esq. of London; ob. 19 July, bur. at Hartwell 1 Aug. 1743, at 33. [Par. Reg.]	SARAH, bur. at Hartwell 1693.
THOMAS LEE, born in St. An- drew's, Holborn, 16 Feb. 1722-3; ob. 26 July 1740, v. p.; bur. at Hartwell 1 Aug. 1740. [Hartwell Reg.]	SIR WILLIAM LEE, 4th Bart. born 12 Sept. 1726; ob. 6 July 1799, at 72; bur. at Hartwell 13 July.	=ELIZABETH, dau. of Simon Earl Harcourt, b. 18 Jan. 1739; mar. 20 June 1763; ob. 21 Jan. 1811; bur. at Hartwell 30 Jan.	ANNE, b. at St. An- drew's, Holborn, 14 Mar. bapt. at Hart- well 8 Apl. 1721-2; mar. Dec. 1741 to Geo. Venables Ver- non, Esq. (cr. Lord Vernon of Kinder- ton 1762); ob. 22 Sept. 1742, s. p.	WILLIAM LEE, Esq., only son, of Totteridge Park, Co. Herts; A.M. of Clare Hall, Camb. 1748; ob. 1778, bur. 13 Aug. at Hartwell.	=PHILADELPHIA, dau. of Sir Thos. Dyke, Bart., mar. at Lulling- stone, Co. Kent; ob. 5 Mar. 1799, at 69; bur. at Totteridge.	THOMAS LEE, eld. son, of Hampton Court, Co. Mid- dlesex, Esquerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Glou- cester; ob. 1814, at 72; coebs; bur. 18 Sept. at Hartwell.	JOHN LEE, younger son, Ensign in 1st Regt. of Foot Guards; ob. ante 1802. [Betham's Bar. vol. ii. p. 166.]		

SIR WILLIAM LEE, 5th
Bart. born June 1764;
Lieut.-Col. 16th Light
Dragoons, atd. 25th L.
Dragoons, ob. coebs 7
Feb. 1801 at Madras.

Rev. SIR GEORGE LEE, 6th Bart. born July
1767, of St. John's Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 16
Nov. 1791; Vic. of Stone 1792; Rect. of
Hartwell 1793; Vic. of South Repps, Co.
Norf. 1804; Rect. of Grendon Underwood
9 June 1804; Rect. of Water Stratford 1804;
Rect. of Beauchampton 1815; ob. coebs 27
Sept. 1827; bur. at Beauchampton. Ceno-
taph at Hartwell.

ELIZABETH, only
dau. b. 22 Sept.
1765; ob. 13
Apl. 1767; bur.
at Hartwell.

WILLIAM LEE, Esq. took the
name of Antonie under the
Will of R. Antonie, Esq. of
Colworth, Co. Beds. M.P.
for Great Marlow 1769, for
Bedford 1802, 1818; ob.
Sept. 1825, at 59, at Col-
worth, s. p.

1. PHILADELPHIA, ob. inpuet.
2. HARRIET, mar. to John
Fiott, Esq. [PEDIGREE of
FIOTT and LEE, p. 309.]
3. LOUIA, mar. to Edw. Ar-
rowsmith, Esq. of Totter-
idge.
4. SOPHIA, ob. inpuet.

The Rev. Sir George Lee, 6th Bart. having no issue (and Mr. Lee Antonie, his heir-at-law, to whom he had intention of leaving his estates, and who would have inherited the Baronetage, being dead), bequeathed the Manor, Mansion-house, and Estate of Hartwell, &c. to John Lee, Esq. LL.D. the next heir in blood and lineal descendant of the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief-Justice of England, and next heir male of both branches of the Lee family; his descent being derived in the following manner:

The Lord Chief-Justice Lee, at his death in 1754, left, by his first wife Anne Goodwin, an only son, William Lee, who inherited the Manor of Totteridge, Co. Herts, with other estates, formerly belonging to Henry, second Duke of Chandos and Lord Bateman, which had been purchased circ. 1748, by the Chief-Justice; and the said William Lee, having married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart., of Lullingstone, Co. Kent, and dying in 1778, left a son called also William Lee, then in his minority, who was placed in the guardianship of Sir William Lee of Hartwell, 4th Bart., who, before his ward was of age, purchased for him the Manors of Little Marlow and Medmenham; and in 1771, when he came into possession of his patrimony, in pursuance of the will of Richard Antonie, Esq. of Colworth, Co. Beds., he took the name of Antonie, in addition to his paternal name of Lee. This Richard Antonie, on the death of his elder brother John Antonie, also of Colworth, had derived from their father, Mark Antonie, Esq. an estate, purchased with the proceeds of an office, to which the latter had been appointed by the friendship and patronage of the late Lord Chief-Justice Lee; and in gratitude to the memory of his father's friend and benefactor, the said Richard Antonie, having no issue, devised his estates to William Lee, grandson and next heir male of the Chief-Justice. It is to be noted, that Mark Antonie had become related to the Lees by having married the daughter of Richard Beke, Esq. of Dinton, (descended from the Bekes of Haddenham) by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, K.B. and Baronet, as is shewn in the following Pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF BEKE, LEE, AND ANTONIE.

Arms: G. two bars indented (sometimes termed cresello S.) On a ch. Az. three annulets Arg. Crest: A demi phoenix. BEKE.

RICHARD BEKE, ==

RICHARD BEKE, Esq. but. at Haddenham, 6 Jan. 1627, at. 31. == COLUBERRY LOVELACE.

MARMADUKE BEKE, == ELIZABETH SALTER, mar. at Dinton, 28 July 1628. [Par. Reg. p. 152.]

ALEX. CROKE, Esq. of Studley, Co. Oxon. == SARAH, mar. 1624, ob. 1637, bur. at Haddenham. [Vol. i. p. 132] Child. [Vol. i. p. 368.]

HENRY BEKE, "Justice of the Peace," bur. at Haddenham, 1 Mar. 1653. [Page 217.] == FRANCIS COLUBERRY, bap. at Haddenham, 4 Mar. 1629.

SIR RICHARD BEKE, Knt. "son of Henry," bap. at Haddenham 8 Sept. 1630; Major in the Parliamentary Army, Knighted by Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector. [Peck's Desid. Curios.] == LEVINA, dau. of Roger Wheatstone, Esq. of the Netherlands, "mar. 7 Feb. 1655, at Whitehall, by command and in the presence of Oliver Cromwell, Lt. Protector, the Lt. Presid. of the Council, Lt. Deputy of Ireland, Edm. Earl of Mulgrave, and others." [Noble's Cromwell, vol. i. p. 265.]

COLONEL RICHARD BEKE, M.P. for Aylesbury 1690, 95, 98; ob. 29 Nov. 1702, at Dinton. [Par. Reg. and Monum. p. 153.] == ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Thomas Lee, K.B. and Bart. by Dame Anne, dau. of Sir John Davis, Kt. of Pangbourne, Co. Berks: ob. vid. 30 May 1737, bur. at Dinton.

MARK ANTONIE, Esq. of St. Geo. == ANNE, dau. and coh. b. 4 May 1685, bap. at Hartwell 4 Mar. 1685, ob. Mar. 1732, bur. 29 Mar. at Sharnbroke, Co. Beds.

ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. bap. at Hartwell 28 Jan. 1686, bur. 8 June 1696, at Dinton. [Par. Reg.]

MARY, dau. and coh. bap. at Hartwell 29 Sept. 1687, mar. to John Baynes, Esq. Serjt.-at-Law, and had issue, Lucy Baynes, mar. to Francis Lee, Esq. and living in 1748.

JOHN ANTONIE, Esq. of St. George's, Bloomsbury; bur. at Sharnbroke, Co. Beds. 25 May 1760, excelebs.

RICHARD ANTONIE, Esq. of Colworth, Co. Beds: bur. at Sharnbroke, 7 Dec. 1771.

William Lee Antonie, Esq. was, in 1789, chosen Burgess in Parliament for Marlow; in 1802 for Bedford; and died at Colworth in September 1815, unmarried, at. 59; having by Will bequeathed his estates to John Fiott, Esq., eldest son of his second sister, Harriet, whose Pedigree is annexed.

PEDIGREE OF FIOTT.

From MS. Pedigree in possession of the Family.

PETER FIOTT, ==

MICHAEL FIOTT, ==

JUDITH, (dau. of Peter Fiott, of Guernsey.) ob. 10 July 1718, bur. at St. Nicholas, Deptford, Co. Kent.

MICHAEL FIOTT, ==

EDWARD FIOTT, of Jersey, == MARY, dau. of John Gavet, of Jersey.

MARY.

JOHN FIOTT, of St. Saviour's, Jersey, == CATHERINE, dau. of John Athier, of Jersey.

JOHN FIOTT, of St. Saviour's, Jersey. == MARY, dau. of Clement Perchard.

THOMAS FIOTT, of St. Saviour's, Jersey.

GIDEON FIOTT.

1. JANE, dau. and br. of Jno. Remon, of Jersey, Gent; ob. 26 Dec. 1784, at. 75. s. p.

NICHOLAS FIOTT, of St. Helier's, Esq. Lord of the Fee, Seignior of Melesches, Jersey, Merchant; ob. 9 Feb. 1786, at. 82.

ANNE MARY (or Mary Adde) dau. of Edw. Dumaresque, Esq. by Anne de Cartaret, of St. Ouen, Jersey; ob. 8 Oct. 1763, at. 52, bur. at St. Helier's.

CATHERINE MARY, mar. to Hugh Hooquard, of Jersey.

JAMES FIOTT.

JOHN FIOTT.

NICHOLAS FIOTT, of La Hogue.

ELIZABETH, only surv. f. 1749, Com. of the Tartar East of Cartaret, 8th Jurat of his family in succession; ob. 10 Jan. 1836.

EDW. FIOTT, b. 10 Nov. 1749, Com. of the Tartar East Indianman 1781, afterwards of the Hartwell East Indianman; ob. 10 Jan. 1836.

SARAH, dau. of Henry Lys; mar. 16 Nov. 1786, ob. 28 Jan. 1837.

NICHOLAS FIOTT, of London; b. at St. Helier's, Jersey; ob. 27 Jan. 1797 at Bath; bur. at Tottenham, Co. Herts, 3 Feb. at. 48.

JOHN FIOTT, Esq. == HARRIET, 2d dau. of Will. Lee, Esq. of Tottenham, Co. Herts, by Philadelphia, dau. of Sir Tho. Dyke, Bart.; mar. 19 July 1782; ob. 25 June 1794; bur. at Tottenham 1 July.

ANNE, viv. 1817: mar. 1st, to John Ireland, of Penrith, Co. Cumb.; Lieut. 11th Light Drago, ob. s. p.; 2dly, to Tho. Axford, of Walbrook, London, Merchant, who had issue by her. MARY, mar. to John Le Geyt, ob. 1771, her husband surviving.

NICHOLAS FIOTT, mar. to John Rowcliffe.

MARY ESTHER, mar. to Edward D'Auvergne, mar. nph. of Gen. J. Anse D'Auvergne. Mallet. ELIZABETH, mar. to John Rowcliffe.

EDW. SARAH, mar. viv. FIOTT, 1841. ob. juy.

JOHN FIOTT, eld. son and heir, b. 28 April 1783, bapt. at Tottenham 28 May: of St. John's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1806, and Fellow, A.M. 1809; L.L.D. 1816; took the name of Lee only, by Royal Mandate, 4 Oct. 1815, under the Will of his maternal Uncle, William Lee Antonie, Esq. [Pedig. of Lee, &c. p. 308.]

CECILIA FIOTT, b. 28 April 1783, bapt. at Tottenham 28 May: of St. John's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1806, and Fellow, A.M. 1809; L.L.D. 1816; took the name of Lee only, by Royal Mandate, 4 Oct. 1815, under the Will of his maternal Uncle, William Lee Antonie, Esq. [Pedig. of Lee, &c. p. 308.]

WILLIAM FIOTT, b. 28 April 1783, bapt. at Tottenham 28 May: of St. John's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1806, and Fellow, A.M. 1809; L.L.D. 1816; took the name of Lee only, by Royal Mandate, 4 Oct. 1815, under the Will of his maternal Uncle, William Lee Antonie, Esq. [Pedig. of Lee, &c. p. 308.]

NICHOLAS FIOTT, b. 10 May 1784, bapt. at Tottenham 23 June; mar. to John Ede, Esq. Mercht. of Lond. A. HARRIET, b. 5 June 1785; ob. 6 Feb. 1841.

JENNYS, dau. of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, of Lullingstoun, St. John's, Cal. Cam. Co. Kent; mar. 11 June 1835.

PILADELIA, b. 10 May 1784, bapt. at Tottenham 23 June; mar. to John Ede, Esq. Mercht. of Lond. A. HARRIET, b. 5 June 1785; ob. 6 Feb. 1841.

LOUISA, b. 6 Oct. 1787; ob. in infant. 1 Mar. 1832.

Willis long ago remarked, that "few parishes can show for so long a series of years (more than six hundred) such an uninterrupted possession of an estate, never alienated, otherwise than by its passing in marriage on failure of issue male, and which may therefore be said to have continued in the same family as one of the most ancient inheritances in the kingdom."¹ To this, it might be truly added, that the race has not degenerated: that the same patriotic disposition, the same generosity of sentiment, the same considerate regard for the true interests of their country, which gave to the ancient Lees that pre-eminent reputation which was their just panegyric, has continued to be manifested by their successors; who have shewn themselves worthy of their descent from the same illustrious stock which gave to this County the never-dying fame of a HAMPDEN; and by a generous and liberal encouragement of every useful, literary, philosophical and benevolent undertaking, and unremitted efforts to defend the rights of their fellow subjects, have diffused the benefits of an ample fortune in the promotion of those universal principles of truly Christian benevolence, which unceasingly advocates the claims of all men to the protection of just laws, and the enjoyment of equal liberty and equal happiness by the whole race of mankind.

Besides the principal MANOR of HARTWELL, which the Conqueror had given to his son, William Peverell, other possessions here are described to have been in the tenure of Hugh de Bolebec, who was nearly related to that eminent follower of the Norman Duke, and who held as his subfeudatory, at the rate of two hides; the land being sufficient for two plough teams, which were kept, and four villeins, three bordars, and four servants; the whole being estimated at thirty shillings, and constantly so reckoned. Two tenants of Sired held the same before the Conquest, and might sell it, and so likewise at the time of the Domesday Survey.² This is presumed to have been the Manor described amongst the inheritance of the Giffards, which, descending to the Mareschals and Valences, successively Earls of Pembroke, was afterwards subject to the partition which has been described in the parochial History of Ashendon and Chearsley;³ and became the property of Elizabeth Comyn, cousin and heir of Adomar de Valence Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Edw. II.⁴ as part of the lands which Mary, wife of Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, held in dower, and which at her death was entailed upon Lawrence de Hastings; who dying in his minority, and in ward of the king, the reversion came to David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, and Joane his wife's cousin, and one of the heirs of the Earl of Pembroke; and to Elizabeth Comyn, the heirs of the Earl of Pembroke, Joane, and John Hastings. It was found by an Inquisition, that Adomar de Valence, late Earl of Pembroke, died seised of Hartwell;⁵ and it is a very probable conjecture of Willis, that a portion of these lands being held under the Countess of Pembroke, by Roger de Braci, Lord of Stone, and Richard de St. Clair; these two persons were the benefactors of two yard lands here⁶ to the Convent of Oseney, which excusably leads to further mention, in this place (though not quite in due order) of the possessions of *Oseney Abbey* in Hartwell: and it appears that Savarie, son of William de Clovell, gave a messuage and half a yard land, and confirmed the same by a fine to Richard de Apeltree, then Abbat.

Martin le Grene, or *atte* Greene, also gave one acre of land in Hartwell to the same Convent; and William de Luton, Lord of Hartwell,⁷ exchanged lands in Stoke-Mandeville with the Abbat and

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² In *Stanes Hund.* Tetra WALTERII GIFFARD. WALTERUS GIFFARD' et Hugo de Bolebec de eo ten' in Herdeuuelle II. hid. Tra' ē. II. car' et ibi sunt cū IIII. uillis et III. bord. Ibi. IIII. serui. Val et ualuit semp. xxx. sol. Hanc trā tenuer. 11^o hoēs Sired. et uende' potuer. et m^o teneri. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144.]

³ Vol. i. ASHENDON, p. 8, 9, and CHEARSLEY, p. 118. See also CRENDON, p. 198, and PEDIGREE of GIFFARD, p. 201.

⁴ Rot. Orig. 18 Edw. II. ro. 19. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 287.

⁵ ESC. 5 Edw. III. no. 83. Cal. vol. ii. p. 41.

⁶ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁷ See page 301.

Convent of Oseney, for other lands in "Hartwell," which agreement was confirmed in 1272, (56 Hen. III.) at the Assizes at Buckingham, before Ralph de Hengham and John de Compton, the King's Justices, on Saturday next after the Feast of the Purification.¹ All these gifts were probably of the time of Hen. III., in whose reign Abbat Richard de Appletree, the ninth Prior, entertained the King at Oseney, with great feasting, soon after the siege of Kenilworth: and as Appletree resigned his office in 1267, that circumstance nearly ascertains the period of the confirmation of the first grant. In an Inspecimus of Edw. II. reciting the Charter of his grandfather Hen. III. to the Convent of Oseney, mention is made of the grant by Savary de Cloville.²

At the suppression of Oseney Abbey, their possessions reverting to the Crown, were reserved in the King's hands about three years; and these lands in Hartwell being made part of the endowment of the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, were in the Ecclesiastical valuation of Hen. VIII. described as of 40s. annual value, subject to 2s. 6d. hidage to Sir John Verney, Knt. and his heirs, the clear annual amount being 37s. 6d.³

In the reign of Edw. IV. divers alienations had taken place of the possessions of the Verneys. In 1481 a fine was passed of lands in Stone, Hartwell, &c. between Ralph Verney and John Hayle of Ellesborough, son and heir of Aleanor Hayle, daughter and heiress of William George; and in the reign of Hen. VII. other fines of lands in Hartwell, Stone, Bishopstone, and Southrope, between Richard Empson, Knt. and others, William Southcote and Maud his wife, &c.;⁴ and, on the attainder of Empson, all his lands were forfeited, together with some of the Verney's, and were granted by Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas Parre, Knt. and his wife Maud, with the Advowson of Hartwell Church, Courts Leet, and Views of Frankpledge;⁵ but it is remarkable, that excepting the Patent of 34 Hen. VIII. by which that King appears to have granted to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford and their successors, an estate in Hartwell, described as part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Notley, no documents are found to confirm the fact of that Convent having had any such possessions here; nor do any appear in the History of Notley, or in the subsequent endowment of Christ Church; but in 1545, the King granted to Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. and John Croke, Esq. *inter al.* "all lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments in Hartwell, late parcel of the possessions of the Cathedral Church of Christ and the B.V.M. in Oxford, dissolved," amounting to no more than the estimated value of 2l. per annum; (with lands in Oving to the above grantees, their heirs and assigns for ever, paying yearly for the premises in Hartwell as aforesaid, *tenend.* as of the Honour of Ewelme, by fealty in free soccage)⁶ and by another Patent of 1 Edw. VI. certain lands in Hartwell were included with others in Stone, Bishopstone, and tithes in Easington, which seem to have formed part of this ecclesiastical property.

THE ESTATE OF THE BISHOP OF BAIEUX IN HARTWELL, at the time of the Domesday Survey, is thus described: In Herdewell, Helto holds of the Bishop, three hides: the arable is three carucates or plough-lands, and they are in the hands of one copyholder and three cottagers, who have one mill of eight shillings value. In the whole it is worth, (and was always so estimated) fifty shillings. Three freeholders, or soemen, held this land. One of them held half a hide of the Archbishop of Canterbury, another two hides of Earl Lewin, another of Avelin, tenant of . . . and they might grant them

¹ Willis's MSS. ex Regist. de Oseney, penes Decan. et Can. Æd. Ch. Oxon.

² Donationem &c. quas Savaricus de Cloville filius et hæres Willielmi de Cloville per cartam suam fecit &c. de uno messuagio in villa de Hertwell, &c. [Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 254. Ex Rot. Cart. 13 Edw. II. n° 10.]

³ Hartwell. Val in redd. & firm. ibm pr. ann. xls. Inde in Rep^a Redd. resolut. Johi Verney mil et hered suis imp^{pp} p^a hidag. ibm pr. ann. ijs. vjd. Et valet clare £— xxxvijs. vjd. [Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 219.]

⁴ Rot. Fin. 23 Hen. VII.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII. Test. 25 Nov.

⁶ Ibid. 37 Hen. VIII. Test. 6 Mar.

away, or sell them. In the same Vill, Robert held of the Bishop one hide, the arable is two plough lands or carucates; there is one plough, and another may be kept. There is one copyholder, with four servants. It was always worth twenty shillings, and in King Edward's time rated at forty shillings. This land was held by Avelin, a Thane of King Edward, and he might sell it.¹

These two hides, which Helto held under the Bishop, appear to have been afterwards reckoned in Stone, and not in Hartwell; and belonged to the family of Munchensy, as will be shewn in the history of the former parish.

Walter de Vernon held in Hartwell half a hide of land, but there was no plough belonging to it. It was always rated at ten shillings. Turgo, a Thane of King Edward, held this land, and might sell it.²

WILLIAM, denominated CAMERARIUS, held in Hartwell (in Stanes Hundred) two hides, and Robert was his tenant: there was arable for two ploughs, one in the demesne, and two copyholders with four cottagers had one plough; it was always rated at 30s. Ulmer, or Wlmur, Priest (perhaps Confessor) to King Edward, held this land, and might sell it.³

These two parcels of land, mentioned in the Survey, had certainly been severed from Hartwell in the reign of Hen. III. or before that time; for the Testa de Nevil describes Hartwell as comprising one Knight's fee only, being then held under the Honour of Peverell; and in 1254 (39 Hen. III.) it was rated at six hides and an half,⁴ so that it is probable that both the lands of William the Chamberlain and those of Walter Vernon had passed to Walter Giffard, and had been annexed to Great Kimbel.⁵ It is, however, unquestionable, that the extent of Hartwell was greatly abridged not long after the time of the Survey.

In 1242, (27 Hen. III.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Hartwell, in the parish of Stone, between Thomas, son of . . . and David de Standon, as the right of Thomas . . .

In 1247, a meadow in Hartwell was conveyed by a fine passed between Elias le Draper of Aylesbury, and Humphery Blundell and Maud his wife, as the right of Elias: and Blundell and his wife, by another fine in the same year, passed lands and meadows in Hartwell to William de Neyrunys, which, as the estate of the Neyrunys in Fleet Marston passed to the family of Verney,⁶ probably formed part of the possessions, which, at a subsequent period, was in the hands of Sir John Verney, in the reign of Hen. VI. before-mentioned. The name of Elias le Draper, of Eelesbury, also frequently occurs about the same period; probably the same who, in 1271, is mentioned in a fine with Jordan de Hertwell and Alice his wife.

In 1306 a fine was passed of a messuage in Hartwell, between William Portel of Hartwell and Maud, daughter of John Aleyne of the same, which was settled upon her in dower.

The taxation called the ninths, in Hartwell, in 1341, (15 Edw. III.) was presented at twelve marks, by John ate Well, William Warni, John Aylwyne, Hugh ate More, William ate Well, and William Cheyne. The Rector of the Church had one virgate of Glebe, and other appurtenances belonging to his Church, from which no ninths could be collected; and there were no inhabitants chargeable to the fifteenths, so that the clear total value of the ninths was no more than ten pounds.⁷

¹ In Stane Hund. Terr. Epi Baiocensis. In Herdeuuelle ten' Helto de Epo iij. hid. Tr'a ē carue' et ibi sunt cum uno villo et vij. bord' et uñ molendiū de viij. sol. In toto valet et valuit semp. l. sol. Hanc tr'am tenuer iij. sochmanni; un' hō Sochmann' dimid' hide Archiepi. alt' hō ij. hid' Leuini Com. 3 tius hō Avelini, omnes et vende' et dare potuer'. In ead' villa ten' Rob'tus de Epo j. hid'. Tera ē ij. car'. Ibi est una et alia pot' fieri. Ibi un' vills et iij. servi. Val et valuit semp xx. sol. T. R. E. xl. sol. Hanc tr'am tenuit Avelin' T. R. E. et vende' potuit. [Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 144.]

² In Stane Hund. Terra Walteri de Vernon. Walter de Vernon ten' in Herdwelle diū hid' sed non est ibi car'. Val et valuit semp x. sol. Hanc tr'am, tenuit Turgo teign'. R. E. et uendere potuit. [Lib. Cens. vol. i. f. 151.]

³ In Stane Hund. Williūm' Camerariū' ten' et Rob't de eo ij. hid. in Herdeuuelle. Tr'a ē ij. car'. In dñio ē. una et ij. villi cu iij. bord' hnt j. car'. Val et valuit sep xxx. sol. Hanc tr'd Wlmur pbr R. E. tenuit et uendē pot'. [Lib. Cens. tom. i. f. 151.]

⁴ See Rot. Hund.

⁵ Cooke's MSS.

⁶ Vol. i. p. 324.

⁷ Inquis. Nour. p. 328.



Clarendon House, Bucks. Engraved by J. G. Smith.

CLARENDON HOUSE, BUCKS.

HARTWELL HOUSE

was erected on the site of a much more ancient building, by Sir Thomas Lee, Knt., who acquired the estate by marrying Eleanor, daughter of Michael Hampden, Esq., or by his son of the same names, who certainly resided here : and an ancient plan of Hartwell and Stone has a small vignette, representing the mansion, the village, and the old church. The House appears to have been a plain edifice, in which may be traced part of the north front, as at present standing ; but considerable additions were made on the east and west, and three very large projecting bow windows, with stone mullions in the principal story, were added by Sir Thomas Lee. To the same period may be referred a series of twenty-four carved figures of oak, each about two feet in height, ranged on the balustrade of the staircase. These statues, which had been removed during the occupation of the house by the Royal Family of France, were subsequently replaced, perhaps promiscuously ; and it is difficult to conjecture whether they were designed to represent particular persons, or are merely emblematical. One of them seems to be Hercules, with his club and lion's skin ; another is a female figure, with features horribly distorted, gorgon locks, her hands grasping a snake : this may be supposed one of the Furies. A crowned figure in armour, has a shield with three lions passant, as borne by the Norman Sovereigns : another, with a shield semée of fleurs de lis : Knights, with shields charged with a saltire, a cross moline and a cross patée. Other martial figures, some with their swords resting on the points, others with swords drawn, as if prepared for battle ; one, with two truncheons, or staves, as if performing some military evolution, and one nearly in the costume of the time of Cha. I. holding a pike or quarter staff.

The Mansion consists principally of an entrance hall, about 46 feet by 23, and 18 feet high ; ante, or billiard room, 24 feet by about 16 feet 6 inches ; drawing room, 29 feet by 24 ; dining room, 36 feet 6 inches by 24 feet ; library, 29 feet 6 inches by 24 feet ; private study, 25 feet 8 inches by about 17 feet, with staircase, communicating with two low rooms on the mezzanine story ; one a bed chamber, and another used as a cabinet by Louis XVIII. of France, whilst resident here ; and a larger apartment used as a private chapel, both by Sir William Lee and subsequently by Louis XVIII. The grand staircase has a passage entrance from the gardens on the south side ; and a small OBSERVATORY has been added to the mansion at the south-east corner, and placed with such convenience adjacent to the library, that on opening one of the windows there is a ready access to it. At first the building consisted of an ante-room for lamps and other apparatus ; and a transit-room, furnished with an excellent transit instrument, made by Mr. Thomas Jones, of Charing Cross, and mounted on two splendid piers of oolite, cut from a single block, which rests on a foundation of brick, worthy of inspection as a specimen of art and solidity. On the transit cone's centre are the following inscriptions :

This Instrument was made by
Thomas Jones of Charing Cross, under the inspection of Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N.
For the Transit Room at Hartwell, 1831.

Joanni Lee, LL D.
Testamento Legavit Louisa Soror Carissima
A. S. MDCCCXXXI.

This room is also furnished with an excellent clock, made by Mr. Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, of Pall Mall, which has been in action for some years, and does great credit to that eminent artist. A well built tower, with a revolving roof of superior construction, has been added to the transit room,

which contains a superior telescope, mounted equatorially, and fitted with clock-work motion. It was made by Mr. George Dollond of St. Paul's Church-yard, and originally graced the Observatory of Capt. Smyth, R.N. of Bedford. On the departure of that scientific officer from Bedford, to reside in Wales, the telescope was removed to Hartwell; and is now, not only a monument of the good taste of Capt. Smyth, who used it for many years in making a series of interesting and important observations, particularly of double stars, and also of the skill and ability of the well-known artist who made it, but the principal object of attraction in the building. By the same staircase is an ascent to the spacious roof of the house, on which telescopes may be commodiously placed; and the ancient ball room, or tapestry gallery, occupying the whole length of the north front of the building, having been converted into a museum of natural history, is approached by the same staircase. The floor above, contains an extensive range of large and lofty bed-chambers and dressing-rooms, with twenty-three dormitories above them, of smaller dimensions: The principal entrance to the house is from the north. In the eastern front is a portico, which is the garden approach on that side, built chiefly by Sir William Lee, the 4th Bart. The kitchens, inferior offices and apartments, being very spacious, and well contrived; the stables, &c. on the west, extensive and commodious.

The ceiling of the hall is ornamented with a mythological relievo of Andromache and the Sea Monster; and over the chimney, in a square frame, the Youthful Apollo, crowned with flowers and bearing the hymeneal torch, his right arm resting on a sphere; near which, on a pedestal, stands a Florence flask and glass, and on the ground the Esculapian symbols. Amongst the numerous pictures and portraits, are:—

A capital whole length, by *Vandyke*, of Sir John Suckling.¹

Sir Thomas Lee, K.B. and Bart. in a cuirass, with buff sleeves.

Samuel Lee his younger brother.

Dame Mary Morley their sister, wife of Sir John Morley of Beer-court, by *Lely*.

Dame Alice Lee, wife of Sir Thomas Lee, 2nd Bart.

Thomas Sandys, Esq. of London, and his lady, the daughter of . . . Congreve.

Dame Elizabeth Lee, their daughter, and Sir Thomas Lee, 3rd Bart. her husband.

Humphrey Morice, Esq. and his lady, another daughter of Thomas Sandys, and sister of Dame Elizabeth Lee, all by *Kneller*.

The Right Hon. Humphrey Morice, their son; and his sister.

Judith, wife of the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. LL.D.

The Right Hon. Sir George Lee, by *Hudson*.
Anne, first wife of Lord Chief Justice Lee.

Dame Margaret his second wife.

Colonel John Lee, M.P. for Malmesbury, younger brother of Lord Chief Justice Lee.

Mary, his second wife, afterwards Mrs. Schutz.

Her father, John Browne, Esq. of Arley, Co. Beds.

Thomas Lee, Esq. son of Col. John Lee.

Sir William Lee, 4th Bart. by *Reynolds*.

And another picture, in which he is represented in the dress of a sportsman, sitting at the foot of a tree; his fowling-piece standing near him, and dogs and game at his feet.*

Simon, first Earl Harcourt, by *Hunter*; and his daughter,

¹ A picture closely resembling this, if not the same, is described by Aubrey, in the house of Lady Southcote, sister to Sir John Suckling, and wife of Dr. Corbett, of Merton Coll. Oxon. Aubrey speaks of it as an original, "and a piece of great value," in which Sir John Suckling is represented in half boots of yellow leather, leaning against a rock, with a play book, contemplating: on a paper between the leaves, the name of Shakspeare: on the rock, *Ne te quæsisveris extra*.

* This gentleman had a taste for building, as is evinced by his improvements at Hartwell; and a fondness for the study of antiquity. One of his letters addressed to his brother-in-law, George Simon Earl of Harcourt, and dated 24 May 1787, about which time some of his ornamental additions were made to the mansion and the church, has the following passage:

DEAR LORD HARCOURT,—I am doubly obliged to you, for the pleasure of hearing from you, and for reviving the pleasing study of the History of Hartwell. Your anecdote of the royal visit to Sir Alexander, and the compliment

Lady Elizabeth Lee, wife of Sir William, fourth Baronet, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The colours much faded.

A terra cotta Bust of Sir Isaac Newton.

Sir William Holcroft, Knt. by *Lely*.

Sir Pierre Williams, Knt.

Queen Caroline, consort of Geo. II. standing, and her son William, Duke of Cumberland, when a child.

Philadelphia, wife of William Lee, Esq. of Totteridge Park, son of Lord Chief Justice Lee, by *Kent*.

Mrs. Claxton, daughter of Thomas Sandys, Esq. sister of Mrs. Morice, and aunt of Dame Judith Lee.

Frederick Prince of Wales.

Simon Earl of Harcourt, by *Wilson*.

Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre, in a blue coat, with the orders of the Holy Ghost.

St. Louis and the Garter, by *Le Febvre*; a royal present on the return of the King to his dominions, and placed in the apartment which had been occupied as his Majesty's bed chamber.

Several Portraits, by *Rembrandt*.

Ruins, by *Vernet*.

Flemish Boors, by *Ostade*.

Isaac blessing Jacob.

Tobit curing his father's blindness.

The Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. a coloured drawing, by *Branson*; date 1796.

A View of Hartwell House in 1749.

Seven Views of the House and Grounds when in their more ancient state.

A Print of Louis XVIII. King of France, in his Coronation Robes.

The Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England, &c. in his Robes from *Vanderbank*; date 1738.

The Right Hon Sir George Lee, Knt. LL.D. Dean of the Arches, from *Willis*, dated 1738.

A Print, by *Audran*, inscribed "Johannes Hampden Vindex Libertatis. De pictâ Tabella apud Virum illustrem Richard. Ellys Baronetum."

The gardens were originally planned in the Dutch style, on the banks of a canal, with rectilinear terraces and statues. Near the north front was a grove of yew trees, trimmed into arcades: in the centre a small pavilion, with a cupola roof, which (though the old trees have been all cut down, the canal improved into a lake, and the terraces destroyed) has been permitted to remain; and during the residence of the Royal Family of France, at Hartwell, was fitted up as the abode of one of the French Noblesse, who, following the fate of their exiled Monarch, amused himself in this seclusion by painting on the walls (with some elegance and humour) the story of Sancho Panza, from Cervantes; the likenesses of the principal personages being caricatures of the Buonaparte establishment. Opposite the south front of the house, is an equestrian statue of Frederick Prince of Wales: and an obelisk.¹ The approach to the mansion, from a lodge on the Aylesbury road, presents a fine view of the beautiful little church, with its Gothic windows, pierced parapet, and elegantly fretted pinnacles;

annexed, is quite new to me, and was very flattering; the rest of your account agrees nearly with one in my possession, the compilation of B. Willis; but this makes no mention of Edmund or his daughters, and states only that Sir A. (leaving no issue surviving) his sister Eleanor, daughter of Michael Hampden, married to Sir T. Lee, of Moreton, became heiress to her father and brother. I think your account of Edmund's daughter is erroneous; for Maria, daughter of Edmund, died in 1578, as appears by record, and had sepulture at Hartwell. You trace the possession I believe correctly to William de Hartwell; from him the ascent is through several of like style to John Earl of Moreton, afterwards King of England, Henry II. to the Peverels, descendants of the Conqueror, to Aveline a Thane of King Edward's the Confessor," &c. &c. &c. Signed by way of pleasantry, "WILLIAM DE HARTWELL."

¹ A complimentary Poem on Hartwell Gardens, was inscribed to Sir Thomas Lee; in which the Heathen Mythology was ransacked for allusions to Gods and Goddesses, and Heroes, and Bards and Poets, Nymphs and Temples, Sylvan scenes, the Music of Orpheus and Amphion, Columns, Statues, Italian groves, the Wilderness, the Labyrinth, the Rotunda, and even Paradise itself, were crowded together to immortalize a scene which in the next age was changed; as an improved taste began to prevail, and to convert the monotony of Dutch gardening into the easier and more consistent ornaments which have superseded the spruce trim vegetable walls and rectilinear terraces of a preceding æra: so that whilst the modest Author concealed his name in the ambiguity of the initials A.M. the date of his Poem being unknown, conjecture loses itself in an endeavour to ascertain the Writer, or to assign to him the praises which, from the pains he has taken, he appears to have deserved.

which is likewise a picturesque object from the house and various parts of the grounds, the latter commanding rich and pleasing views of the Vale of Aylesbury, the town on an eminence, the church and spire in the fore-ground of the landscape.

In the time of Sir William Lee, fifth Baronet, Hartwell was occupied, during the absence of the proprietor for some years in India, by Sir William Young, Bart. of Delaford; but subsequently derived more celebrity as the retreat, in his exile, of Louis XVIII. King of France, who, under the title of *Compte de Lille*, came to reside here in 1809, and remained until his restoration in 1814. The Royal Household was under the superintendence of Count Blacas; and the Court at Hartwell consisted sometimes of one hundred and eighty persons, including the Dukes de Berri and Angoulême, the Dukes de Duras, de Havre, de Gramont, and de Servant, the venerable Archbishop of Rheims, Counts de Chartres, La Chapelle, and De Blacas, besides ecclesiastics and medical officers; and occasionally the Dukes of Bourbon and Fitz-James, the Prince de Condé, and Monsieur, afterwards King Charles X. Here also Gustavus Adolphus, the exiled King of Sweden, paid a visit of a few days to his Royal Brother in misfortune. The Queen-Consort of Louis XVIII. after having lingered several years in bad health, displaying throughout the whole of her illness, and in her last moments, the greatest firmness, piety, and resignation, died at Hartwell of the dropsy. Her remains, enclosed in a superbly ornamented coffin, was inscribed—

“*Ici reste le corps de la très haute, très puissante, et très excellente Princesse Marie Josephine Louise de Savoie, Reine de France et de Navarre. Decedée au château de Hartwell en Buckinghamshire le 13 Novembre, 1810; âgée de 57 ans 2 mois, et 11 jours :*”

And, after lying in state publicly at Hartwell, were conveyed to London, and on the 25th to the French Roman Catholic Chapel in Little King Street, Portman Square, where a solemn service was performed by M. Dalbignac, Bishop of Angoulême; M. l'Abbé de Bouvan preaching a Sermon, before Monsieur the Duc d'Angoulême, the Duc de Berri, the Prince de Condé, the Duc de Bourbon, M. de Broval, representative of the Duke of Orleans; the Spanish, Portuguese, Sardinian, and Sicilian Ambassadors; the great dignitaries of the ancient French military and chivalric orders (the Duc d'Avray having the charge of the Crown of France, which was placed at the head of the coffin); Père Elisée, her Majesty's Surgeon; Comte de la Chatre, Commissary of the King of France, and Comte de Nantouillet, Master of the Ceremonies; the Archbishop of Rheims, the Bishops of Sisteron, Digne, Nantes, Tarbes, Rhodéz, Aire, Uze, Blois, and Montpellier, with a numerous concourse of French nobility, being present. From the chapel, the body was conveyed with great pomp, to Westminster Abbey, the carriages of the British Princes, of the Marquesses of Buckingham and Wellesley, and many others, following; and the funeral solemnity having been performed by the Dean of Westminster (the choirs of Westminster, St. Paul's, and of the Chapel Royal, assisting), the corpse was deposited near that of the late Duc de Montpensier, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, until its removal, in pursuance of the wishes of the deceased, to the island of Sardinia¹

The King issued a Proclamation at Hartwell, 1 Feb. 1814, preparatory to his return to France; and the inhabitants of Aylesbury presented an Address in the following terms :—

To his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France and Navarre :—

May it please your Majesty—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Aylesbury, beg leave most respectfully to offer our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on the happy restoration to your Majesty of your own personal rights and dominion, which, by lawless usurpation, have been so long withheld from your Majesty. We look forward with confidence, that the painful wound which has been for many years inflicted on suffering Europe, will, under your

¹ *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxx. p. ii. p. 502, 586.

Majesty's parental government, be healed; and returning peace, restore to France, and Europe, commerce, wealth, and prosperity. And that your Majesty may long enjoy happiness in the bosom of your people, and unanimity and friendship for ever cement France and Great Britain, is the most fervent prayer of,

Your Majesty's most devoted obedient, and most humble servants.

To which the King returned the following gracious answer:—

Gentlemen—I thank you for your kind and friendly address. I partake of all your sentiments, especially those that are relative to an union between the two nations, which I hope will henceforth be solid and durable. Be assured, Gentlemen, that in the recollection of my long wanderings, that of my stay amongst you will be one of the most soothing.

The King quitted Hartwell 20 April 1814, the same day on which Napoleon Buonaparte had been compelled to take his departure from Fontainebleau for the Isle of Elba. The affectionate recollections of the French Monarch were marked by the instructions given to his Ambassadors at the British Court, after his return to the Throne of his ancestors, that they should not fail to pay a visit of recognition to the place which had been so long his residence in misfortune.

THE ADVOWSON AND RECTORY, WITH THE CHAPELRY OF LITTLE HAMPDEN.

Hartwell, with Hampden Parva, is in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Bucks, and in the rural Deanery of Wendover. The patronage has always been annexed to the possession of the principal Manor. The endowment consists of a close in Little Hampden of eight acres,¹ with seven acres, twenty-three lands, and five butts of arable and lay ground in Hartwell, an orchard of about half an acre, and two small garden plots adjoining to the parsonage house. The latter consisted of four bays of building, part tiled and part thatched, with three bays of out-houses, all thatched.² One acre of land, which had been given to provide a light in the church, having come to the Crown by the dissolution of Chantries, was, in 1552, granted by King Edw. VI. by Patent *inter al.* to Sir Edward Bray, Knt. John Thornton, and John Danby, for services and a sum of money paid.³ In later times, here were ninety-three acres of glebe not titheable (the remainder of the land titheable), and twenty-nine acres in Stone, and sixty-six acres extra-parochial. Hartwell-cum-Hampden-Parva was in 1534 (26 Hen. VIII.) rated at 14*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* for first-fruits, and paid for procurations and synodals 5*s.*

The RECTORY was exonerated from land-tax (16*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*),⁴ and was returned of the clear annual value of 146*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* By an inclosure act (16 Geo. III.), an allotment of land in Southwarp, adjoining the north-east part of *The Cally*, an old inclosure by the side of the turnpike-road, was assigned to the Rector in lieu of glebe and common in Southwarp; and another, of the value of 56*l.* 7*s.* in compensation for great and small tithes there, with the home-close adjoining the parsonage, and garden of about one acre, formerly given by Sir William Lee, Bart.; with another plot of ground, of 5*l.* per ann. in satisfaction for glebe and common in Dittenham and Slattenham meadows; and a composition of 45*l.* per ann. clear, to be paid quarterly at the church of Hartwell, to the Rector and his successors, in exoneration of all the ancient inclosures, tenements, and hereditaments in Hartwell;⁵ and the actual value of the Rectory has been since returned at 226*l.* per ann. there being about 250 inhabitants in the parish.

¹ See page 298.

² Terrier *inter* MSS. Willis.

³ Rot. Pat. 6 Ed. VI. p. 9.; Test. 1 Sept.

⁴ By Stat. 46 Geo. III. and subsequent acts.

⁵ Stat. 19 Geo. III. c. 46, pr.

RECTORS OF HARTWELL, WITH HAMPDEN-PARVA.

William Ferebraz, instituted 1219, on the presentation of John Marescall, by reason of the custody of the lands and hereditaments of Barnabas de Hartwell. He was living in 1235 (20 Hen. III.), when a message in Southrop was settled by William "*fil. Luc.*" on himself and his successors.¹

Geoffrey de Melburn occurs Rector 1299, and resigned in 1320.

Ralph Gidy of Stokegomer,² instituted 10 Cal. Mar. 1320, on the presentation of Thomas, son of William de Lugton, Knight. At his death,

William, son of Ralph (or Fitz-Ralph), of Great Horwood, instituted 6 Non. July 1349, on the presentation of Nicholas Luton of Hertwell.

Robert de Pulton, presented by Robert de Luton on the death of William Fitz-Ralph, and instituted 16 Cal. Apl. 1377.

* * * *

William Prestwold, admitted in 1431, on the presentation of Thomas Stokes.

Richard Prestwold, said to have died Rector in 1452; when his successor was

John Bordeville, B.D. instituted 14 Sept. 1452, on the presentation of Tho. Singleton, Esq.; and on his resignation,

Edmund Hawiger, inst. 29 Jan. 1452; and at his death,

Thomas King, instituted 6 April 1476, on the presentation of Henry Petyt.

John Wharton, A.M. instituted 26 Nov. 1490, on the presentation of William Hampden, Esq. of Hartwell.

John Game, A.M. presented by Will. Hampden, and instituted 22 Oct. 1500. He was of All-Soul's Coll. Oxon. Proctor 1501, licensed to practice Physic 1502; Principal of Beame Hall.

John Warner, S.T.P. presented by Will. Hampden, Esq. and instituted 15 Oct. 1507, but resigned in about two years. He was of All-Soul's College, Oxon. A.M. also Fellow, and M.B. and Proctor 1529; M.D. 5 July 1535; Warden of All-Soul's 1536; also first Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford; Prebendary of Winchester; Archdeacon of Cleveland, in the Church of York, 1547; Archdeacon of Ely; a second time Warden of All-Soul's College in 1558; Prebendary of Sarum 1559; Dean of Winchester 11 Nov. 1559. He died 21 Mar. 1564 in Warwick Lane, London, and was buried in the church of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

Thomas Radish, instituted 9 Jan. 1509, on the presentation of Will. Hampden, Esq. on the cession of Dr. Warner.

Christopher Rock, instituted 30 Aug. 1535, on the death of Radish.

Thomas Hampden, presented 4 March 1548. He was probably the son of Jerome Hampden, who was Lord of this Manor and Patron of the Rectory. He resigned this living, and was succeeded by

Alexander Chetham, who was presented by Michael Hampden, Esq. He died, and was succeeded by

John Yeoman, who was instituted 13 Jan. 1558, on the presentation of Michael Hampden, Esq.; and on his cession,

Thomas Latham was presented 12 May 1560; and at his death,

Matthew Jennings was instituted in 1573, on the presentation of Alexander Hampden, Esq. He died in 1596, and was buried here 7 July.

Thomas Cawarden, A.B. instituted 3 Nov. 1596, on the presentation of Alexander Hampden, Esq. He resigned on being made Rector of Lugwardine, Co. Hereford, and Prebendary of Burtenshaw, in the Cathedral of Hereford.

Roger Porter, B.D. presented 17 Dec. 1601, by Alexander Hampden, Esq. He died 12 Feb. 1634, and was buried in the chancel.

Francis Warren, A.M. presented by Tho. Lee, Esq. 4 March 1635, inducted 18 March. He had been Curate of Stone about 1624; and at his death, about 1648,

Samuel Harrison, A.M. was called Rector, and paid first-fruits in 1650. Soon after the restoration of King Cha. II. (1661), he was ejected for non-conformity; but afterwards complying, was instituted 7 Jan. 1662, on the presentation of Sir Tho. Lee, Bart. He was also Rector of Oving in 1672, and of the third portion of Waddesdon from 1681 till his death,³ in 1694, when he was succeeded in this Rectory by

Alexander Croke, A.M. of Wadham Coll. Oxon. inst. 4 April, inducted 22 June 1694, on the presentation of Sir Tho. Lee, Bart. He died 27 Nov. 1726,⁴ and was succeeded by

Clement Wakelin, inst. 5 Jan. 1726, on the presentation of Sir Tho. Lee, Bart. He was buried here 18 April 1733.

Robert Smith, A.M. inducted 21 May 1733, and was

¹ Rot. Fin. 20 Hen. III.

² Qu. Stogumber?

³ See vol. i. p. 380, 506.

⁴ Vol. i. p. 145; also PEDIG. of CROKE, p. 369.

also Vicar of Stone, by dispensation, from 1723 until his death in Nov. 1783; being succeeded by

Edward Stone, A.M. presented by Sir William Lee, Bart. and inducted 26 Nov. 1783, but resigned; and

George Lee, A.M. was presented by (his father) Sir William Lee, Bart. and inducted 1 June 1793. He was also successively Vicar of Stone, Rector of Grendon-Underwood 1804; Rector of Water-Stratford and Beachampton;¹ but resigned this Rectory, and was succeeded by

John Rush, B.C.L. presented by the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. A.M. on the cession of the said Sir George Lee, and inducted 10 Dec. 1803. He was of St. John's Coll. Oxon. B.C.L. 15 April 1795, and Minister of the Chapel of St. Luke, Chelsea (built and made parochial instead of the ancient Church, which then became a Chapel of Ease thereto), and Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, since King of Hanover.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (the feast being kept annually on the Sunday next after 15 August), is described by Willis as "a very ordinary building, consisting of a body, north aisle and chancel, with a small building on the south side, in which were the seats of the family of Lee (Lords of the Manor, and Patrons), the west wall and the roof supporting a wooden turret, in which was a small bell." In another account, this bell is said to have been over the entrance-porch at the N.W. end. The whole edifice was 68 feet long by 25 feet wide; its roof tiled. It appeared to have been erected about the reign of Rich. III.² William Hampden, Esq. by his Will, 7 Jan. 1520, ordered his "body to be buried in the chancel of Hartwell, before the middle of the high altar, so that the Priest might stand at his feet at the saying of masse;" and gave 20*l.* towards building the steeple, and 20*l.* for the like purpose, if the work were completed *within five years*; during which he directed that a Priest should sing for his soul, and have yearly out of his Manor of North Colleshill,³ a salary of nine marks, a large sum (as Browne Willis remarks) in those days; as was his bequest towards the steeple, which might have entirely built a much better church than the fabric which was standing when Mr. Willis made collections towards its history; and he expresses his astonishment, that in those zealous times, the son and daughter of the benefactor, to whom Thomas Hampden was also executor, did not so apply his bounty. Willis states that, in his time, there were neither painted glass nor sculpture in the church, excepting only the figure of the Virgin in the east window; but elsewhere remarks, that the edifice had been entirely re-built by the family of Lee in 1660, soon after their acquisition of the estate.

The present fabric was re-erected in the Gothic style, on the model of the Chapter-House at York, and with great elegance and taste, by Sir William Lee, fourth Baronet. The fabric is an octagon of fifty feet; the materials the finest stone, with a projection of about eight feet on the east and west: in the former a recess for the Communion-Table, and the latter forming a vestibule, and within the recess a handsome organ: a square turret, crowned with pinnacles, and its parapet pierced with quatrefoils, harmonizing with the rest of the building. In each face of the octagon is a well-proportioned window, with shields of the arms of Hampden, Lee, and Harcourt; and in the intersections of the mullions, in the points of the arches above, the crests of Lee and Hampden; and an imperial crown, with the armorial bearing of France. Above each of the larger windows are also two quatrefoiled clerestory windows. The doors are on the west, north, and south sides: the ceiling, elaborately groined and finished in the style of the chapel in King's College, Cambridge. The floor is paved with white stone; and the recess, with rails, which is elevated on two grades, is paved with lozenges of black and white marble. The Font is placed in a pew, for the accommodation of sponsors at christenings; and consists of a vase of elegant form, on a quadruple clustered pillar of rosewood, having three shields, with the arms

¹ See vol. i. p. 259; also *STONE, WATER-STRATFORD, BEACHAMPTON, and PEDIGREE of LEE*, p. 308.

² Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. vol. xii.

³ In AMERSHAM.

of Sir William Lee, Bart. the munificent founder, the Lord Chief-Justice Lee, and Right Hon. Sir George Lee, LL.D. principal benefactors; the fourth shield having a cypher, and the date of the completion of the building, 1756. Over the west door are the arms of England, on a shield of stone. The Pulpit and Reading-desk consist of two elevated open frames of mahogany, finely carved, and placed on the north and south sides respectively of the eastern recess. The area has regular rows of moveable benches or seats, of singular neatness and elegance.

On a tablet on the north side :

This Church was begun Anno Dom. 1753, and finished Anno Dom. 1755; at which time were deposited in the vault underneath the remains of

Sir Alexander Hampden, Knt. Lord of this Manor, buried 24 March 1617.

Dame Elizabeth Hampden, widow of the said Sir Alexander, buried 7 January 1628.

Dame Elizabeth Ingoldsby, wife of Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knt. of the Bath, and widow of Thomas Lee, Esq. of this place, buried 7 May 1675.¹

Sir Richard Ingoldsby of Waldrige, in this County, Knt. of the Bath, buried 11 Sept. 1685.

Sir Thomas Lee, eldest son of the above Thomas Lee, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir George Croke, Knt. one of the Judges of the King's Bench, grandson of Sir Thomas Lee, Knt. and Eleanor his wife, sister and heiress of the above Sir Alexander Hampden, who are both buried at Dinton; was created a Baronet 1660; buried 24 February 1690.

Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. son of the said Sir Thomas Lee, and Ann his wife, buried 13 April² 1702.

Dame Ann Lee, widow of the first Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. daughter of Sir John Davis, Knt. of Pangbourne, in the County of Berks, buried 27 Sept. 1708.

Mrs. Martha Padmore, daughter of the first Sir Thomas Lee, and Ann his wife, and wife of John Padmore, Esq. buried 29 Dec. 1721.

Dame Elizabeth Lee, wife of Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. daughter of Thomas Sandys, Esq. buried 20 December 1728.

Dame Alice Lee, widow of the second Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. daughter of Thomas Hopkins, Esq. buried 17 January 1728-9.

Mrs. Jane Lee, daughter of the first Sir Thomas Lee, and Ann his wife, buried 11 Feb. 1733.

Thomas Lee, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Lee, and Elizabeth his wife, buried 1 August 1740.

Mrs. Judith Lee, wife of George Lee, Esq. LL.D. (now the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt.) daughter of Humphrey Morice, Esq. buried 1 August 1743.

Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. son of Sir Thomas Lee, and Alice his wife, buried 4 January 1749-50.

Dame Margaret Lee, relict of the Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, daughter of Roger Drake, Esq. buried 28 May 1752.

The Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Lee, and Alice his wife; married for his first wife, Ann the daughter of . . . Goodwin of Bury, in the County of Suffolk, Esq. He contributed the sum of £1000 towards BUILDING this CHURCH; buried 17 April 1754.

Brigadier-General Ingoldsby, second son of Thomas Ingoldsby of Waldrige, in this County, Esq. grandson of Sir Richard Ingoldsby, K.B.; buried 18 December 1759.³

Mrs. Sarah Claxton, wife of John Claxton, Esq. of Shirley, in Co. Surrey, and daughter of Thomas Sandes, Esq. before mentioned (Tab. 1.); they had issue, Brown Claxton, who left issue, John and Sarah, survivors of their grandmother, who was buried y^e 3^d May 1765.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Lee, Bart. and Lady Elizabeth his wife, buried y^e 1st of April⁴ 1767, aged 20 months.

William Lee of Totteridge Park, Co. Herts, Esq. only son and heir of Lord Chief-Justice Lee, by Ann his first wife, daughter of . . . Goodwin, Esq. He married Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Dyke of Lullingstone, in the County of Kent, Bart. by whom he left issue, one son William, and four daughters, Philadelphia, Harriet, Louisa, & Sophia; buried y^e 13 Aug. 1778, aged 52 years.

Catherine, widow of Brigadier-General Ingoldsby, buried y^e 28 Jan. 1787.

¹ Hartwell Regist.

² August in Par. Regist.

³ Brigadier-General Ingoldsby was wounded at the celebrated Battle of Fontenoy; and, through some mistake of orders given by H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, his conduct was brought into dispute, which gave rise to a printed account, entitled "The Case of the Hon. Brigadier Ingoldsby," &c. Published with leave, and printed in London for M. Cooper, at the Globe, in P.N. Row, 1745. Fol. pp. 8.

⁴ According to the Register, 17th April.

Sir William Lee, Bart. son of Sir Thomas Lee, and Elizabeth his wife. HE BUILT THIS CHURCH; buried 13 July 1799, aged 72.

The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Lee, daughter of SIMON EARL HARCOURT, and relict of Sir William Lee, Bart.; born Jan. 18, 1739, died Jan. 21, 1811; buried Jan. 30, 1811.

Thomas Lee, Esq. of Dover Street, Middlesex, son of Colonel John Lee of Arlesley, Beds, by M. Brown, his second wife. He married . . . O'Grady, of the kingdom of Ireland, and died without issue, aged 72 years; buried Sept. 1814.

On a table of white metal, on the north side of the recess, at the east end of the church:

In a vault underneath are deposited the remains of Mrs. Judith Lee, second daughter of Humphrey Morice, late of London, Esq. She died without issue on the 19th day of July 1743, aged 33 years. Her true character was, that she had a mind furnished with the best sort of knowledge, always intent on the practical and Christian duties, and strict piety towards its beneficent Author, and constantly observant of the several relations of life. Her good sense taught her resignation to the will of her Creator, whose visitation in a long illness she bore with the greatest patience, and at last met death with that composure of mind which is felt only by the virtuous and truly religious. To the memory of his beloved wife, George Lee, LL.D. dedicated this marble tablet.¹

On the south side, on a similar tablet:

To the memory of the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. who realized himself the character he has drawn of his beloved wife. Suddenly attacked by the disorder which deprived him of his life, He resigned his breath with the following Farewell to his surrounding attendants: "God bless you all." His affectionate Nephew, Sir William Lee, Bart. gratefully consecrates this Tablet.

On another tablet, on the south side:

In the Vault underneath are deposited the Remains of the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. LL.D. Dean of

the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. In the year 1741, He was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral, which place he resigned in 1744; and in the year 1751 was made Treasurer to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, which he also resigned in 1757. He contributed the sum of £500 towards building this Church, and gave at the same time a set of Communion Plate. He was fifth son of Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. and Alice Hopkins his wife. He married Judith, Daughter of Humphrey Morice, Esq. and died without issue y^e 18th Dec. 1758, aged 58.

On a slab near the south-east angle of the church, exteriorly:

H. S. E.

Clemens Wakelin

Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector

Obiit XIII die Aprilis Anno Domini

MDCCLXXXIII æt. XLVI.

Qui . . . ann . . . v . . .

On an altar tomb close to the south wall of the turret, at the west end of the nave, is a shield with the arms of Lee, in lozenge; and on the south side of the tomb, on a tablet of white marble:

Near this monument lieth interred the body of Mrs. Mary Lee, Spinster, who departed this life the 12th of May 1749, in the 84th year of her age. She was the survivor of three sons and six daughters of Sir Thomas Lee of Hartwell, in the county of Bucks, Baronet, by Dame Ann his wife, who was the daughter of Sir John Davis of Pangbourn, in the county of Berks, Knt.

On the south side, near the door, is a sculptured tomb, with a tablet of marble inscribed:

Under this monument lies interred the body of Mrs. Judith Lee, Spinster, who departed this life the 12th of May 1677, in the 84th year of her age.²

¹ Original MS. in possession of Rev. Sir George Lee, at Hartwell, 3 May 1817.

² These inscriptions have been verified by a recent examination of the coffins and their respective plates contained in the vault under the church, which is of equal extent with the foundation walls, and roofed with groined arches, springing from four solid pillars of stone in the area, and forming three large recesses, containing nine catacombs. In the arch beneath the reading-desk are sixteen coffins; and in the southern arch seven, in three tiers, which are described by the Rev. Howell J. Phillips, nearly in the following terms: 1. An old lead coffin without any inscription, but probably that of Lady Hampden, buried in 1628. 2. Another, probably of Sir Thomas Lee, 1690. 3. Another of Sir Thomas Lee. 4. Another open; in the right hand corner of the catacomb, disclosing the remains of Sir Alexander Hampden, as found at the rebuilding of the church in 1752. He was buried 24 March, A.D. 1617. 5. A leaden coffin, not very large, probably of Lady Ingoldsby, 1675. 6. Another, with a plate of lead and large brass rings, inclosing the body of Sir Richard Ingoldsby

In 1814, on opening the vault, many skeletons of hares and rabbits, which had entered through an aperture left for the ventilation of the vault, were found at the bottom, having been starved to death. The humanity of Sir George Lee caused gratings to be afterwards placed to prevent a recurrence of such a circumstance.¹ The vault was quite dry; and at the interment of Mr. Epps, being again opened, exhibited an extraordinary appearance, the whole surface being carpetted by a natural matting, formed of the fibrous roots of cedar trees, which had spread themselves without penetrating into the earth, deriving their nourishment through perhaps thousands of yards, from a few shoots which had originally penetrated by small crevices in the wall, and were all alive; the smaller, white and tender, but the larger having bark of a brownish hue, firm and hard.

In the old church was an altar monument, with effigies of a man and woman in brass and the arms of *Hampden*; a saltire, between four eagles, dis-

played; and another coat of *Hampden*, impaling two bars, each charged with five elm leaves, for *Elmes*; of these there were no vestiges to be found during many years: nor of the following inscription preserved in Br. Willis's MSS:

Hic jacet Jerome Hampden Armiger et Johanne Elmes uxor ejus, quondam Dominus de Hartwell qui obiit, xx. die Mensis Maii Anno. Dni. mccccxl. ejus aie propitiatur Deus.

Underneath, five figures of children, and the arms of *Elmes* impaling *Inwardby*. Accident, however, discovered (26 May 1829) to the writer of this account, the slab, with the words only of the inscription by which it was identified, lying parallel with the south wall in the burying-ground.

Joan, late wife of Jerome Hampden, by her Will, dated in 1562, directed to be buried at Hartwell, near her husband, and stiles herself "of Owlswick."²

Another old monument had the arms of *Hampden* in six coats, impaling *Ashfield*: and these lines:

of Walldridge, in the county of Bucks, Knight of the Bath: date September 9th, 1685, æt. 79; with plate of arms, Ingoldsby impaling Erm. a saltire engrailed impaling a fess between six martlets. 7. A coffin formerly covered with velvet, with brass nails and tin plate, under the coffin of Dame Alice Lee, inscribed "Dame Ann Lee, died Sept. y^e 23, 1708, aged 77 years." 8. A coffin, (under that of Dame Margaret Lee,) covered with velvet, with brass nails, and a leaden plate soldered on the inner coffin. "The Hon. Lady Lee, died Dec. the 10th, 1728, aged 36 years." 9. A coffin, (under that of Thomas Lee, Esq.) with "Mrs. Jane Lee, died Feb. the 5th, 1733." 10. A coffin on the last mentioned, covered with velvet, and white furniture, believed to be solid silver. "Thomas Lee, Esq. obiit 26 July 1740, æt. 17." 11. A coffin, covered with velvet, brass nails and brass plate. "Mrs. Judith Lee, obiit 19 July 1743, æt. 33." 12. A very large coffin under that of Lord Chief Justice Lee, with stamped brass plate, and "Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. died December 17, 1749, aged 63." 13. A coffin, with solid brass plate, under that of the Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. on the left side of the Lord Chief Justice Lee, with "Dame Margaret Lee, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Lee, died May the 20th 1752, aged 58 years." 14. A coffin, covered with crimson velvet and gilt furniture, with finely ornamented brass plate and arms, with "The Right Hon. Sir William Lee, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of His Majesties Court of King's Bench, &c. ob. 8 April 1754, æt. 65." 15. A coffin, covered with crimson velvet and gilt furniture, with beautifully engraved brass plate, in perfect preservation, and arms properly differenced: inscribed "The Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. Dean of the Arches, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and one of His Majesty's most Hon^{ble} Privy Council, ob. 18 Dec. 1758, æt. 58." 16. A coffin, with decayed plate of tin, with "Dame Alice Lee . . . died y^e 9 . . . 17 . . . years." There are only sixteen coffins in this catacomb, although the tablets in the church mention the names of seventeen persons as being interred therein. In the other catacomb: 1. "Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W^m and Lady Elizabeth Lee, obiit 11 March 1767, aged 20 months." 2. "Sir William Lee, Bart. obiit 6 July 1799, aged 72 years." 3. "The Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Lee, relict of Sir William Lee, Bart. born Jan. 18, 1739, died Jan. 21, 1811." 4. "W^m Lee, Esq. son of Lord Chief Justice Lee, obiit 6 Aug. 1778, aged 52 years." 5. "Brigadier General Ingoldsby, buried Dec. y^e 18, 1759." 6. "Mrs. Catharine Ingoldsby, widow of Brigadier General Ingoldsby, buried 28 Jan. 1789." 7. "Thomas Lee, Esq. died Sept. 10, 1814, aged 72 years." 8. "Sarah Claxton, widow, obiit 26 April 1765." 9. "James Epps, Esq. F.R.A.S. born 30 July 1773, died 10 August 1839."

¹ From information of the Rev. Howell J. Phillips, Curate 10 Mar. 1840.

² MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. et inter Archiv. Geo. Rob. Comit. Buck. apud Hampden.

Sub Rigido Michael qui sano conditur Hampden
 Deque fide Sancta nomine dictus erat.
 Hartwelli Dominus nulli pietate secundus
 Vera viget Virtus Gloria viva volat
 Sed habuit filios Ashfield uxore Maria
 Bisque duas filias Heu fera fata dolant
 Septem plene annis et quadraginta peractis
 Londini moriens ultima verba dedit.
 Christe mei miserere mei miserere sub oro
 Christe pater miseri hi miserere mei.
 Obiit x. die Martii Ao. Dni. MVLXX.

After the erection of the present Church, the old church-yard was levelled, and entirely included in the gardens of the mansion-house; a new burial ground being inclosed with a wall at a little distance westward, contiguous to the site of the parsonage, and separated from the former church-yard by the road into the village. On an obelisk,

near the centre, is inscribed, "This burial ground was consecrated on the 29th May, Ann. Dom. 1756."

Among the "rude forefathers of the hamlet," repose, the remains of some of those distinguished French exiles, who terminated their lives in the service of Louis XVIII. King of France, during the abode of that Monarch at Hartwell. Here, sheltered during a short space from the turbulence of faction, they peaceably closed their mortal career; and "the voice of the oppressor" was no longer heard. May the green turf lie lightly on their heads! Two plain slabs, placed over the remains of Maréchal de la Chapelle and of Collignon, first physician to the Queen of France, have had inscriptions, now no longer legible, but receiving some illustration from the parish register.

HARTWELL REGISTER begins in 1550; and among other entries, many of which are recorded on monuments in the Church, and inserted in the Pedigree of Lee, are the following:

Marriages.

1723. Thomas Lee and Abigail Bartlett, by banns.
 1724. John Lee and Elizabeth Webb by license 29 December.

Burials.

- Widow Mayne Oct. 1642.
 Alexander Mayne 17 Sep. 1643.
 The burial of Sir John Davis Knt. father of Dame Anne wife of S^r Tho^s Lee 1st Bart. 2 July 1674.

The following entries are also extracted from the Register-book in Hartwell Church:

1628. Elisabeta Hampden viduâ Alexandri Hampden, militis sepulta in Ecclia de Hartwell 7^o die Januarii, crastino Epiphaniæ.

Año. Dñi. 1690, Feb. 24. The same day S^r Thomas Lee Baronet was buried but not according to a late act of Parliament for burying in woollen only.

1702, Aug. 13. S^r Thomas Lee Baronet was buried.¹

1617. Alexander Hampden miles, sepultus fuit in Ecclia de Hartwell.

Año. Dñi. 1675, May 7. Elizabeth wife of Sir Richard Ingoldesby Knight of the Bath.

Año. Dñi. 1685, Sept. 16. Sir Richard Ingoldesby Knight of the Bath was buried in linnen one of King Charles y^e 1st Judges.²

1708, Sept. 27. The Lady Ann Lee widow was buried but not according to a late act of Parliament for burying in woollen only.

Dame Elizabeth y^e wife of S^r Thomas Lee Baronet was buried Dec. 20 1728.

1733. Mrs. Jane Lee a Maiden Gentlewoman Daughter of S^r Thomas Lee y^e first Baronet was buried February y^e Eleventh.

1740. Thomas Lee Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Lee Bart. was buried August 1st.

1743. Mrs. Judith Lee wife of George Lee Esq. LL.D one of the Lords Commissioners of y^e Admiralty August 1st.

1749. S^r Thomas Lee Bart. died Decemb. 17th was buried January y^e 4th.

Dame Margaret Lee wife of y^e R^t Honble S^r William Lee Kt. L^d Chief Justice of y^e King's Bench was buried May y^e 28th 1752.

1754. The Rt. Honble. S^r William Lee Kt. Lord Chief

¹ The tablet in the Church states, that Sir Thomas Lee was buried April 13th, and not August.

² The following remark is appended to this entry. "N. B. Robert Smith, Rector, entered this, Año. 1778."

Justice of y^e King's Bench and was Chancellor of the Exchequer¹ buried April 17th.

1758. The Rt Honble S^r George Lee Kt. Dean of y^e Arches & Judge of y^e Prerogative Court of Canterbury & one of his Majestie's most Honble Privy Council was buried Decemb. 28th in the vault.²

Dame Alice y^e widow of S^r Thomas Lee Bart. was buried Jan. 17th 1728.

1721 Dec. 29 Mrs. Martha Padmore buried.³

The following entries of the Lee family occur in the Hartwell Register of Burials between the years first and last herein mentioned, viz. 1617 and 1839, besides those inserted on the table in the Church, and found in the vault, viz. :

1628. Christopherus Hampden Armiger serviens ad arma sepultus in sacello eccliae parochialis de Hartwell 20 die Junii.

1641. Thomas Lee Armiger dominus de Hartwell sepultus erat in Cancellò de Dinton Martii 23.

1642. Jana Lee uxor praedict. Thomae Lee sepultus Maij mense.

1643. Thomas Lee Armiger Dominus de Hartwell sepultus in Cancellò de Hartwell Septemb. 21.

1663. January 29th John son of Sir Thomas Lee, Lord of Hartwell.

Anno Dni 1693. Sarah y^e daughter of S^r Thomas Lee Baronet and Alice his wife.

1749. Mrs. Mary Lee Daughter of y^e first S^r Thomas Lee Bart. was buried May y^e 19th.

1767. Miss Elizabeth Lee daughter of S^r W^m Lee & Lady Elizabeth April 17th.⁴

1799 July 13. Sir William Lee Bart. died July 6th.

1811. Rt Honble Lady Elizabeth Lee daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt Relict of Sir William Lee Bart. born Jan^y 18th 1739 died Jan^y 21st & buried Jan^y 30th 1811.

Thomas Lee Esq.	London	1814 Sept. 18	72 years.	SAML. KING Curate.
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1768. Mrs. Sarah Claxton widow buried in y^e vault May y^e 3rd.

James Epps Esq^r
Fellow Royal As-
tronomical Society
& Astronomer of
Hartwell Observa-
tory.

Hartwell House.

15 August 1839
In a catacomb
belonging to
the Lee family
in the Church
Vault.

66 years.

HOWELL J.
PHILLIPS
Curate

1778. William Lee Esq. of Totteridge Park in Hertfordshire son of S^r William Lee Kt. late Lord Chief-Justice of England August 18th.⁵

1778. William Lee Esq. of Totteridge Park in Hertfordshire August y^e 13th in y^e vault.

Burials 1759. In the vault Brigadier-General Ingoldsby Dec. 18th.

1787 Jan. 28. Catharine widow of General Ingoldsby.

"The above thirty-four extracts from the Register-book of Burials are true Copies taken and examined by me this 4th day of April 1840.

"HOWELL J. PHILLIPS, Curate."

1809, Oct. 27. Peter Vice, a french emigrant, born at Versailles, aged near 45. A Catholic, the funeral service was read over him at the grave by the Rev. J. Bull Curate of this Parish & the customary fees paid.

1810, March 10. Alexander Francis Marie Le-filleul, Count de La Chapelle Aged 73; Field Marshall of the Army of the French King; an Emigrant, a Catholic, the funeral service read at the grave as above, and the fees paid to the Minister 13s. 4d. to the Clerk 6s. 8d. together £1.

1812, May 12. Jean Baptiste Derisbourg, son of Joseph Derisbourg & Helenne Klington; the customary fees paid.

July 16. Jacques Guillaume Collignon, natif D Amiens en Picardie, agi de 69 ans ou environ: Chevalier de l'ordre de St Michael; Premier Medecin de feue Madame la Comtesse de Lisle. The customary fees paid, & also five guineas for ground upon which to lay down a stone to his memory.

Oct. 1. John Gross a french emigrant. The customary fees paid.

Charles Bower, native of Germany, died at Hartwell House, buried 13 Nov. 1813, aged 60. The ceremony performed by Sir George Lee.

The Chevalier Collignon, first Physician to the Queen of France, who terminated his life here in less than two years after her demise, seems to have been much esteemed by the French Royal Family,

¹ This entry is interlined in the original, but in the same hand-writing.

² The tablet already referred to, states that Sir George Lee died 18 Dec. 1758, aged 58.

³ This Lady was the daughter of the first Sir Thomas Lee, and Ann his wife.

⁴ The tablet in the Church states this burial to have taken place on April 1st, not 17th. Having died on the 10th of March; either interval is a long one.

⁵ In this entry, the word Middlesex is struck through with a line, and Hertfordshire written above.

and attended her Majesty in her last moments, in which she is described to have evinced great piety, firmness, and resignation.

Among those few reminiscences, which the utmost diligence has been enabled to collect, in order to have afforded a more complete picture of the habits, disposition, and character of these distinguished personages in their retirement, and under privations and disappointments which might have reasonably formed some excuse for the prevalence of angry and vindictive passions, all that has been discovered tends to prove, that there was not only a more affectionate attachment between the King and Queen than has been commonly represented, and a dignified philosophical submission under the painful circumstances which they were doomed during many years to suffer, which raise the character both of the Monarch and his Royal Consort in the mind of every reflecting reader.

The letters which the King addressed to the Count d' Avaray, his faithful attendant in his perilous but fortunate escape from Paris in 1793, and who continued firmly attached to his Majesty in all his subsequent wanderings and vicissitudes, as a friend rather than a courtier, though conveying only a brief account of incidents, which (excepting that of the illness and death of the Queen) can not be deemed of much importance, either historically or politically, may yet at least serve to shew the calm serenity of a well cultivated mind, in affliction; evincing great wisdom and prudence, so that in all allusions to the turbulent and passing scenes throughout Europe in which it was impossible but that he must have felt a lively and an acute interest, not a word escaped him, which, if exposed to the most scrutinizing eye of the greatest of his enemies, could have had the effect of exciting sentiments, which might excuse, if not justify, resentful feelings. Louis was too good a judge of mankind not to have been perfectly aware of the system of espionage practised in states, and that he was surrounded continually by a host of spies watching all his words and actions; and his prudence, in respect to his correspondence, afforded both a proof of his ability as a writer, and gave the strongest assurance and confidence to the impartial and unprejudiced, that if, at length, happily restored to the throne of his ancestors, the remainder of his life would present the most reasonable hope of tranquillity and rational liberty, which France had enjoyed after the sanguinary scenes of the Revolution. When the melancholy event of the Queen's death had passed, his feelings are excellently and pathetically portrayed in one of his letters, dated Hartwell, 7 Jan. 1811 :

"Fear nothing for my health. It has not suffered. I am already at the point where I believe I shall remain; '*no more tears, no more pangs of sorrow*,' but a sincere regret; a void in my life, which I feel a hundred times a day. A thought occurs to me, sad, or gay, or indifferent, no matter; a recollection of something old, or an emotion at something new: I find myself saying, mechanically, I must tell *her* this, and then I recollect my loss; the illusion vanishes, and I say to myself, the day of those soft intercourses is gone for ever. All this does not hinder my sleeping and eating, taking part in the conversation, or even laughing when the occasion occurs; but the sad thought that she is gone, mixes itself with every thing, and, like a drop of wormwood in food or drink, embitters the flavour without entirely destroying it."

And again :

"HARTWELL, 13th MARCH 1811.—My grief has lost its *sharpness*, but it does not wear off—any trifle awakens it afresh. A bit of paper, accidentally marked with two letters by which I used to designate *her*, has this morning painfully reminded me that I shall do so no more. The other day, the Duke of Havré, on coming into the room before dinner, followed by the Duchess of Sevant, whom I did not see, stepped aside, as he used to do for *her* in happier times. This accident created a momentary illusion, the recovery from which was painful: but still more painful, and which I feel as an additional calamity, is that the time is come which must divide me from even her dear remains. Wishes, which I could not resist, oblige me to send them to the tomb of her ancestors in Savoy. The removal will take place on Tuesday. It can not be helped—but I feel that I am again separated from her."

The King evinced a degree of philosophy, not unmixed with contempt, in a letter written on the subject of the Birth of the King of Rome, heir apparent of Napoleon, then in the zenith of his power

as Emperor of the French, which has all the calmness and composure befitting "the Sage of Hartwell," (as his followers were fond of calling him); and at the same time shews a species of sarcasm, evincing that superiority of intellect, which has been often denied him.

Although the event of the birth of an heir apparent to the reigning Sovereign might appear a death-blow to all the hopes of the exiled Bourbons, the King, with a degree of prophetic resignation, and some mixture of sarcasm, thus writes :

"So then we have a babe in the Napoleon family. Whether he is really the flesh and blood of the unhappy Archduchess herself, or only an interloper smuggled into her bed-chamber, what care I? Many people look upon this event as highly important. I am not of that opinion; and here's my dilemma: If *God* has condemned us to this tyranny, B.P. (Buonaparte, thus designated in all his letters) can never want a successor; if, on the other hand, the divine wrath shall pass away, all the babes in the world will not prevent the overthrow of the edifice of iniquity."

His temper seems to have been naturally cheerful, but placid; there was nothing of hurry or impatience in his manner; and the union of early prejudices, and the habitual formalities of a Court, had not been sufficient altogether to subdue a playfulness of disposition which much endeared him to his immediate attendants.

Some few State Papers (if so they may be termed) were issued from Hartwell. These are generally attributed chiefly to the King himself, who was undoubtedly a good classical scholar; but, as the Correspondence, published a few years since, of this unfortunate Prince, is known to have been *unauthentic*, so, the Remarks upon Horace, which the King had certainly at one time intended, were as certainly laid aside.

When Hartwell House had been determined upon as a residence for the exiled Monarch of France, a lease of the premises, granted some few years before to Sir William Young, Bart. who occupied the Mansion during at least part of the time when Sir William Lee, the last Baronet of those names, was in a military capacity on the Continent,¹ the remainder of that lease was proposed to be conveyed to George Marquess of Buckingham and the King of France; but this not being acceded to on the part of Sir George Lee, who had then succeeded to the estate, it was subsequently let to the King at a rent of 500*l.* per ann.

Sir William Young, Bart. F.R.S. and M.P. first for St. Mawe's in 1784, and having been in Parliament twenty-three years, represented Buckingham. He had travelled, in the earlier part of his life, in France and Italy, and was grandson of the learned Brook Taylor, LL.D. His education was at University Coll. Oxon. where he acquired some academical distinction, and was much esteemed by his contemporaries; and when circumstances, to which he has painfully adverted (p. 327), compelled him to leave Hartwell, the friendship of George Marquess of Buckingham obtained for him the honourable appointment, in 1807, of Captain-General and Governor of the Island of Tobago, where he collected and printed, in March 1814, a small volume of Miscellaneous Poems, for "Presentation to Friends." The copy sent to the late Sir George Lee, Bart. is prefaced with

Meorum non oblitus
Spes est;
nec obliviscendus ab illis,
salutem mittit
SIR G. LEE, Bart.

Tobago, Oct. 1814.

W. YOUNG, Gr.

¹ See page 316.

Towards the close of the volume appear the following lines :

HARTWELL, NEAR AYLESBURY,
Tenanted by SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, Bart.

If aught cou'd the comforts of Home e'er restore,
HARTWELL's Manor, and Farm, with care of the Poor,
Open'd grateful delights to my view ;
But what most engag'd me, the Tenant to be,
Was the Landlord, the good and belov'd SIR GEORGE LEE,
Whom, as Justice and Rector, I knew.

Descendant of Hampden, a younger son born,
His heirdom to *Hartwell* seemed weak and forlorn :
GEORGE LEE a *Physician* was bred ;
Hartwell's Rectory vacant, the Priest he became ;
His brother then dying, was Heir to the same,
And parishioners *cur'd*, *taught*, and *fed*.

Here my children at home, a home's comfort I felt ;
The Gentry were social, who near the place dwelt ;
And my Rector wou'd oft pass a day !
My Yeomanry drill ; and the sports of the field
Some mornings each week an amusement wou'd yield,
And a party to dinner wou'd stay.

The poor man each morn had his hour of plea
For *relief* or *redress*, from Sir George or from me.
The Justices Saturdays met,
Overseers and way-wardens to hear and direct,
And wood-stealers, poachers, and vagrants correct—
Their worships' a worthy and pleasant old set.

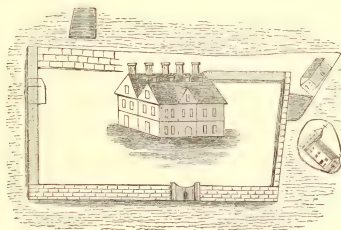
Some years were thus busily, happily, past,
And I thought, as I hoped, that life's course would so last ;
When sudden, on one hapless day,
A calamity happened so grievous, that yet
'Twere painful to write, though I can not forget,
What from *Hartwell* then forc'd us away :

King LOUIS of France, then taking my lease,
To *Hartwell* retir'd, till France was at peace ;
To its *Poor* good and kind as could be ;
And himself gain'd a growing esteem for our nation,
And for this, without any the least adulation,
'Twas enough to have known Sir George Lee.

Tobago, 1814.

W. Y.

The annexed Vignette of the Old Mansion at *Hartwell*, before the alterations made by Sir Thomas Lee, is copied from an ancient Map or Plan (surveyed by John and William Brudenell, Surveyors, in 1661, including part of the village, the site of the old church, and the walls by which the house was originally enclosed, before the formation of the terraces, canal, and Dutch garden), in the possession, and by the obliging permission, of John Lee, Esq. LL.D. the present Lord of *Hartwell*, Stone, &c.



HORSENDON, OR (MORE CORRECTLY) HORSENDEN,

is a small parish, bounded on the North and East by Princes-Risborough, and on the South and West by Saunderton, having the Icknild way crossing it from East to West; and a small stream from Saunderton, which is divided into several channels, and in the pleasure grounds attached to the mansion-house, forming a small lake. The soil of the lower or Northern side of the parish, is a very rich loam, extremely fertile and productive; on the South it is poor, meagre, and chalky, intermixed with and based upon a cold sour clay. It contained, by actual admeasurement (made for the purpose of effecting a commutation of tithes) in 1838, about 529 ac., which were then in the possession of the several following proprietors and their tenants: John Grubb, Esq. Lord of the Manor and Patron of the Church, 214 ac. 35 p.; the Rev. James Price, 100 ac. 3 r. 8 p.; the Hon. Geo. Compton Cavendish of Latimers, 72 ac. 1 r. 31 p.; Rev. Geo. Scobell, D.D. as Lessee under the Dean and Canons of Ch. Church, Oxon. 71 ac. 1 r. 37 p.; the Rector's Glebe, 19 ac. 1 r. 35 p.; William Heybourne, 7 ac. 1 r. 1 p.; Right Hon. Lord Dormer, 5 ac. 1 r. 35 p. in arable; total, 501 ac. 22 p. commuted for a rent charge of £155 5s. per ann. besides 16 ac. 3 r. 32 p. woodland, and 10 ac. 3 r. 17 p. roads, &c.

At the compilation of Domesday Book, the Manor and principal estate, circ. 1084, belonged to Robert, Earl of Morton and Cornwall, and was held under him by Ralph, as six hides and three virgates. There was land for four ploughs. In the demesne one, and seven villeins with one bordar had three. There were two servants and one mill (unproductive) and pasture for one team. It was then and had been valued at *one shilling*. In the time of King Edward, at one hundred shillings. The Manor had been holden by three socmen, of whom, two were men belonging to Earl Harold, having two hides; and the third a man of *Ingold*, who had four hides and three virgates; and all these might sell their lands. Besides the above, the Bishop of Bayeux had (and Roger held under him) half a hide. There was land for half a plough, and it was so cultivated by one bordar, being valued at three shillings: in the time of King Edward, at five shillings. This land, a man of Earl Lewen held, and could sell it. Here likewise, Robert held of the same Bishop half a hide. There was land for half a plough team, but there was none kept. It was and had been valued at two shillings: in the time of King Edward at five shillings. This land, Godwin, a man of Earl Lewen, had holden, and could sell it. And Harding held of the King one hide and an half in Horsendune. The land was for one team, and one was kept, with two bordars, and was and had been valued at ten shillings: in the time of King Edward at twenty shillings. Vluured had holden this land and could sell it.¹ Afterwards a family deriving their name from the place became possessed of Horsenden; and in 1210, John de Horsenden, or Horsington, (12 Joh.) enfeoffed Robert de Braybroke in this Manor and Advowson, as of the fee of John de Montacute.²

¹ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Risberge Hvnd. In HORSEDENE ten' Rog' de epo dim' hid. Tra. ē. dim' car' et ibi. ē cū uno bord. Val. et ualuit. iiii. sol. T.R.E. v. sol. Hanc. trā tenuit hō Leuini et uendere potuit. In ead uilla ten' Robt' de epo dim' hid. Tra. ē dim' cař. sed n̄ ē ibi cař. Val et ualuit. ii. sol. T.R.E. v. sol. Hanc. tra tenuit Goduin hō Com Leuini et uende potuit.

Terra Comit̃s Moritoniens. In Horsedene ten' Radulf' de com' vi. hid. et iii. uirg'. Tra ē. iiij. cař. In dñio. ē una et vii. uilli cū uno bord hnt. iii. cař'. Ibi. ii. serui. et i. molin' nil redd. p'tu. i. cař. Val et ualuit. i. sol. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc t̃ tenuer. iii. sochii. Hoz. ii. hōes Heraldii comit' ii. hid habuer. et iii. eius hō Ingoldi. iiii. hid et iii. uirg' habuit. Om̃s tam uendere potuer. Harding' ten' de rege. i. hid et dim in Horsedune. Tra. ē i. cař. et ibi. ē cū. ii. bord. Val et ualuit. x. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hanc. trā tenuit Vluured'. et uende' pot'.

² Madox's Hist. of the Excheq.; also Rot. Fin. 12 Joh. n° 133, and Willis's MSS. vol. xvi. p. 15, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

In 1231, a fine was passed between Alice, late wife of John de Horsendon, and Henry de Braybrok, of lands in Horsendon, the dower of Alice, who remitted her rights in the premises to Henry and his heirs.¹ In 46 Hen. III. a dispute having arisen between Richard Abbat of Thame and John de Braybrok, respecting certain rights of waif and exemption from suits of Court, in regard to fifty acres and an half of land here, demised by the Abbat as the right of his Church, and to be holden in pure eleemosynage; and it appears that this was not finally adjusted during several years:² and the disputed claim of waif seems to have been subsequently established in the King's hands; for William de Bayvile, or Bovil, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1285-6, (14 and 15 Ed. I.) was commanded accordingly.

In 1341, the taxation of *Horsyndone* to the ninths (15 Edw. III.) was five marks; and Elias le Smyth, Nicholas le Clerk, John Couk, and Robert Halyway, returned that it ought to be rated at four marks and no more; because 40 ac. of arable land, which was formerly ploughed, lay barren and uncultivated, the parishioners were poor, there were few sheep and lambs, and none in the parish who could be charged to the fifteenths.³ In 1428, Sir Gerard Braybroke, Knt. released the Manor of Horsendon to Reginald Kentwood. In 1432, a fine was passed (11 Hen. VI.) of the Manor of Horsyndon, and messuages and rents in Horsyndon, Chalfhunte St. Peter, Lynchlade, Southcote, West Wycombe, Bledlowe, Saunderton and Bradenham, between Reginald Kentwod, Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, Robert Darcy, Philip Inglefield, William Whappelode, Richard Valerian, Clk. John Elys, Clk. John Gresell, John Billyngdon, and John Wylde, Clk. and Sir William Beauchamp, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, the right of John Wylde.⁴ In 1442, (21 Hen. VI.) a deed of feoffment was made by John Ferriby and others to John Brecknock, by whom, or another of the same names, in 1462, a release was made of Horsenden estate to John Leynham, who, with Margaret his wife, the daughter of Brecknock, and Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, in 1474: and in 1480, Margaret Leynham, then a widow, gave an acquittance for 1000*l.* part of 2000*l.* (to be paid) to John Moreton, afterwards Bishop of Ely, who thus obtained possession of the estate.⁵

¹ Rot. Fin. 16 Hen. III.

² Ibid. 46 Hen. III.

³ Inq. Nonar. p. 329.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. VI.

⁵ This distinguished ecclesiastic was born in 1409, as Camden asserts, at Melborn St. Andrew's in Dorsetshire; but according to Weever, and the Author of "*Antiquitates Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*," at Beere Regis in that County, where, at his death he founded a chantry. He was educated at a school at Cerne Abbots, was afterwards of Balliol Coll. Oxon. In 1435 he was called Clerk, and one of the servants of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, [*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. x. p. 609.] had his Doctor's Degree, and in 1447 was Vice Chancellor of Oxford and Moderator in the School of Civil Law. In 1453 made Head of Peckwater Inn: afterwards practised as an Advocate at Doctors' Commons; was made Prebendary of Fordington and Watlington in the Church of Sarum, and Master of the Rolls 16 March, 12 Edw. IV. In 1473 was Rector of St. Dunstan's, and in about a year Archdeacon of Winchester, and in 1478 Bishop of Ely. When King Edw. IV. died, to whom he was an Executor, he was particularly watchful over the life and safety of the young King and the prince his brother; and as neither threatenings could terrify, nor bribes corrupt him, when Richard Duke of Gloucester had determined upon their destruction, the Bishop was sent out of the way. He had been always constantly faithful to King Henry VI. in all his misfortunes, even when he was deposed and forsaken by all others. When the King was in prison, Morton fled with the Queen beyond sea; and after the Monarch's release, he continued with him to the last. King Richard, upon the pretext of his having been guilty of heinous offences, committed him to close custody, until the death of the two princes had been accomplished. Morton was in the charge of the Duke of Buckingham, at Brecknock Castle; and there concerted the union of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of Henry Earl of Richmond and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Edw. IV. and having, with the connivance of the Duke of Buckingham, his keeper, made his escape from Wales, fled into Flanders to the Earl of Richmond, and there remained until Henry was firmly seated on the Throne. His integrity so strongly recommended him to Edw. IV. that he made him a Privy Councillor. When Morton had joined Richmond, King Richard was very sensibly affected by that event; and Shakspeare has made Richard exclaim, "Ely with Richmond! touches me more near, than Buckingham with his rash levied strength." [*K. Ric. III.* act. 4. sc. 3.]

After Henry had become King, at the death of Archbishop Bouchier in 1486, the Bishop of Ely was translated to Canterbury, and confirmed by a Bull of Pope Innocent. He was afterwards made Legate of the Apostolic See, and 8 Aug. 1487 appointed Chancellor of England. In 1494 he was made Cardinal of St. Anastasia. In his time there arose violent disputes between the Sees of Canterbury and York. He was a Prelate of much learning, an able Statesman, and generally esteemed a great and good man. History is full of his praises. If learning and religion did not make so great a progress during his administration as at some other periods, it was the fault of the times, not of him. He died at Knowle, in Kent, 12 Oct. 1500, æt. 80; and by his Will directed his interment in his own Cathedral, without "gaudy expences;" gave 1000 marks in alms to the poor; and to the Church of Ely his best gilt cross and mitre, which he had of the executors of Bishop Gray; to the King his best portiferium;¹ to Queen Elizabeth his best saltire; to the Lady Margaret, the King's mother, the round image of the Blessed Virgin, of gold; to the Lady Margaret, his godchild, the King's eldest daughter, a cup of gold with 40*l.*; and divers other legacies to his relations, &c.; directing his executors to expend annually for twenty years 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in maintaining twenty poor scholars at Oxford, and ten at Cambridge. He was a liberal benefactor to the See, the Archiepiscopal residences, and his Cathedral; new glazed the windows in the Chapel at Lambeth with the History of the Old and New Testament, which, being subsequently repaired by Archbishop Laud, was attributed to that Prelate as a crime, and the glass was afterwards destroyed by the Puritans. He was very rich; and in a codicil to his Will, estates are enumerated in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Essex, and Warwick, and in the City of London, which he left to his relations of the name of Morton; excepting the lands within the park of the Moat, near Maidstone, and the mill there, which he willed to the Church of Canterbury, on condition that his successors pay yearly, for ever, to the prioress and nuns of the Holy Sepulchre near Canterbury, eight marks, for a chaplain to celebrate there, according to the foundation of the chantry of Master John de Bourn, Rector of Frakenham, in the time of the late Archbishop Wittlesey. He was buried according to the directions of his Will; but his effigies in brass, in pontificals, on the stone covering his remains, have been long destroyed; and Anthony Wood relates, that his remains having been exposed by the injury done to the pavement, the scull only remaining, it was begged, purposely to preserve it, of Dr. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1670, by his Grace's relative, Ralph Sheldon, Esq. of Beoley, in Worcestershire, the Antiquary, who provided a leaden box for its reception, with the cerecloths in which it was enveloped; and it was by him kept with great reverence until his death in 1684, when, by his Will, it came into the hands of his niece, Frances Sheldon, some time Maid of Honour to Katherine, Queen-Consort of Cha. II. The Cardinal's benefactions to the Cathedral of Canterbury are recited in the *Anglia Sacra*; and his contributions to the then new work of the Angel Steeple, or Bell-Harry-Tower, on the stone-work of which Camden mentions the repetition of the word *Mor* over the figure of a *Tun*, as a rebus on his name. He is likewise recorded as a benefactor to Rochester Bridge. His Life was written by Dr. Budden, Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxon. in 8vo. Lond. 1607.²

Sir Thomas More was educated in the Cardinal's household as a page; and the Cardinal was so much impressed with indications of genius in More, that he often declared, "This child waiting at table is so very ingenious, that he will one day prove an extraordinary man:" and the event completely fulfilled that prediction.³ He was a very stately as well as a munificent Prelate; and in a

¹ Qu. ? Ewer.

² See also Hasted's Kent, vol. xii. p. 435, et seq. and Life of Morton, in *Antiq. Britan. Eccles.* Hanover 1605, and London 1572; said to have been written by Archbishop Parker, or his Secretary.

³ *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. i. p. 60.

manuscript in the Cottonian Library is a long account of his Inthronization in the Metropolitan Chair, in 1487. It is described as on a Sunday in January: the new Archbishop being accompanied by many Peers, both spiritual and temporal, with whom he rode from Lambeth to Croydon, Knowle, Maidstone, Charing, and Chartham, and lay at the latter on the night before the ceremony. Having arrived at Canterbury, amidst the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of rejoicing, he alighted, and proceeded on foot to the gates of Christ Church, where he was met by a procession of ecclesiastics, and *censed*; and, having entered within the west door, knelt at a stool covered with a rich cloth of silk, where he *rept much*, and afterwards approached the High Altar. Te Deum was then sung, and all the Prelates put on rich copes, and went in procession to meet the Pall sent from the Pope, which was borne by the Bishop of Rochester. Then returning to the Altar, the Bishop of Worcester read and published the Pope's Bulls, and made an oration, shewing the virtue and meaning of the Pall, the Archbishop being seated in his chair. All the Prelates first, and afterwards the religious of the house present, kissed the Relic and the cheek of the Archbishop, and then went into the vestry; the Bishop of Ely, officiating as Deacon, read the Gospel; the Bishop of Rochester bore the Cross, and read the Epistle; and the Bishop of Salisbury was Chaunter, and began the Mass: and the solemnities of the whole proceeding and manner of the feast being written in a large book provided for that purpose: the King's officers-at-arms and servants, on taking leave, were "worshipfully rewarded." There were, besides the Marquess of Dorset, eight or nine more Barons, besides Knights and Esquires, in "marvellously great number," and all in the Cardinal Archbishop's liveries of Mustredevels.¹

It seems that this Prelate had a large family of relatives of his own name; and Thomas Morton, called "cousin and heir to the Cardinal," in 1508 (23 Hen. VII.), having the possession of Horsenden, made a feoffment of the Manor and Advowson (with Saunderton) to Edward Donne, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Donne, Knt. Three years before, according to Browne Willis's account, Elizabeth Donne widow, and others, gave a letter of attorney to Sir John Baldwin and others, to take possession of the Cardinal's Manors of Horsenden and Saunderton.²

Sir John Donne, who had presented to the Rectory of Horsenden in 1489, died in 1502, and directed his body to be buried at Windsor. Dame Elizabeth, his widow, likewise presented in 1504; and Edward, her son, sometimes called Sir Edward, in 1527, and several times afterwards; and dying without male issue, Jane, his daughter, carried this estate in marriage to her husband, John Cotton, Esq. who had issue by her, two sons, Richard and Ralph; and the latter surviving, was his brother's heir, and died 21 Jan. 1626, seised of this Manor and Advowson; and Donne Cotton, Esq. his son and heir, dying in his father's lifetime, left by Dorothy his wife, the daughter of Sir . . . Tipping, Knt. two daughters, Anne and Apollonia; the eldest, in 1634, at the age of fourteen, was married to John Denham, Esq. son and heir of Sir John Denham, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland, afterwards Chief-Baron, who is said to have married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Garret More, Baron of Mellefont,³ as his first wife; by whom he had issue, John, born at Dublin 1615, who, being advanced to great favour with the Court, was made Surveyor of the King's Parks and Buildings, a Knight of the Bath, and acquired great celebrity as a Poet. He had relinquished the government of Farnham Castle, and retired to Oxford in 1643; and in the distresses of the Royal Family in 1647, was sent by the Queen with a message to her Royal Consort, and subsequently was engaged in carrying on the King's correspondence; and in 1648, conveyed James Duke of York from London to France; which service he performed safely and successfully, having escaped the consequences of an accidental discovery of the hand-writing

¹ Leland's Collect. vol. iv. p. 207; Hasted's Kent, vol. xii. p. 5381.

² In 1592, Saunderton was severed from Horsenden, and conveyed by the Donnes to Sir Robert Dormer, Knt.

³ Johnson's Life of Sir John Denham, vol. i. p. 102.

of Cowley, which endangered his detection. Sir John Denham, however, is said to have paid little attention to pecuniary concerns; and it has been asserted, that he became disordered in his understanding: however, he manifested the full force of poetical genius in his Poem on the death of Cowley. Johnson says, that the "estate, which the wars and gamesters left him, was sold under the authority of Parliament; and that, having retreated during some time to the Continent, on his return to England, in 1652, he was entertained by the Earl of Pembroke." The estates of the family having been sequestered in 1654, William Skinner, Commissioner for Forfeitures, conveyed this Manor and Advowson to William Page of Westminster,¹ as late belonging to Sir John Denham of Boarstall, attainted;² but it was not until 15 Aug. 1662, that Sir John Denham, K.B. conveyed to "Mr. John Grubb of Great Kimbell, the Manor or Lordshippe of Horsington, alias Horsendon, with all and singular the rights, members, and app'tences, &c. and the advowson, right of presentation, and perpetual patronage of the Parish Church, and the site of the Manor, capital messuage, and Mansion-house, &c. to the said John Grubb, his heirs and assigns, for ever." Sir John Denham survived about six years; and having been one of those writers who, to use the expression of Johnson, "improved our taste and advanced our language," whose works we ought therefore to read with gratitude, it may be pardoned if he be here included among Buckinghamshire worthies, although perhaps neither his muse nor his talents received much advantage from a residence at Horsenden, where so few of his predecessors, and *scarcely one of his successors*, in the possession of this estate, has either done or written any thing to deserve commendation.

Mr. Grubb, the purchaser, was descended from a Hertfordshire family. Eustace Grubb, his grandfather, who married Constance Sheppard, and his descendants, as far as the writer has had opportunities of tracing them, are mentioned in the annexed Pedigree.

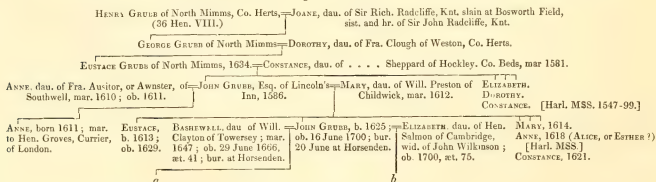
The first of the family who acquired note was, Henry Grubb of North Mimms, Co. Herts, who married Joane, daughter of Sir Richard Radcliffe, Knt. slain at the Battle of Bosworth Field, among the adherents of Rich. III. and lampooned in the well-known distich—

The Cat, the Rat, and Lovell that Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog.

PEDIGREE OF GRUBB OF HORSENDEN.

From Harleian MSS. 1547-99; Monumental Inscriptions; Parish Registers; Visitation of Bucks in 1669; in the College of Arms; Willis's MSS.; and other Authorities.

Arms: Erm. on a chief embattled Gu. three roses Arg. *Grubb.* Arg. two bendlets engrailed S. in chief a label of three points Gu. *Crest:* A Griffin's head erased Arg. crined Gu. on the neck a rose of the Second.



¹ MSS. Willis, from Papers in possession of Peter Tomson, Esq. of Bermondsey.

² See vol. i. under BOARSTALL, from page 61 to 90, where the name, in compliance with ancient documents, the Boarstall Chartulary, and other archives of the late Sir John Aubrey, Bart. and the orthography adopted by Ant. Wood, &c. is commonly written *Dynham*.

a				b			
JOHN GRUBB, ob. 1720.	WILLIAM GRUBB, [Mon. Ins.]	ELIZABETH, mar. to Willm. Hawkins, Reer Genl for Co. N ^o 1 st and Rutland. L ^{et} itia, mar. to Jos. Sumner of Dinton. ESTHER, mar. to John Ferrers Turner, of Fingest. Mary, ob. inf. 27 Dec. 1665; bur. at Horsenden.	HENRY GRUBB, bapt. 3 July 1663 at Horsenden.	JAMES, b. 6 Aug. 1671; ob. 1698; bur. 21 May at Horsenden.	SAMUEL GRUBB, b. 25 June 1679; bur. 20 Jan. 1695-6, at Horsenden.	JOHN GRUBB, b. 9 Sept. 1674; ob. 4 Mar. 1760; bur. at Horsenden.	ANNE, sole dau. and hr. of Elias Daney, Adv ^{te} of Parl ^t of Bordeaux, b. 23 Apl. 1669; a Refugee 1683; mar. 6 Mar. 1698; ob. 11 Mar. 1720; bur. at Camberwell, Co. Surrey. [See PENROBE of STONE.]
JOHN GRUBB, = MARY MONTON, ob. 22 May bur. 18 Feb. 1785, mt. 85. 1792, mt. 84.		SAMUEL GRUBB, ob. 11 Feb. 1782, mt. 78.		EDWARD GRUBB, bur. at Camberwell.		MARY LE GRAND, of Canterbury; bur. at Camberwell.	
JOHN GRUBB, Esq. of Horsenden, ob. 1 Sept. 1812, at. 61; bur. 20 Sept. at Horsenden.		MARY, dau. of . . . Cranwell of Windsor; bur. at Camberwell.		EDWARD GRUBB, of St. Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; ob. 6 June 1817.		CASTIS, of CURTIS, MARIA, mar. to Robt. Rushbrook.	
JOHN GRUBB, Esq. = SARAH ANN, dau. of . . . Carrington of Ide, Co. Devon; mar. 12 Apl. 1809.		MARY, mar. to Rev. Ric. Gray; ob. 1735.		JOHN GRUBB, ob. juv.		EDWARD GRUBB.	
WILLIAM HENRY GRUBB, bapt. 7 Jan. 1613 at Ide, Co. Devon.	JOHN EUSTACE GRUBB, bapt. 2 July 1815.	ROBERT SAMUEL, b. 27 June 1822.	EDWARD WALTER, b. 27 June 1822.	LAWRENCE GEORGE, bapt. 1 Feb. 1824; ob. 1834.	ANNE MARY, 1810.	ANNE ELIZA, 1811; mar. to James St. Geo. Burke.	ANNE FRANCES HARRIET, 1814, mar. to Alexander Henry.
				EDMUND ARTHUR, bapt. 4 Sept. 1825.	ANNE CONSTANCE, 1816.	ANNE ELIZABETH, 1818.	ANNE MARGARETTA, 1820; ob. inf. mt. 4.
				CHARLES SEPTIMUS, bapt. 31 May 1830.	ANNE LOUISE, 16 Dec. 1831.		

The principal Estate, Manor, or Mansion-House, with the right of Advowson and Presentation to the Church, having continued to be vested in the descendants of the purchaser, John Grubb, until 1841, were then advertised for sale by public auction, at the Mart in London, 31 August; being described as comprising 1240 ac. of which 400 ac. were wood, and the remainder in five farms of rich arable and dairy land, at a rental approaching 2500*l.* per ann. including three Manors: the Manor or Lordship of Horsenden, the Manor or Lordship of Princes Risborough, commonly called the King's Manor, and the Manor of Abbot's Risborough, otherwise Brooke, commonly called Abbat's Hold; but, on the day previous to the sale, were purchased for the sum of 63,000*l.* by his Grace Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who is their present possessor.

HORSENDEN HOUSE

is one mile from Princes Risborough, a plain modern building, the surrounding grounds being diversified with ornamental trees and shrubs, interspersed with gravel-walks: the principal front commanding a view of the Chiltern Hills and the celebrated White-leaf or White-cliff Cross. A small stream near the mansion has been expanded into a lake, with an island; and the old moat, by which it was surrounded in the Civil Wars for purposes of defence, and on account of which the proprietor of the estate incurred proscription, has been considerably improved, by being enclosed within park-like grounds of about fifty acres in extent.

RECTORY AND ADVOWSON.

The Advowson of the Rectory appears to have been always appendant to the Manor. It is expressly mentioned in the reign of King John as then so united,¹ occurs afterwards in the reign of Henry VII. and has so continued to the present time.

It was discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths, being certified of the clear annual value of 47*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* In the 49 Geo. III. it was exonerated from the payment of 18*l.* 12*s.* per ann. land-tax; and in 1810, from all further assessments.

The Glebe consists of fifteen acres of arable and three of meadow, with a Glebe-House, a mere cottage: income of the benefice returned in 1818, at 147*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

¹ Rot. Fin. 12 Joh.

RECTORS OF HORSINGDEN, OR HORSENDEN.

WILLO DE NORTHAMPTON, presentat. ad Eccliam de Horsenden sponte se absente nec volente admitti propter onus annexum.

Roger de Warden presentatur 1227 per Henricum de Braybroke, militem.

John de Braybroke was presented 1268.

Sevaldus, ultimus Rector, resignavit 1269.

John de Ikenford was pr. 11 Oct. 1269, per Johannem de Braybroke.

John de Risle died Rector 1333.

Laurence de Ikford was presented 16 Feb. 1333, by Sir Gerard Braybroke.

Robert atte Hall, pr. ad Eccliam Sci' Michis de Horsingden per resign. Laurentij ult' Rectoris 5 Cal' Nov. 1353, ad present'. Gerard de Braybroke, militis; and on his resignation,

Nicholas Penne, pr. 3 June 1369, p' Gerard de Braybroke, mil. and at his death,

John de Stenyngton, pr. 23 Jan. 1371, p' Gerard de Braybroke, mil.

John Bonner, resigned 1378.

John Cucklow was presented 2 Cal. Aug. 1378, by Sir Gerard de Braybroke, senr. and exchanged it for Gretton, Co. Camb. with

Robert de Braybroke, 13 April 1379: he resigned it the same year, and was afterwards Bishop of London.

Walter de Bredon succeeded 14 May 1379; and exchanged for Littleport, Co. Cambridge, with

Simon Wright, who was presented 5 Aug. 1379, by Sir Gerard de Braybroke, Knt.

Simon atte Welle was presented 18 March 1402, by Sir Gerard de Braybrooke, Knt.

John Warner, resigned 1414.

John Wyld, pr. 21 Nov. 1414, by Sir Gerard Braybroke: on his death

Jeffry Williams was presented 27 March 1454, by John Brecknock, Esq. and on his resignation,

John Jeffes was pr. by the Bishop 26 June 1462; and on his resignation,

John Wyld was presented by John Plomer, Citizen and Grocer of London, 8 Aug. 1462.

Henry Colet, or *Colch*, A.M. was presented 30 May 1469, by Sir John Leynham, alias Plommer; and at his death,

William Matsale was presented 17 July 1476, by Sir John Laynham, and died Rector in 1489.

John Griffith was presented 7 Nov. 1489, by Sir John Don, but resigned 1504.

Robert Skott was presented by the Lady Eliz. Don, widow, 4 Nov. 1504; and at his death,

William Tyrrell was presented 30 July 1527, by Sir Edward Don. He died, and

William Stratton was pr. 29 July 1528, by Sir Edward Don; and at his death,

Robert Jacklyn was pr. 31 May 1536, by Sir Edward Don, Knt. and being deprived,

John Clark was presented by Ralph Lee, Esq. 9 Oct. 1554. At his death,

John Smith was pr. by John Cotton, Esq. 11 August 1583.

William Newell, A.B. was presented by John Cotton, Esq. on the death of the last Incumbent, 2 August 1592; and died Rector 1632.

Francis Robotham was pr. 1632, by the Guardians of Anne Coton, or Cotton, an infant and minor.

Robert Norris succeeded, 1640.

Thomas Stevenson was Minister 1650, but ejected: and succeeded by

Samuel Dix, who served the Church here, and also Princes-Risborough in 1655; and quitted for the Vicarage of Winslow.

Simon Ellis occurs Minister in 1664, and resigned in 1667.

Timothy Hall, A.B. pr. 10 Jan. 1667, by John Grubb, Gent. He was admitted Perpetual Curate of Princes-Risborough in 1669, and Rector of Bledlow in 1674; resigned these livings, circ. 1677 being licensed 20 Dec. in that year to the Curacy or Vicarage of the Improprate Church of All-Hallows Steyning, London, on the presentation of the Company of Mercers.² Willis calls him "a non-conformist;" and says, that having lost a small living in Middlesex, without compensation, he afterwards complied, and became Rector of Horsingdon, &c.³ Anthony a Wood appears to have been unacquainted with the preferments which he held after he left the University; but states, that he was the son of a Wood Turner, born in St. Katharine's parish, near the Tower of London, where his father had some property in houses; became a Student of Pembroke College, Oxon. in 1654; (being

¹ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, P. 2. p. 261.

² Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 437.

³ Newcourt's Repertorium.



THE HOUSE AT ST. MARTIN'S



THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN'S

then about seventeen) was trained up under the Presbyterian discipline, took one degree in Arts;¹ and left the College without completing it by determination: that long after the Restoration, "he became Rector of Allhallows Steyning, Mark-Lane; and in May or June 1688, under King James's declarations for liberty of conscience, dated 4th and 27th of April preceding, read in his Church (when the majority of London Ministers refused) the said declarations in the time of Divine Service on a Sunday, or gave half-a-crown to the parish clerk to do it, for which great service King James II. conferred on him the Bishopric of Oxford, void by the death of Dr. Samuel Parker; an act so egregiously resented by the true sons of the Church, that they looked upon it as bringing the establishment into contempt, by promoting so obscure a person to be a father." He was elected 18 August, and consecrated 7 October 1688, at Lambeth, by Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Chester and Chichester, (Dr. Thos. Cartwright and Dr. John Lake); but when he went to take possession of his See, and his house at Cuddesden, the Dean and Canons of Ch. Ch. refused to install him, the gentry to meet or congratulate him, the Vice Chancellor and heads to take notice of him, or any Master or Bachelor to take Holy Orders from him: so that when he was in Oxon. at Whitsuntide, 26 May 1689, Baptista Bishop of Man, did that duty in Magdalen College Chapel, and about 84 persons were ordained.² He lived very obscurely during the short remainder of his days at Hackney, "called," says Anthony Wood, "by some, Doctor, and by others, *Sir*, died miserably poor, 10 April 1690," and was buried in the Church there on the 13th of the same month; having been the Author of a Sermon preached at Mercer's Chapel, 13 Jan. 1677, on Leviticus

ch. xix. v. 17. London, 1679, 4^o; and a Sermon preached at the Funeral of Major Rob^t Huntingdon, who died suddenly of an apoplexy, 21 April 1684, æt. 70, on Hebrews, ch. ii. v. 15, at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, 30 April, 1684. London, 1689, 4^o: the said Robert Huntingdon being of Yarmouth, Co. Norfolk, Commissioner of Excise in London, Major in the Parliamentary Army, which he quitted when he perceived a desire to take away the life of King Cha. I. and a personal enemy to the Usurper, by whom he was hated, and several times imprisoned.³

Thomas Chapman, A.M. presented 16 Dec. 1678, on the resignation of Hall, by John Grubb, Gent. He was of Wadham College, Oxon. A.M. 15 June 1672; and on his resignation,

Thomas Chapman, A.B. was presented by John Grubb, Esq. of Horsingden, and instituted 16 April 1687.

Joseph Willis, A.B. was presented 23 June 1697, by John Grubb, Esq.

Edward Stone, A.M. presented by John Grubb, Esq. and inducted 10 March 1737. He was succeeded by his son,

Edward Stone, Clk. A.M. (of Wadham Coll. Oxon. 27 Mar. 1767) who was presented by John Grubb, Esq. and inducted 27 Jan. 1769. He was also Vicar of Stagsden, Co. Beds. and a Justice of the Peace for Bucks and Oxfordshire; was made Rector of Hartwell with Little Hampden in 1783, but resigned the latter in 1793; and dying at Lovell's-hill, Windsor Forest, 15 Feb. 1811, æt. 66, was buried at Wingfield, Co. Berks; and succeeded in this Rectory, by

Richard Meade, A.B. who was presented by John Grubb, Esq. and inducted 27 March 1811. He was of Balliol Coll. Oxon. also Perpetual Curate of Princes-Risborough.⁴

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to St. Michael, 38 feet long by 21 wide, appears to have been in a neglected state when visited by Browne Willis in 1728, and then consisted of a nave and chancel tiled, and an embattled tower at the west end, in which hung a single bell; the others having, as is presumed, been taken away during the Civil War. It was re-built in 1765, under a faculty obtained for that purpose, of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln.⁵

¹ Br. Willis in his History of Cathedrals gives him the higher degree of Master.

² On this circumstance, the Editor of *Magna Britannia*, more liberal than Anthony Wood, after citing the above passage, remarks, (vol. iv. p. 457,) that the Bishop chose rather to wave his own authority, than hinder the Church of so many Ministers.

³ *Le Neve's Fasti*, p. 229; *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. ii. p. 1173-4.

⁴ See PEDIGREES OF STONE, MEADE, and GRUBB.

⁵ On the Petition of Edward Stone, then Rector; John Grubb, Esq. Patron, and Joseph Stevens, Church-warden, dated 15 May 1765, setting forth, that the Parish Church having been erected more than five hundred years, and being decayed and unfit for divine service, and the inhabitants of the parish not exceeding twenty in number, there being only

On the north side of the Communion-Table is a mural monument affixed to the east wall, with these arms :

Quarterly 1 and 4 Ermine, on a chief crenelle Gu. three roses Or. : 2 and 3 Arg. two bendlets engrailed S. with a label of three points Gu. : impaling Quarterly 1 and 4 Gu. a goat's head erased Proper : 2 and 3 Ermine. *Grubb* impaling *Whiting*. Below :

In a vault in this Chancel are deposited the remains of John Grubb, Esq. late Lord of this Manor, and Patron of this Church, who died the 22^d of May 1785, in the 85th year of his age : to whose memory this Monument is erected by his only surviving Brother, Edward Grubb, as a tribute of gratitude, fraternal affection, and esteem.

In the same vault with John Grubb, Esq. are deposited the remains of Mrs. Mary Grubb, his wife, who died the 11th of Feb^y 1792, aged 84 years.

On the south side, on another mural monument :

Arms of *Grubb*, as before.

To the memory of John Grubb, Esq. late Lord of this Manor, who departed this life the 6th March 1760, æt. 86, and whose remains are deposited in the vault of the Parish Church of Camberwell, in the County of Surry, together with those of his son Samuel Grubb, Esq. who died the 11th Feb^y 1782, æt. 78.

This Monument is erected by John Grubb, eldest son of the said John Grubb, Esq. in testimony of his gratitude, esteem, and affection for these his worthy Relations.

On a tablet affixed to the north wall :

To the memory of Mrs. Anne Grubb, wife of John Grubb, Gent. (who was the only Daughter and Heir of Elias Daney by Anne his wife, formerly Anne Blouet), Advocate to the Parliament of Bourdeaux in France, (and created by the Duke de La Force, Judge of his Lands and Lordships of Caumont and Taillebourg in 1665), who by the assistance of the Grace of God, forsook her native Country, her Relations, and Estate, for the Faith of Christ. She was born at Caumont, in the

Province of Guienne in France, the 23^d of April 1669, and came over into England about 1683, to avoid the persecution under Louis the 14th, King of France. She was married to the said John Grubb the 6th March 1698, to whom she bore nine children, viz. Letitia, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Anne, Lætitia and James, who were Twynnes, Henry and Edward ; three of whom, viz. the first Letitia, James and Henry, dyed in her life time : the other six were all living at the time of her death, and may they all imitate the virtue and piety of so excellent a Parent.

She died the 11th March 1721, in the 53^d year of her age, and lyes interred in the vault in Camberwell Church, in Surrey, with her two sons, James and Henry.

On a lozenge-shaped marble, at the east end :

Memoriæ Sacrum hic spe certa resurgendi in Christo Salutem Expectat Bashewell Grubb Johannis Grubb uxor dilectissima cum quo Matrimonio castissimo cohabitavit annos 19 cui filios tres et filias quatuor peperit viz. Johe^m. Guliel. Joh^{an}. Elizab. Lætit. Esth. Mar. vitæ caducæ sortem cum cœlestis Regni perennitate commutavit anno æræ Christianæ 1666, Junii 29, ætat. 141,¹ Gemens posuit Maritus. Below :

Johannes Grubb supradictæ Besheuell Maritus uxorem postea duxit Elizabetham Johannis Wilkinson Generosi Viduam ex qua filios suscepit quatuor Henricū Jacobū Johannem Samuelem filiamque unicam Elizabetham tandemq. sub hoc tumultu conditus lætam expectat Resurrectionem. Obiit Jun. 16, Ann. Dom. 1700, æt. 75.

On another stone was formerly :

Here lieth the Body of Mary Grubb, Daughter of John Grubb, Gent. who died the 27th Dec. 1665, aged 7 weeks.

On an achievement at the west end :

Erm. on a chief crenelle Gu. three roses Or. on an escutcheon of pretence Gu. three cranes Proper.

Crest : A Griffin's head erased, party per pale Arg. and Gu. on the neck a rose counter-changed.

Motto : Actis Dictisque.

four houses, and the Chancel being a substantial building, capable of holding more than one hundred persons, the Patron proposed, at his own expense, to pull down the Church and Tower, and to build another Tower adjoining the west end of the Chancel, if permitted to make use of the materials of the old building for that purpose : whereupon a commission was issued 30th of May ; and John Moss, D.D. of Great Hampden ; Joseph Gerrard, D.D. of Monks-Risborough ; and John Carruthers, of Princes-Risborough, Gent. being empowered to make due enquiry, having made their report, a License and Faculty was granted 16 Dec. following, accordingly, by which the Chancel was converted into the Parish Church, and the Churchwarden for the time being directed, on behalf of the Parishioners, to pay two-thirds of all future charges for the repairs of the same, and the Rector one-third only.

¹ Instead of 41. The age thus erroneously or accidentally inscribed, should be a caution in the compilation of biographical history, having been repeatedly copied into different accounts of this Parish. [See Gent. Mag. vol. lxxvii. p. 639.]

HULCOT, HUCKETT, ALIAS HULCOATE; PERHAPS ORIGINALLY HILL-COTE,

is a small parish, situate at the N. E. extremity of the Hundred of Aylesbury, and is bounded towards the North by a small brook which separates it from Wingrave; on the East by another, which unites with the former, and is the boundary between the Counties of Bucks and Herts; on the South by Aylesbury and Birtton: with which latter parish (as part of Aylesbury) it is supposed to have been included¹ at the Norman Survey, where it is not specially mentioned. That branch of the London and Birmingham Rail-road, which has been completed to the town of Aylesbury, intersects this parish nearly in a line from N. E. to S. W. entering the verge of it from Long Marston in Hertfordshire.²

Hulcot was anciently included in Votesdon Hundred; and as the lands here seem to have been, at a very early period, in the hands of the Sarisbury family, it might be perhaps allowable to suppose that they attended the possessions of Creslow and Aston Clinton; and even that cognizance of part of these lands may have been intended in the description of one hide, one virgate and an half, to which no specific name is attached in the description of the tenure by Edward of Sarisberi; as one carucate, which was with one vellein, one bordar, and four servants, and its pasture estimated at ten shillings after the Conquest; in King Edward's days at twenty shillings; and previously holden by Almar of Wluen of Creslow.³

The early condition of this parish seems only to be gathered from ecclesiastical records and some few detached notices, by which it appears that the family of Grant, or le Graunt, possessed the Advowson of the Church in the reign of Hen. III. and that before the reign of Edw. II. the separation of Hulcote from Votesdone Hundred had been made:⁴ and, in a legal proceeding to which no exact date is annexed, reference is made to the Manor having been included in the King's ancient demesne in the time of Richard, son of King John; but it appeared that it had been at a still earlier period in the hands of Peter de Chester.

In 1320, (14 Edw. II.) a fine was passed between Philip de Englefield and Joane his wife, and Thomas de Hoyvile of the Manor of Hucote, the right of Thomas;⁵ and in the next year another fine between Edmund le Craunford and Walter le Graunt of Huccote, of the Manor and Advowson of the Church of Hulcot, messuages, tenements, and rents there, which Edmund le Craunford granted to Walter Graunt for life, with remainder to William his son, and Claricia, wife of the said William, and her heirs;⁶ and at the beginning of the reign of Edw. III. in the dower assigned to Agnes, widow of Thomas Bardoff, deceased, a rent charge of 8s. 11d. was settled upon her, payable out of certain tenements in Hulcote, Wendover, &c.

In the account of the taxation, called the ninth, in the reign of Edw. III. this parish, which is called *Hincote*, was rated at seven marks and an half; and Richard Gyse, Symon Roleson, Robert

¹ See page 4.

² See page 30, note.

³ Terra Edwardi Sarisberi'. In Votesdne Hvd. Rannulf' ten' de Edwardo. 1. hid et 1. uirg' et dimid. Tra. ē. 1. car. et ibi. ē cū. 1. uillo et 1. bord. et 1111. or seruiz. p' tu. 1. car. Val et ualuit. x. sol. T.R.E. xxvi. sol. hanc tram tenuit Almar' de Wluene de Cresselai. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual.]

⁴ See CRESLOW.

⁵ Rot. Fin 14 Edw. II.

⁶ Ibid. 15 Edw. II.

Aldeswell, and John le Kyld, returned that there was only a small quantity of land belonging to the parish, that the parishioners were poor, had few sheep, and there were no merchants nor cattle-dealers.¹

In 1369, (43 Edw. III.) a fine was passed of a mediety of the Manor of Huckote and of the Advowson of the Church, which Richard atte Forde, Clerk, granted to William Bryd and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Joane; and to this fine, Roger de Burlington occurs as a party.²

And in 1371, another fine of the Manor of Huccote, (with messuages, lands, and rents in Aylesbury) between William de Brantyngham and William Bryd and Joane his wife, declared to be the right of William de Brantyngham.³

In 1447 a fine was passed between James Botiller, Earl of Ormond, and James Ormond, Knt. and John Bury and Agnes his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents in Huccote and Byreton, and the Advowson of the Church of Huccote, the right of James Ormond, Knt.⁴

The family of Graunt, who seem to have been great benefactors to religious houses, had probably bestowed the principal estate here upon the Hospital of St. Thomas de Acon; for after the surrender of that house by Laurence Gopfather, alias Gospeller, of which he was Master in 1539, and at the dissolution of his house, obtained a pension of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. and the Manor thus became vested in the Crown. King Hen. VIII. soon granted, as parcel of the possessions of that house, in consideration of the good services of Richard Greeneway, and of 100*l.* paid into the Exchequer, to the said Richard, the Lordship and Manor of Hulcote, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and acroft, called Little Mulham,⁵ to hold to the said Richard, his heirs and assigns for ever, in capite, by the tenth part of a Knight's fee, and 29*l.* 4*s.* per ann.⁶

It is stated to have been afterwards in the hands of John Fountaine, and subsequently of Henry Neale, of whom it was purchased, circ. 1740, by Sir John Fortescue Aland, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas,⁷ who held the estate until his death in 1746; when he left surviving, Hugh Fortescue, his second son and heir, who came into possession of this Manor, which continued in his descendants.

Lands here likewise belonged to the fraternity or brotherhood of the town of Aylesbury;⁸ for King Edw. VI. granted to Sir Edward Warner, Knt. and Richard Catlyn, junr. of Norwich, *inter al.* lands, meadow and pasture, of about 12 ac. *cum pert.* in the occupation of Walter Clyff in Hockett, parcel of the possessions of the late fraternity of Aylesbury, to hold, with all the rest of the lands then granted, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee.⁹

The family of Lee had considerable possessions here¹⁰ after the dissolution of religious houses; and Benedict Lee of Hulcote, by his Will, dated 21 Feb. 1545, (35 Hen. VIII.) directed his body to be buried in our Lady's Ile in the Church of Hulcote; bequeathed legacies to the Churches of Bierton, Wingrave, Aston-Clinton, and Buckland, 5*l.* to be paid: and his funeral obits to be kept at Hulcote, Adstock, and his soul and Isabell his wife: bequeathed to Elizabeth, his second wife, his lands at Stony-Stratford, Hulcote, Bierton, Broughton, and Oving,¹¹ towards providing for his children.¹² Of these, Robert Lee was a Knight, and made Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. of Quarendon, and Henry Bradshaw, Esq. of Halton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Overseers of his Will.¹³

¹ Non. Inq. p. 329.

² Rot. Fin. 43 Edw. III.

³ Ibid. 45 Edw. III.

⁴ Ibid. 26 Hen. VI.

⁵ Qu. Mill-ham?

⁶ Rot. Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. Test. 22 May.

⁷ See PEDIGREE OF FORTESCUE, in MURSLEY AND HALDON; also vol. i. in QUAINTON.

⁸ See p. 60.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. VI. Test. 1 July.

¹⁰ See HARDWICK, BURSTON IN WING, QUARENDON, &c.

¹¹ See Oving, vol. i. p. 374.

¹² See BIERTON, p. 99.

¹³ See HALTON, p. 225.

THE RECTORY,

in a modern return, is stated to be worth 181*l.* per ann. the Advowson being the property of John Brereton, Esq. who had acquired its possession after a series of Patrons, whose names will be found in the succeeding list of

RECTORS.

John de Huckote, resigned 1270.

John de Burton, pr. 1270, by William le Graunt de Huckote.

Simon de Wigginton, pr. 8 June 1291, by William le Graunt. On his decease,

Henry de Villa, pr. 5 Cal. Nov. 1303, by Walter le Graunt; and at his resignation,

Henricus de Langford, pr. 18 Cal. Oct. 1315, by Will^m le Graunt.

Henry de Sharsted exchanged for Offeringdon in Kent, with

John de Norwich, pr. 1 Apr. 1327; he exchanged for Ottley, with

William de Walden, 12 Feb. 1345, who was presented by William le Graunt.

John Bereton died Rector 1361.

Richard atte Forde, pr. 18 Cal. Oct. 1361.

John de Grafton exchanged for Padbury, with

Thomas Coupe, 12 June 1377.

Roger de Thurleston died Rector 1380.

John Gyles, pr. 18 Jan. 1380, by John de Kingsfield.

Thomas Braunston, resigned 1391.

Henry Prikke, presented by James Boteler Earl of Ormond, was admitted 1 May 1391, on exchange for Preston in Kent; and afterwards exchanged it for Lillington Dayrell, with

John Tywards, 6 April 1394.

John White, resigned 1404.

John Stafford, pr. 14 Dec. 1404, by the Attorney of James Boteler Earl of Ormond.

John Renes occurs Rector 1443.

Peter Rushe died Rector 1457.

Thomas Welbe, pr. by John Nele, Master of St. Thomas Acon's Hospital in London, 8 Feb. 1457; and resigned to

William Kirtlington, who was presented by John Nele, Master of St. Thomas Acon's Hospital, 31 May 1458; he resigned, and

Thomas Bristow was pr. 12 Sep. 1460, by the same Patron.

John Clifford, pr. 21 May 1463, by the same Patron: and at his death,

Richard Pennington, pr. by John Parker, Master of St. Thomas Acon's Hospital, 15 May 1465. At his death,

John Bedyl was pr. by John Harding, Master of St. Thomas Acon's Hospital, and admitted 8 Oct. 1467. He resigned, and

John Hassard was pr. 23 May 1474; and at his death, *Edward Carter* was presented 20 Oct. 1476. He resigned, and

John Marpole was pr. 18 July 1480, and died Rector 1492.

John Parnel was pr. 30 Oct. 1492, by John Harding, Master of St. Thomas Acon's Hospital; and at his death,

Thomas Reyley was pr. 17 April 1499. At his death,

Thomas Young, pr. 27 March 1533, "ex concessione

Hospitalis Sci Thomæ de Acon;" and on his cession, *Henry Wilson* was pr. by Benedict Lee, Gent. by grant from the Hospital of St. Thomas de Acon, 11 Jan. 1538.

John Moor, pr. by Michael Harcourt, Esq. and Joan his wife, alias Greenaway, 3 July 1557, on the death of the last Rector not named.

William Coke was pr. by William and Joan Harcourt, 28 Jan. 1558. On Coke's death,

Francis Purefoy, succeeded 1561, or 1562; he died or resigned in 1570, as he did the Vicarage of Aylesbury.¹

John Long, pr. 1570. He was the first Rector who subscribed his name to the Register, though it begins as early as 1539: his death and burial not mentioned.

John Stratfold, pr. by John Fountain, Gent. on the death of the last Rector. He was buried here, 24 Nov. 1618.

William Ashfield succeeded 1618.

Richard Fountain succeeded 1620; and was buried here, 4 July 1622.

John Williams succeeded 1622; he was buried here, 5 May 1629.

John Bell succeeded 1629, and continued Rector till about 1646, when John Wilson intruded; but he was

¹ See AYLESBURY.

ejected in 1661,¹ and was compelled to give way to the lawful Minister, Mr. Bell, who was buried here, 26 March 1665.

Thomas Cookson was pr. 10 Sep. 1666, by George Wyatt, Esq. He occurs Rector 1680.

George Snagge succeeded about 1687. He died Rector of Marston, near Bedford, and was buried there.

Rice Evans was instituted 25 Sep. 1699, on the presentation of Henry Neale, Esq. Lord of this Manor and of Birtton. He died in Sep. 1755, and was buried at Whitchurch.²

Edvard Mariott, A.M. presented by John Mariott of King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, Gent. on the death of Rice Evans, and inducted 31 November 1755; and at his death,

Edmond Simonds, A.M. inducted 11 March 1768, on

the presentation of Edw. Baugham, Gent. of Goodman's Fields, Co. Midd^x; and at his death,

Edw. Griffin, A.B. was inducted 5 June 1779, on the presentation of Stephen Langston, Esq. of Berkhamstead St. Peter's, Co. Herts. On his resignation,

Stephen Langston, A.B. was inducted 3 May 1790, on the presentation of Stephen Langston, Esq.; and on his cession,

John Bishop, A.B. was inducted 25 May 1803, on the presentation of the Rev. Stephen Langston, A.M.; and on his resignation,

Charles David Brereton, A.M. was inducted 31 May 1817, on the presentation of Rebecca Langston, Widow, of Little Horwood. On his resignation,

John Athow, A.B. inducted 15 Dec. 1819, on the presentation of John Brereton, Esq. of Brington, Co. Norfolk.

THE CHURCH

is a small edifice, containing nothing which deserves more particular mention, besides the old altar-tomb in the south aisle, whence have been removed the effigies of a male and female in brass, excepting a small portion of the latter; and a plate, which Willis describes as partly remaining in his time, having had the armorial bearings, 1, of Benedict Lee;³ 2, A chevron between three bull's heads; 3, A fess between three leopard's faces; and 4, Lee, impaling six martlets, 3, 2, 1.

¹ Then became Chaplain to Sir Thomas Lee and Sir Rich. Ingoldsby; and afterwards betook himself to the Practice of Physic. [Kennet's Chronicle.]

² See WHITCHURCH.

³ A fess between three crescents.

GREAT KIMBLE, OR KIMBELL-MAGNA; CHENEBELLA, CUNEBELL, KYNEBELE, KUNEBELLE, OR KIMBEL.

THIS Parish is of an oblong form, having Dinton on the North; Little Kimble and Bishopstone, in Stone, on the North-East; Ellesborough and Little Hampden, on the East; Great Hampden, on the South; Monks-Risborough, on the South-West and West; and Walldridge, in Dinton, on the North-West. The soil is, in the northern part of the parish, a deep clay; on the southern, or Chiltern side, intermixed with abundance of flints and chalk; the former chiefly arable or meadow, the latter interspersed with woodlands and downs.

ROMAN CAMP.

On the brow of a high hill, south of the church, at the north-west corner of a wood called Pulpit Wood, commanding the track of the Icknild-Way, is a square camp, with deep ditches on the east and south. The area is covered with wood and bushes, so as not to be explored without difficulty; but the lines are still perfect, though the avenues of approach are no longer to be seen.

The formation of this military work is popularly ascribed to Cunobeline (the Cymbeline of Shakspeare), from whom both the Kimbells are conjectured to have derived their name. On the south-west side of the church-yard are the remains of entrenchments; and on the north side a high mount, conjectured to have been a barrow.

THE MANOR.

At the time of the Norman Survey, GREAT KIMBLE MANOR belonged to Walter Giffard, but was held under him by Hugh, his subfeudatory, and taxed at twenty hides. There was land for eleven ploughs and an half. In the demesne were two, and another might have been employed. There were twenty-two villeins, with eight bordars, having eight ploughs and an half; six servants; pasture for eleven teams; woods sufficient for the fences. In the whole, it was then, and had been always, estimated at 10*l*. Sired, King Edward's Thane, held this Manor, and could sell it.¹ The seigniori of Kimble descended with the inheritance of the Giffards, and in the partition of their lands was vested in the Earl of Clare.

There were added to it probably two hides of land, which, at the Survey, had been included in Hartwell, and were described as held by William *Camerarius* (the Chamberlain), and in the hands of Robert his tenant; and half a hide in the same place, which Walter Vernon possessed.²

The *Convent of Missenden* had acquired lands in Kimbell as early as 1197, when Robert Patnoff made a grant to that foundation.³

In 1227, (12 Hen. III.) a fine was passed of the third-part of one knight's fee and lands in Kenebell, between Geoffrey Crok and John de Kenebell, the right of Geoffrey.⁴

In 1261, (46 Hen. III.) a fine was passed between Robert Fitz-Nigel and Stephen, son of Robert de Walingford and Emma his wife, of rents in Great Kimbell, the right of Robert.

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Stanes Hvynd'. Ω Ipse Hugo ten' de Walterio CHENEBELLA, p. xx^b. hid. se deid. Tra' ē. xi. cař. et dim'. In dñio sunt. 11. et t'cia pot' fieri. Ibi. xxii. uilli, cū. viii. bord. hñt. viii⁹. car'. et dimid. Ibi. vi. serui. ptū. xi. car'. Nem' ad sepes. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit sep. x. lib. Hoc. Ω tenuit Sired teign' regis E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i.]

² See HARTWELL, p. 312.

³ Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I.

⁴ Ibid. 12 Hen. III.

In 1276, (5 Edw. I.) between Thomas de Eyvill of Est Mersh, and Hugh le *Juvene* of West Mersh, by which Hugh releases to him those services which Walter de Upton of Great Kenebell owed to him on account of his free tenement in Est Mersh, the right of Thomas.¹

In 1289, (18 Edw. I.) a fine was passed between Ralph le Mareschall and Isabel his wife, and Roger de Drayton, of messuages, lands, woods, and rents in Great Kynebell, Stoke, and Hallyrugg,² the right of Ralph, who granted to Roger for life; with remainder to Hugh, son of Ralph, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Thomas, brother of Hugh, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Nicholas, brother of Thomas, and his heirs.³

In 1294, (23 Edw. I.) a fine between Robert de la Mersh and Isabel his wife, and Thomas de Eyvill, of messuages, lands, and rents in Great Kinebelle, which Robert granted to Thomas for life.⁴

In 1295, between Thomas Deyvill and Agnes his wife, and Robert de la Merse and Sibil his wife, of messuages and lands in Great Kynebell, the right of Robert.⁵

In 1296, (25 Edw. I.) between Agnes wife of Thomas de Eyvill, and Robert de la Mersche and Isabel his wife, of rents in Great Kynebelle, the right of Robert.⁶

In 1318, (12 Edw. II.) of lands here, between William, son of Henry atte Mershe, and Robert atte Mershe and Isabel his wife, the right of William.

In 1321, (15 Edw. II.) of messuages in Great Kimbell, between Isabel, late wife of Robert atte Mershe, and Simon atte Mershe, the right of Simon.⁷

In 1324, (18 Edw. II.) a fine between John le Waleys and Agnes his wife, and John le Graunte of Huccote, of messuages, lands, and rents in Great Kimbell, Little Kimbell, Eselburgh, and Bokland, which John le Graunt granted to John Waleys and Agnes his wife, and the heirs of John.⁸

In 1329, between William atte Mershe and Letitia his wife, and Richard, son of William atte Mershe, of messuages and land in Great Kynebell, Little Kynebell, and Eselberg, the right of William.⁹

Kimble is specifically mentioned in Inquisitions in the reign of Edw. II. after the death of Gilbert Earl of Clare, who was slain at the Battle of Bannockburn, and then "held two Leets in Kynebelle."

In 1331, Robert le Fitz-Neel died seised of the Manors of Great and Little Kynebelle.¹⁰

In 1333, (7 Edw. III.) a fine of messuages and lands in Great Kymbell, between Robert de la Mersh and Agnes his wife, and Richard Colred, *Chaplain*, which Richard granted to Robert and Agnes, and the heirs of Robert.¹¹

In 1349, (23 Edw. III.) a fine was passed between Robert de Mersh and Juliana his wife, and John de Aldebourn, Parson of the Church of Lewknor,¹² and Walter le Gardynar, Vicar of the same Church, of messuages and lands in Great Kynebell, Little Kynebell, and Esulburgh, the right of John.¹³

In 1352, (26 Edw. III.) of messuages, &c. as above; and in Great Hampden, between Robert de Gournay of Great Kynebelle, and Henry, son of William atte Mershe, the right of Robert.

In 1382, Ralph Earl of Stafford, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, were found, by inquisition, to have died seised of two Leets in Kimbell.¹⁴

In 1386, Hugh Earl of Stafford died seised of Kimbell.¹⁵

Edmund Missenden, Chivalr, died in 1394 (18 Ric. II.) seised *inter al.* of one messuage, twenty-two acres of land, six acres of meadow, and ten shillings rents, in Great Kymbell.¹⁶

¹ Rot. Fin. 5 Edw. I. The small Hamlet, called the MARSH, is situated N.E. of Great Kimbell, near Bishopstone; but is partly in Great Kimbell and partly in Little Kimbell.

² HAWRIDGE; or STOKES-HALLING?

³ Rot. Fin. 18 Edw. I.

⁴ Ibid. 23 Edw. I.

⁵ Ibid. 24 Edw. I.

⁶ Ibid. 25 Edw. I.

⁷ Ibid. 15 Edw. II.

⁸ Ibid. 18 Edw. II.

⁹ Ibid. 3 Edw. III.

¹⁰ Esc. 5 Edw. III. n^o 75; Cal. vol. i. p. 40.

¹¹ Rot. Fin. 7 Edw. III.

¹² In Com. Oxon.

¹³ Rot. Fin. 23 Edw. III.

¹⁴ Esc. 46 Edw. III. n^o 62; Cal. vol. ii. p. 321.

¹⁵ Ibid. 10 Ric. II.; Esc. n^o 38; Cal. vol. iii. p. 87.

¹⁶ Ibid. 18 Ric. II. n^o 30; Cal. vol. iii. p. 182; and 19 Ric. II. n^o 33, p. 190.

In 1394, John Preston and Richard Overton passed a fine of lands here, and in Risborough, Horsenden, Stone, Dinton, &c. the right of John; Thomas Gretham and Alice his wife, and John Colbrige and Joane his wife, being the Deforcients.¹

In a cause between Walter Craunford, and Bernard Brocas and others, Walter Craunford was, in 1394, found to be seised of the above described estate.²

In 1395, a fine between John, son and heir of Nicholas Marshall, and John Baker of *Bekenesfield*, and Alice his wife, and Thomas, son and heir of Hugh Marshall, of messuages, lands, and rents in Great Kymbell, the right of John, son of Nicholas Marshall.

In 1396, Richard Talbot, Chivalr, and Ankareta his wife, died seised of Kymbell among five fees, in the hands of the Earl of Oxford.³

In 1398, William, brother and heir of Thomas Earl of Stafford, died seised of three knights' fees in Kynbell, held by the Earl of Oxford.⁴

In 1402, Edward Earl of Stafford died seised of two Leets in Kymbell.⁵

In 1408, a fine of messuages and lands in Great Kymbell and Little Kymbell passed between Thomas Tayllour of Monks-Risborough, and Thomas Spencer and Margery his wife, and George Pulter and Alice his wife, and John Gybon and Isabel his wife, the right of Thomas Taylleur.⁶

King Henry V. granted this Manor to his uncle, John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, &c.; and, although it is not enumerated in the Inquisition taken after his decease, is presumed to have passed in 1435, with other estates, in default of issue of his body, to his nephew and heir, afterwards King Henry VI.

In 1414, (2 Hen. V.) John Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle, had a grant of free warren in his lands in Kimbell,⁷ with market and fair in Mursley, Kimbell, Wycombe, and Woburn. The Abbat and Convent of Missenden had also a Patent from King Hen. VI. an. reg. 4to, to confirm the privilege of free warren granted by King Edw. I. in Kynebele and many other places:⁸ by which it appears that Richard Fitz-Neale of Salden, in 27 Edw. I. and Robert Whytingham, ancestor of the Verneys, had free warren in Kimbell and other Lordships.

In 1444, a fine of messuages and lands in Great Kymbell, Little Kymbell, and Eselburg, was passed between John Cheyne, Knt. John Brekenok and Edmund Brudenell, John Watkyns and Thomas Kene, and Henry Worcester and Joane his wife, the right of John Brekenok.⁹

Edmund Brudenell, Esq. Lord of Raanes, in Amersham, &c. died seised of lands in Kimbell, which, by his Will, dated 7 Oct. (36 Hen. VI.) and proved 1 Aug. 1469, he bequeathed to his son, Drue Brudenell, at twenty years of age; with remainder to Henry Brudenell, his uncle, in tail; remainder to Peter Brudenell of Aynho, in tail; remainder to William Bulstrode, his brother, in tail; remainder to his right heirs for ever.¹⁰

In 1445, (24 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed of divers lands, &c. and *inter al.* of messuages, lands, and rents in Great Kimbell, Little Kimbell, Wendover, Stoke-Mandeville, the Mershe, &c. between John, Cardinal and Archbishop of York, John Stoppyndon, Thomas Kemp, John Bate, Clerks; Gervase Clyfton, Esq. Hugh Pakenham, John Sutton, Clerk, and John Draper, Querents; and Thomas Seyton of Maydewell, in Northamptonshire, and Joane his wife, the right of the Cardinal.¹¹

¹ Rot. Fin. 18 Ric. II.

² Esc. 19 Ric. II. n^o 33, p. 221.

³ Ibid. 20 Ric. II. no. 51; Cal. vol. iii. p. 208.

⁴ Ibid. 22 Ric. II. n^o 16; Cal. vol. iii. p. 247.

⁵ Ibid. 4 Hen. IV. no. 41; Cal. vol. iii. p. 288.

⁶ Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. IV.

⁷ Rot. Cart. 2 Hen. V. no. 2; Cal. p. 198.

⁸ See Rot. Cart. 30 Edw. I. p. 1, no. 32; Cal. p. 132; also Cal. Rot. Pat. 23 Hen. VI. p. 1, m. 1 & 2, page 215.

⁹ Rot. Fin. 23 Hen. VI.

¹⁰ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 317; also BRUDENELL PEDIGREE, and ACCOUNT OF RAANES, in AMERSHAM.

¹¹ Rot. Fin. 24 Hen. VI.

THE MANOR OF FENEL'S GROVE, ALIAS WHYTINGHAM'S.

In 1499, (15 Hen. VII.) a fine was passed of the Manor called Whytyngham's, in Great Kymbell and Little Kymbell, and lands there, between Richard Emson and others, and Richard Whytyngham.¹

In 1503, (19 Hen. VII.) of the same Manor and lands, between Richard Emson and others, and Richard Whytyngham and Alice his wife.² This appears to have been restored to the family, with the rest of the property forfeited by the attainder of Sir Robert Whytyngham, and was included in a rental of the estates of Sir Ralph Verney the younger, Knight (who had acquired the lands of the Whytynghams), on the 9th of April (17 Hen. VIII.), when a payment is mentioned of 2s. 2d. per ann. for that part called "Grove Farm."

In 1528, (20 Hen. VIII.) the King granted to Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York and Chancellor, &c. *inter al.* a certain portion of tenths in Great Kimbell, payable to the Abbat and Convent of Missenden, which had come into the King's hands by the dissolution of that religious house.³

In 1540, (32 Hen. VIII.) the King granted to Michael Dormer, in consideration of 52*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid into the Exchequer, the Manor of Kymbell, with the appurtenances, parcel of the dissolved Monastery of Missenden; also the Rectory of Great Kimbell, and the Advowson of the Vicarage, *cum pert.* and all messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments in Great and Little Kimbell, parcel of the said Monastery; lands, &c. in Stoken Church, in Co. Oxon. &c. to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, of the King in capite.⁴ Also certain arable, meadow, and pasture land in Great Kimbell and Little Kimbell, parcel of St. Alban's Monastery.⁵

In 1544, (36 Hen. VIII.) a fine was passed between William Serjeant, and Thomas Clerke and Margery his wife, of 15 acres of land, 1 acre of meadow, 5 acres of pasture, in Great Kimble, the right of William Serjeant.⁶ Also, in 1545, of 170 acres of lands and woods, with certain rents in Ellesborough, Wendover, and Kimble, between Reginald Belhurst, and Richard Nele and Alice his wife.⁷

In 1550, (4 Edw. VI.) messuages and lands in Kimble were conveyed, *inter al.* by indenture from Dorothy Verney, of London, widow, to Lodovic Reynolds; also lands in Little Kymble and Marsh.

In 1553, (7 Edw. VI.) Geoffrey Dormer, Esq. of Farningham, Co. Northampton, conveyed by indenture to William Hawtrej, Gent. of Ellesborough, two closes called Fennel's Grove, in Great Kimbell.

RICHARD HAMPDEN, fourth and youngest son of Sir Reginald Hampden, Knt. of Great Hampden, by Nichola, daughter of John de Greneville of Wotton,⁸ marrying Avice, daughter of Sir Walter Upton, Knt. of *Kimbell*, settled here, and differenced the arms of his family by a bordure azure.

He was living in 1352, (26 Edw. III.) and had issue two sons, both, according to the ancient evidences of the Hampdens, named Thomas. The first died young, and without issue; but the names of Thomas and *Margery*, his wife, occur in a fine in 1383, of lands in Kingsey;⁹ and yet, if this were Thomas, the second of these two sons, it is extraordinary that the name of Eleanor, daughter of . . . Flakenham, only occurs amongst the family evidences as his wife; and by whom he is said to have had issue,

JOHN HAMPDEN, who inherited the estate of the Uptons, in right of his grandmother Avice; whose sole brother, Thomas Upton, son and heir of Sir Walter Upton of Kimbell, Knt. before mentioned, having no male issue, and his daughter Johane, who was married to . . . Blount, having only one daughter Maud, the wife of William Noble, and they being issueless, the lands of the Uptons descended

¹ Rot. Fin. 15 Hen. VII.² Ibid. 19 Hen. VII.³ Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VIII.⁴ Rot. Pat. sine d. 32 Hen. VIII.⁵ Ibid.⁶ Rot. Fin. 36 Hen. VIII.⁷ Ibid. 37 Hen. VIII.⁸ See PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN OF GREAT HAMPDEN, p. 302.⁹ See KINGSEY, in vol. i. p. 300.

to this John Hampden, who, as the son of Thomas, son of Richard Hampden and the aforesaid Avice, was the next heir of Maud, and obtained that inheritance.

John Hampden of Kimbell married a very rich heiress, the representative of many ancient families, viz. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Singleton, Knt. of Hartwell,¹ by Agnes, daughter and heir of Thomas Stokes, by Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Luton, Knt. a man of great distinction in the reign of Rich. II. and heir of Alice de Hartwell. From this marriage came that branch of the Hampdens which afterwards flourished at Hartwell; Richard, son of this John, being designated of *Hartwell*.

John Hampden, of Kimbell, was Knight of the Shire for Bucks in 1436, (15 Hen. VI.) in the Parliament at Cambridge, and is presumed to have perished in the conflicts of that eventful reign, or in the continued warfare between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. Perhaps it might have been upon his marriage with Elizabeth Singleton, that, in 1438, a fine was passed between certain members of his family in respect to lands in Great Kimbell, Stone, and Hartwell, which John Hampden and Edmund Hampden (the former either this John, or John Hampden of Great Hampden; and the latter Edmund Hampden of Beckley, Co. Oxon.), Thomas Ramsay (second husband of Isabel, sister of Sir Edmund Hampden of Beckley), Thomas Derham, Walter Taillard, John Loughton, William Temple, and Matthew Collet; which Richard Lamborn of Princes-Risborough, and Agnes his wife, as their right, granted to the other parties, and the heirs of the aforesaid John Loughton;² but the effect of this fine appears to have secured the descent of these lands to

Thomas Hampden, second son of John Hampden by the said Elizabeth, who (his elder brother Richard having taken the estate at Hartwell), after his father's decease, held Kimbell; and marrying Sibill, daughter of Richard Bedford, had issue one son, who succeeded to the inheritance. This was Richard Hampden of Kimbell, who married Joane, daughter of Sir John Gage, Knt. She died in February 1572, and was buried at Hagborne, Co. Berks, where the arms of her family are depicted as, Azure a saltire Gules. This Richard Hampden demised Grove Farm in Great Kimbell, on the 20th of December 1553, (1 Mar.) to Francis Carter, in whose occupation it is particularly expressed to have been.³ The issue of his marriage terminated the line of Hampden of Kimbell, in two daughters, his co-heiresses; Audrey, the eldest, married to William Hampden of Dunton, eldest son and heir of Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt. of Woodstock (a party to the fine before mentioned); and Sibill, the younger, married to Thomas Hawtrey, Esq. of Chequers, in Ellesborough.⁴

William Hampden died 25 August 1521,⁵ seized of the Manors of Dunton and Wingrave, with

¹ See HARTWELL, and PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN, p. 302.

² Family Evidences.

³ See ELLESBOROUGH, and PEDIGREE OF HAWTREY, p. 192.

⁴ William Hampden of Dodyngton, Esq. by his Will dated 1521, directs his body to be buried in Kimbell Church, in Hampden's Ile: bequeaths to the Mother Church of Lincoln 14*l.* to Great Kimbell 1*l.* to three Priests to sing three Trentals, two at his burying and two at his month's mind, 3*l.* and for alms a hundred shillings: directs four torches to remain in Kymbell Church, and four to be given to the four Parish Churches next adjoining (out of eight to be provided at his funeral), and distributed at the discretion of his Executors: bequeaths Vestments to Hampden's Ile, and "sockets for the bowe," and a "chaly of silver and gult, with all things necessary for the altar:" directs his Wife to find a Priest to pray during her life for his friends and her's either in the Chapel or elsewhere: leaves to John, his son and heir, his best bed and apparel thereto belonging, and a ring of gold with sculpture within it, and another "of gold for his cappe, a dogge-hook of sylver, and a dozen of silver spones, with a cup of silver and gult, and a dogge for the bowe in the toppe of the bowe." To his daughter Margaret, £100 to her marriage: to his daughters Elizabeth and Sybell each the same; and, to the latter, "half a dozen silver spones, a cuppe of silver round in the bottom, and a plain piece of silver," on condition that they "marry after their mother's mind and other friends;" else to be distributed for his father's and mother's souls, and all Christians; and if either of his daughters should die, her portion to be divided amongst the survivors. The Rents of his Lands in Wytny, Dynton, Towersey, Kyrtlington, and Bledlow, during the nouage of his heir, to go towards the marriage of his daughters: willing his brother Richard Hampden to see his Will performed and debts paid; and bequeaths for "his labour a piece of silver, half a dozen spoons, and a cross with stones in it." [Willis's MSS. vol. xxxii. f. 11.]

divers other estates,¹ leaving issue by Audrey his wife, two sons and . . . daughters; of whom Sibill was married to David Penn, Esq. (and became famous for having diligently fulfilled the office of a Nurse to Prince Edward, afterwards King Edw. VI.) as is recorded on his Monument, at Hampton in Middlesex, where she was buried in November 1562.² His sons were, Richard Hampden of Dunton and Missenden Abbey, Clerk of the Kitchen to Queen Elizabeth,³ who married . . . daughter of Griffith Richards of Kimbell, before 1553, and died s. p. 30 May 1567, having, according to the revolting fancy for disseveration which then prevailed, directed by his Will, that his heart should be buried at Hartwell, and his body at Great Kimbell. John Hampden of Kimbell, who at his father's death was about twelve years of age, inherited the estate of Great Hampden on the decease of Sir John Hampden, Knt. without male issue, in 1553;⁴ and dying in 1565, was succeeded by his son Griffith Hampden, Esq. of Hampden, who, after the decease of his uncle Richard, came into possession of this estate also, which descended to his heirs; until Richard Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden,⁵ having incurred a considerable debt to the Crown, under an act of Parliament thereupon passed,⁶ the Manors of Kimble, Marshall's, and Fennel's Grove, alias Whytingham's, with the principal Manor here, called Upton's, were thereupon disposed of by the trustees, Christopher Tylson and two others, Clerks in the Treasury; by whom they were (with Dunton and other property) sold by public auction, and purchased by Sarah Duchess Dowager of Marlborough, under whose Will they subsequently passed to her grandson, John Spencer, whose descendant, the Right Hon. George John Earl Spencer, K.G. conveyed the said Manor to Scrope Bernard, Esq.⁷ of Nether Winchendon; and the lands belonging thereto, to William Rickford of Aylesbury, and Scrope Bernard, Esquires, and two others; and the said Scrope Bernard, Esq. afterwards Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. held this Manor, the Manor of Marshall's and Fennel's Grove, comprising the Hamlets of Marsh and Kimblewick, until his death; and they afterwards passed by purchase to Sir Robert Russell Greenhill, Bart. and under his Will, to Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart.⁸

THE VILLAGE

is very small and irregular; the population, in 1821, returned at 192 males, and 168 females; total, 360: sixty inhabited houses; in 1815, income-tax assessment 398*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The parish, jointly with Ellesborough and Kimble Parva, was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1803, the whole of the common right abrogated, excepting some down land, and about one hundred acres belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, as part of the Hampden estates, which remains unfenced, but has a right to be set out from the roads at the pleasure of the proprietor, whose lands here are all tithe-free, excepting one farm of modern acquisition.

A close in Kimblewick, still called Chapel Leys, is supposed to have been anciently the site of a Chapel, but there are neither any remains nor authentic record of it.

An undowered School, for fifty or sixty children, is supported by a voluntary contribution. Here are two farms belonging to the Schools at Winslow and Stanwell (Co. Middlesex), both paying tithes to the impropricator.

No ancient Manor-House remains in the Parish; one, about half a mile west of the Church, having been demolished about a century ago, the old moat still to be traced; and another large mansion of timber, on the Hampden estate, destroyed at the time of the inclosure.

A Dwelling-house was licensed at Kimblewick for a Dissenting Preacher a few years since.

¹ Willis's MSS. and Records at Great Hampden.

² Noble's House of Cromwell, vol. ii. p. 87, 88.

³ See CRESLOW. ⁴ See GREAT HAMPDEN, and PEDIGREE OF HAMPDEN, p. 302.

⁵ See GREAT HAMPDEN, p. 269.

⁶ Stat. 12 Geo. I. c. 28.

⁷ From information of Sir SCROPE BERNARD MORLAND, Bart. by Letter, dated 1802.

⁸ See ELLESBOROUGH, p. 198.

THE RECTORY, VICARAGE, AND ADVOWSON.

The Church of Kimbell Magna, with one virgate of land, a messuage, and piece of meadow lying near it, were given to the Church of St. Mary of Missenden, and the Canons there, by GIFFARD, surnamed PALEFRIDUS DE KENEBELLA, with the consent of Rohesia his wife and William his son and heir, by a deed without date, to which Hugh de Nowers and others were witnesses.

This donation was confirmed by his son William, by another charter, to which Wido, the Presbyter, Richard Caguel (Clerk ?) of Dunstaple, Walter Burgh, Hugh de Nuers, and William his son, were witnesses. William Giffard, who in the charter, above cited, calls himself son of Giffard *Palefridus*, by another deed, also gave, with the assent and consent of Richard his son and Marsilia his wife, a certain croft, to the same Church: Walter, son of Giffard de Kenebella and others being witnesses.

Richard Giffard of Kimbell, by his deed, likewise without date, but attested by Nigel de Tirefeld,¹ Richard his brother, Richard Fitz-Nigel, Ralph de Wedon, and many others, confirmed the donations of Giffard *Palefridus*, whom he calls his grandfather, and the benefactions of his family.

Walter Giffard the Earl (of Buckingham), by a charter attested at Buckingham, and addressed to all his tenants,² Normans and English, for the health of his own soul, the soul of Ermengard the Countess his wife, and the souls of their parents and ancestors, likewise gave to the Church of St. Mary of Missenden and the Canons there, in perpetual alms, two sheafs of his tithe corn of Kimbell, which belonged to him, and were at his free disposal:—Ermengard the Countess, Richard and Robert the Chaplains, Elias Giffard, Hugh de Bolebek, Girard de Reddeham, Geoffrey Fitz-William, Hugh de Nuers, Bernard and Assor, Brethren, William de Sacheville, Machecel de Carloville, being witnesses.

Hugh de Bolebec, by his charter, granted and confirmed to the same Church and Canons, in perpetual alms, that donation which Giffard had made of his Church of Kimbell (KUNEBELLE): Wirodus, Prior of Osney, Hugh de Nouers, William de Hildesdon, and others being witnesses.³

The Convent of Missenden exercised the right of patronage of the Vicarage, until the dissolution of their house by King Hen. VIII. after which the Advowson being conveyed to the Hampdens, their descendants presented, until the consolidation of the Rectory of Great Hampden with this benefice.

The Vicarage of Great Kimble, as canonically settled by the Abbat and Convent of Missenden, consists of the entire altarage,⁴ and all the small tithes of the parish, except those of Canon's Court, and the tithe of lambs, with the medicity of the tithe of wool: also of two acres of land in the open fields, and of a suitable *Mause* for the Vicarage, situated with its front towards the south. The Vicar pays Synodals to the Bishop, but the Canons provide entertainment for the Archdeacon.⁵

The chancel is repaired by the Lay Impropiator.

VICARS OF KIMBLE MAGNA.

HENRICUS DE WENDOVER, pr. 1227, p' Abbat. et Conventum de Missenden ad Vicariam de Kenebell.

William, last Vicar, died in 1258; and was succeeded by Robert de Aston, pr. by Missenden Convent.

Nicholas de Aylemester was presented on the death of the last Vicar, 8 Feb. 1315.

John, Vicar, resigned in 1349; and was succeeded by

John Cock de Caldecote, pr. Oct. 1349.

Thomas Marshall, exchanged for Preston Rectory, in Kent, with

John Lonedon, 10 July 1369. He exchanged for Kimble Parva, with

William Newby, 15 July 1373; who exchanged for Little Kimble Rectory, in the same year, with

¹ TURVILLE.

² Hominibus.

³ Harl. MSS. f. 3688, fol. 95, in Mus. Brit.

⁴ Offerings at the Altar.

⁵ From an Ancient Book of Endowments of Livings, temp. Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, who began to preside over the See in 1209, which book is still remaining in the Registry of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Robert de Pulton, admitted 22 Dec. 1373; but resigned to

Robert Hayward, 5 Cal. April 1377.

Thomas Skendilby, exchanged for St. Thomas's Vicarage in Portsmouth, with

John Burgence, 17 March 1385.

John Martin, exchanged for Nether Wallop Vicarage, Hants, with

William Knott, 19 June 1388.

Walter Pymure, exchanged for Ayot Montfitchet, with

Henry Serjeant, 20 June 1392. He resigned 1393, to

John Crite, 1 Feb. 1393; who exchanged for Langstock in the Diocese of Llandaff, with

William Lorymer, 4 Feb. 1395; who exchanged for Colne Rogers, Co. Glou. with

Robert Laste, 16 Nov. 1397. He exchanged with

John Godying, 12 Nov. 1404.

Richard Large resigned 1405; and was succeeded by

John Ewer, 13 May 1405; but exchanged for Wortley Chantry in Worcester Diocese, with

Robert Dyer, 3 Oct. 1406; who exchanged for Britwell, with

Walter Colswayn, 26 June 1421.

Richard Nayler, exchanged for Banbury, with

John Ratherly, 15 May 1423.

William Ayleff was presented 7 Feb. 1423.

John Frost pr. 4 Oct. 1431.

William Logcham pr. 20 July 1509, by Missenden Convent; and occurs Vicar in 1534.

Richard Grove was presented by Will^m Wale, *racoe Advoc' sibi et aliis commendat p' nuperum Monasterium de Missenden*, 16 May 1555.

Thomas Prowd was presented by Griffith Hampden, Esq. on the death of Richard Grove, 7 Aug. 1582; but resigned in 1589, on being made Vicar of Little Kimble and Rector of Aston Sandford.¹

William Kelly was pr. 8 Aug. 1589, by Griffith Hampden, Esq. on the resignation of the last Vicar; and on his cession.

Henry Silvester was presented by William Hampden, Esq. and inst. 12 April 1597. He occurs Vicar in 1639.

Nicholas Contrell was Vicar 1646 and 1647.

George Swinnoek, A.B. circ. 1648; he was of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. (after having taken a Degree at Cambridge), Chaplain of New College and Fellow of Balliol. He was presented by Richard Hampden, Esq. 10 Jan. 1660, to this Vicarage, being then Chaplain to the Hampden family, but ejected for Nonconformity; and also from

St. Leonard's Chapel:² died 10 Nov. 1673, æt. 46; having retired about two years before from the Vicarage of Rickmansworth, Co. Herts, to which he had been appointed either by Parliamentary provision or otherwise (the legal Vicar, W. Edmunds, having been displaced) to Maidstone in Kent, where he was born, and where also he died and was buried. He was the Author of, *The Door of Salvation opened by the Key of Regeneration*; or a Treatise, containing the Nature, Necessity, Marks, and Means of Regeneration. London 1660. The Christian Man's Calling, or a Treatise of making Religion one's Business, wherein the Nature and Necessity of it is discovered, &c. Lond. 1661, 1663, 1665. Several Sermons, viz: 1. The Pastor's Farewell and Wish of Welfare to his People, or a Valedictory Sermon, preached at Great Kimble, on Acts, c. xv. v. 32. London 1662, 4^{to}. 2. The Fading of the Flesh and Flourishing of Faith, or one Cast for Eternity, &c. a Funeral Sermon, on Mr. Caleb Swinnoek of Maidstone,³ on Psalm lxxiii v. 26. Lond. 1662, 4^{to}, to which is added, by the same Author, The Gracious Person's incomparable Portion. 3. Men are God's; Gods are Men: Two Assize Sermons. Heaven and Hell epitomized, the true Christian characterized; as also an Exhortation, with Motives, to be speedy about the work of Conversion: London, 1663, 4^{to}. The Beauty of Magistracy, in an Exposition of the 82d Psalm, wherein is set forth the Necessity, Utility, Dignity, Duty and Morality of Magistrates: London 1660, 4^{to}. assisted therein by Thomas Hall. A Treatise of the Incomparableness of God, in his Being, Attributes, Works and Word opened and applied. Lond. 1672, 8^{vo}. The Sinners' last Sentence to eternal Punishment for sins of omission, wherein is discovered the Nature, Causes, and Cure of their Sins. Lond. 1675 and 79, 8^{vo}.⁴

Richard Woolhouse was presented by Richard Hampden, Esq. 22 May 1663; he died 1678, Vicar of Stone.

James Wrexham, a Puritan Preacher at Haversham, was presented 7 Feb. 1677-8, by Richard Hampden, Esq. on the death of the last Vicar.

Gervase Widdows, A.M. was presented by Richard Hampden, Esq. on the cession of James Wrexham, 1 May 1683; and on his resignation,

Richard Mayo, A.B. was presented by Richard Hampden, Esq. 5 April 1686. He resigned, and

George Olyffe, A.M. was instituted 7 Oct. 1707, on Richard Hampden's presentation. He was of Pembroke Coll. Oxon. A.M. 27 May 1706; also Vicar of Wendover, 1747, and died in 1752: being the Author of, A

¹ See vol. i. p. 47.

² See p. 94.

³ Either his Father, Brother, or some other Relation.

⁴ These last must have been posthumously published. Wood's Athenæ. Oxon. vol. ii. pp. 522-523. Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 202. See also *Mirabilis Annus secundus*, printed in 1662, respecting Mr. Swinnoek.

Christian Alarm to the Enemies of Charity and Moderation, in a Sermon occasioned by the late Disturbances, from Coloss. ch. iii. v. 12, preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 19 Mar. 1710; also of, *The Hindrance of Reformation*; a Sermon preached before the Society for the Reformation of Morals, at Wendover, 5 May 1709. At his death,

John Mosse, LL.D. pr. by John Hampden, Esq. and inducted 5 Feb. 1752. He was also Rector of Great Hampden.¹

Thomas King, B.D. presented by the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Hampden, on the death of John Mosse, the last Incumbent, and inducted 31 May 1785.² At his death,

Henry Forester, A.M. pr. by the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Hampden, and inducted 27 Jan. 1802. Since his time, and the consolidation of the Vicarage with Great Hampden Rectory, the presentations have been made to the Rectory of Great Hampden, with the Vicarage of Great Kimble annexed.

THE CHURCH,

built about the fourteenth century, stands on an artificial eminence, probably the base of an ancient tumulus, near the north side of the public high-way from Aylesbury and Weston Turville to Risborough. The building, which has undergone great alterations, and has been almost entirely rebuilt, consists of a square embattled tower; a nave, (from which the battlements were removed by order of the Churchwardens about the close of the last century); two aisles; and at the east end, a chancel, exteriorly modernized, and finished with a parapet, perforated by a range of quatrefoils, with a frieze and cornice, and surmounted with pinnacles. The whole of the building, with its two porches, is covered with lead. Besides those entrances, there is another at the west end, opening into the belfry; and a fourth on the south side of the chancel. In each aisle are three windows, and in the nave three clerestory windows. In the chancel, (which was formerly wider than the nave, but reduced under a faculty from the Bishop,) four mullioned windows, each of two lights, square-headed, with plain mouldings; and at the east end, a window of three lights. Many fragments of coloured glass remained, and mullions and tracery, before the alterations and improvements of the edifice. Between the nave and the chancel is a pointed arch, and in its lower part a screen, with cinquefoil-headed window-like arches on each side. The Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer, as well as the Royal arms, are painted on the wall. On a slab in the nave.

Under this stone lie the remains of Jane, late wife of Samuel Broughton, Citizen and Carpenter of London. She died the 2nd of April 1724, aged 50 years.

In the Tower are four bells: on the tenor, 1587. "PRAISE THE LORD, 1618." On the second bell, "HONOUR GOD, 1635." Each of these, measures 2 feet 7 inches in diameter.

The nave is 60 feet long, and the chancel 30 feet by 15 feet wide. Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, four pointed arches, supported by octagon pillars; the roof, of timber not ceiled. There is an ascent of two steps to the chancel, and of three to the communion table, which is railed in, so as to permit an approach to the east wall on each side. In the south-east angle of the chancel is a niche for a piscina; portions of corbels, sculptured with human heads and cherubim, in the nave; and a range of small carved heads, as a fillet, round the upper part of the tower.

The Font stands near the western pillar of the nave, on the north side: is vase shaped, very large, and has a border of foliage and scrolled grooves: the foot ornamented in the same style as the fine old Font at Aylesbury.⁴

In 1520, Thomas Colet, willed to be buried in St. Nicholas Chapel, in Great Kimble Church.

In 1548, (37 Hen. VIII.) Michael Dormer, Lord of this Manor, willed to be buried in the Church.

¹ See p. 284.

² Ibid.

³ See p. 345.

⁴ See p. 47; also, Lysons.

KIMBLE PARVA

is, as its name expresses, a small parish, situated at about the distance of one mile North of Great Kimble; by which it is bounded on the West, as it is on the North, by Stoke-Mandeville, and on the East by Wendover, and the South by Ellesborough. The surface of the country is greatly diversified, and the inequalities of hill and dale remarkably abrupt. At this extreme point commences, the Chiltern Hills, characterized by the peculiar formation which marks the chalky and flinty stratum, and entirely different from the ordinary strata of the County. The view, extending along the brow of that immense range of eminences, completely varies the surface of the whole district, by a picturesque variety of uncommon beauty and interest, stretching to the high hills of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and forming a barrier between the clayey and alluvious soil of the Vale of Aylesbury, and the chalk and flint of its southern boundary.

The Manor of Little Chenebelle, or Kimble, was held, at the Norman Survey, for ten hides, by Turstin Fitz-Rolf, under whom Albert was a sub-feudatory tenant. The land was sufficient for ten ploughs. In the demesne were two, and two more might have been employed. There were ten villeins, with one bordar, having three ploughs, and there might have been three more. There were two servants, and one mill of sixteen shillings rent; pasture for ten plough teams; altogether worth, and constantly estimated at, one hundred shillings; in the time of King Edward, 6*l*. Brietric, King Edward's Thane, formerly held this Manor.¹

In 1247, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Little Kimbell, which Almaric, the son of Richard Park, granted to William de la Merse, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of Alice.²

In 1266, (51 Hen. III.) Sir David de Offenthorne and Adam Gordon are said to have been defeated here by Prince Edward, and Gordon taken prisoner; but this rests on questionable authority.

In 1328, a fine was passed of lands here (with others in Ivingho, Great Missenden, and Hugenden) which Ralph de la Northden granted to Stephen de Middleton and Sarra his wife, and their heirs.³

In 1329, of lands and messuages here, and in Great Kimbell and Ellesborough, between William atte Mersh and Leticia his wife, and Richard son of William, the right of William.⁴

In 1341, (15 Edw. III.) the taxation of the ninths, being nine marks and three shillings and fourpence, were returned by Roger de Baunville, Walter atte Doune, William Tarevyn, and Richard atte Grenevule, at seven marks and no more, on account of the third part of the parish lying upon the Ekeneld; being poor, and sixty acres thereof and more lying uncultivated; that there were few sheep, and therefore the ninths of wool and lambs were very little, and that there were none in the parish who could be taxed to the fifteenths.⁵

In 1388, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents, in divers places, including Little Kymbell, which John Stanton of Little Kymbell granted to John Glover and Joane his wife, John Parke and Isabell his wife, and Henry Aleyn and Margerie his wife, and the heirs of Joane, Isabell, and Margerie.⁶

¹ Terra Tvrtini Filij Rol. In Stanes Hvnd. Tvrtinus Filius Rolfi ten' et Albert' de eo parua CHENEHELLE. p. x. hid' se defd'. Tra' e. x. ca. In dno sunt 11. et alie 11. poss. fieri. Ibi. x. uilli cu uno bord. hn't. 111. ca. et alie 111. poss. e'e'. Ibi. 11. serui. et un' molin' de xvi. sol. P'tu x. ca. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. c. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc 0 tenuit Brietric teign' R.E. [Lib. Cens. tom. i.]

² Rot. Fin. 32 Hen. III.

³ Ibid. 2 Edw. III.

⁴ Ibid. 3 Edw. III.

⁵ Non. Inquis. p. 328.

⁶ Rot. Fin. 12 Ric. II.

The Manor and Estate of Kimble Parva having been acquired by the Hampdens in the turbulent reign of Hen. VI. a fine was passed in 1438, of their lands in Great and Little Kymbell, Stone, Hartwell, &c. between John Hampden, Edmund Hampden, Thomas Ramsay, *Esquires*, Thomas Derham, Walter Taillard, John Loughton, William Temple, and Matthew Colet, and Richard Lambern of Princes-Risborough, and Agnes his wife, which Richard and Agnes granted to John, Edmund, Thomas, Thomas, Walter, John, William, and Matthew, and the heirs of John Loughton,¹ with the intention, as is presumed, of preserving the estates of the family from the effects of the forfeiture at the beginning of the reign of Edw. IV. who, however, having come to the Throne, granted *inter al.* to Richard Crofte the younger, and Thomas Crofte, Esq. sixty acres of land, six acres of wood and underwood, and eight acres of meadow, with their appurtenances in Little Kymbell, late belonging to Edmund Hampden, Knt. a *Rebel*; and this grant was especially exempted from the effect of the Act of Parliament for the resumption of the Crown Lands subsequently passed in 1467 (7 and 8 of the same reign);² but the principal estate appears to have still remained vested in the descendants of the Hampdens, until, by the marriage of Barbara, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Hampden, Knt. by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Savage, Knt.³ to Sir George Paulett, Knt. (as his second wife) circ. 1553, it came to the said Sir George Paulett; and descending to their grand-daughter Elizabeth, passed by her marriage to Oliver St. John (son and heir of Oliver Lord St. John of Blotsoe); and Little Kimble was by them sold, circ. 1600, to Robert Waller, Esq. of Coleshill, in Amersham, who, by deed dated 15 May 1612, conveyed to Edward Sargeant, Gent. whose son and heir, John Serjeant, conveyed to Richard Brasey, Esq. of Thame, by release, dated 16 Dec, 1626, the Manor of Little Kimble, alias Bulbeck's,⁴ described as extending into the parish of Ellesborough.

Richard Brasey, by Will dated 1642, and proved in 1647, bequeathed this Manor and Estate to his grandson Richard Croke, then of Chilton,⁵ but afterwards of Adwell, Co. Oxon. (son of Alexander Croke, Esq. of Studley, by Anne, daughter and heir of the said Richard Brasey); and this property descending to Captain John Croke, their eldest son and heir, became vested, after his decease circ. 1714, in John Croke, his son, who died s. p. and afterwards and successively in James, brother and heir of John, who died Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1726; and at length passed by Charlotte Croke, their younger sister, to her husband, William Ledwell, Esq. of Woodpery, Co. Oxon. She died 5 May 1763, æt. 80,⁶ as did William Ledwell, Esq. 28 May 1766; and having no surviving issue, this estate came, with others, to his heir-at-law, Mr. . . . Ledwell of Cowley, Co. Oxon.;⁷ and afterwards, by his marriage with Anne Bridges, second daughter and co-heiress of Henry Bridges, Esq. son and heir of Sir Thomas Bridges, K.B. of Keynsham, Co. Somerset, by whom he had a son, William Bridges Ledwell; who, in March 1791, together with his mother, the above-mentioned Anne, then a widow, and others, conveyed all their interest and title to the estate and Manor of Little Kimble, to Scrope Bernard, Esq. afterwards Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. of Nether Winchendon,⁸ who held the same until his death in 1830.

¹ Rot. Fin. 17 Hen. VI.

³ See GREAT HAMPDEN, p. 233, 234, & 290.

⁵ See CHILTON, and PEDIGREE OF CROKE, vol. i. p. 131.

² Rot. Parl. 7 and 8 Edw. IV. vol. v. p. 589.

⁴ From Hugh de Bolbeck, Subfeudatory to Giffard, temp. Will. Conq.

⁶ Croke's Geneal. Hist. tab. 44.

⁷ It appears, by Dr. Plott's History of Oxfordshire, that in 1705, there was no gentleman's family of the name of Ledwell; and it was said that the late William Ledwell acquired distinction by the possession of a large farm at Woodpery (commonly pronounced Woodbury), with a Mansion and enclosure within high brick-walls, between Studley, Co. Bucks. and Beckley, Co. Oxon. which was said to have been the means "of making many 'Squires of those who had been previously mere farmers."

⁸ See NETHER WINCHENDON, in vol. i. p. 522, 523, and PEDIGREE OF BERNARD; also AYLESBURY, pp. 24, 26, 35.

THE RECTORY, ADVOWSON, AND VICARAGE.

THE CHURCH was very early given to St. Alban's Abbey. Humfrey de Kinebelle gave to God and St. Alban's, the Church of his town of Kinebelle.¹ How long the family of this name continued, is unknown. John Boteler, Esq. married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Kimbell, Esq. She died 13 April 1441, and has a Monument at Mepshall in Bedfordshire; where also lies interred, Katharine, wife of John Meptyshall, Esq. probably her sister, and co-heiress of the above-mentioned Nicholas Kimbell. In an ancient Register of the Almoner of St Alban's, formerly in the hands of Bishop Kennet, afterwards of James West, Esq. and since preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, is a particular account of the lands and tithes belonging to that Monastery in Kimbel and in Middleton Keynes.²

King Henry VIII. in 1510, granted *inter al.* to Sir Thomas Parre, Knt. and Maud his wife, for the term of their lives, messuages, lands, tenements, &c. in Kimbell Parva, late belonging to Sir Richard Emson, Knt. which, with the rest of his estates, had been forfeited to the Crown by attainder; as also the Advowson of the Church, view of frankpledge, court-leet, and other liberties, together with Estmarshe and Westmarche, &c.³

A Chantry in this Church was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589, (31 Eliz.) to William Tipper and Robt. Dawe, Gen. on the petition of Ed. Dyer, Esq. to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever by fealty, at the annual rent of 10d.⁴

THE VICARAGE

is rated in the King's books at 13l. 3s. 8d. per ann. In 1789, was computed to be worth 60l. per ann.; in 1839, 107l. per ann.; the Church sufficient to accommodate the inhabitants; and a Vicarage-house, having a few acres of land attached.

RECTORS.

THOMAS DE LA LE died in 1290; and
John de Baudak, Clk. was presented by the Abbat and
Convent of St. Alban's 11 Jan. 1290.

Hugh de Berkhamsted died Rector 1316.

William de Brere, or *Bere*, was presented 7 July 1316,
by the Abbat and Convent of St. Alban's. He exchanged
for Westbury Vicarage, Co. Wilts, with

John Bodis, 2 Oct. 1320.

Nicholas Wotten resigned in 1340; and was succeeded
by

Stephen de Gorsingdon, pr. 6 Feb. 1340, by the Con-
vent of St. Alban's.

Robert Parles, pr. by the Bishop, 10 Nov. 1361,
"auctoritate consilii." He exchanged it for a Chantry
in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, London, with

John Warmor, 26 May 1368; who exchanged for

Mennington, in Norwich Diocese, with
William Newby, 23 Sept. 1372; who exchanged for

John Loved, 15 July 1373. He exchanged for Sper-
sholt, Hants, with

John Brightrick, 16 Oct. 1380; who exchanged for
Feltham, in Sussex, with

Roger atte Field, 20 Aug. 1383; who exchanged for
Hedgesley Chapel, with

Roger Barrett, 25 Sept. 1386; who exchanged for
West Ferles, in Sussex, with

John Martyn, 10 Dec. 1387.

William Knote exchanged for Newbottle, Co. North-
ampton, with

Robert Claypole, 12 March 1389; who exchanged for
Dagnal Chantry, in Edlesboro' Parish, with

John Houchens, 26 March 1393; who exchanged for
Aston Chantry, in Ivinghoe, with

John de Comerly, 2 Nov. 1395.

John Lincoln died Rector 1397.

Richard Cherley, pr. 7 June 1397. He exchanged for
Sulthorpe, in Winchester Diocese, with

¹ MSS. Cotton. in Monast. Anglic. tom. ii. p. 220.

³ Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII. Test. 25 Nov.

² Ibid. p. 210.

⁴ Ibid. 31 Eliz. Test. 22 Aug.

Thomas Colet, 9 Oct. 1400; who exchanged for Barnsley, Co. Gloucester, with

John Martyn, 16 May 1408; who exchanged for Marsfield, in Sussex, with

Jeffrey Ludlow, 27 July 1408. He resigned, and

John Lockington was presented 20 Dec. 1408; but exchanged for St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, London, with

Henry Frier, 19 Dec. 1411; who resigned 1414.

Henry Milhwarde was presented 15 March 1414.

William Ayliff was admitted 1419. He exchanged for Bucton Munchensi, Kent, with

John Herles, 29 Aug. 1422; who exchanged for Colney Chantry, with

John Trylle, 7 Oct. 1423; who resigned, and

John Tours was admitted 15 Aug. 1424.

Richard Browne resigned 1459; and was succeeded by

Reginald Thomas, LL.B. pr. 19 April 1459; resigned, and

John Penne was pr. 23 July 1462; but ceded in favour of

John Fenne, who was presented 28 Oct. 1462; but resigned, and

William Hall was presented 27 June 1475. He resigned, and

John Perse was pr. 2 Aug. 1482; and on his cession,

John Atway was pr. 23 June 1490. He resigned 1524, and was succeeded by

John Thomson, 24 April 1598. At his death,

Henry Green was presented 11 Nov. 1502; and at his death,

Nicholas Tommys was presented 2 Aug. 1504.

William Merch resigned 1524.

William Clerk, A.M. was pr. 26 March 1524, by Cardinal Wolsey, Abbat of St. Alban's; and at his resignation,

Henry Chapman was pr. by the Abbat of St. Alban's 2 Oct. 1531. On his resignation,

John Green was presented "racoe advoc' concess per dissolution Monasterium Sci Albani," 2 March 1545. His Will, dated 20 Sept. 1558, orders his burial in his Chancel of All-Hallow's, in Little Kimbell.

Richard Tro was presented, "racoe advoc' concess per Galfim Dormer," 17 March 1558.

Thomas Prowde, A.M. 1589, occurs Rector in 1607; and was also Rector of Aston Sandford until his death in 1616.¹

Thomas Hickman was inducted 18 Oct. 1616, and occurs in 1618.

Richard Pilkington was presented 1620, by Edward Serjeant.

Nicholas Coutrell succeeded, and was instituted 1631.² He occurs in 1639 and 1642; and, at his death, was succeeded by

Roland Jones, presented by Richard Croke, Esq. 8 May 1661.³

Paul Griffith, pr. 16 Nov. 1665, by Anne Griffith, Widow. He willed, 5 Oct. 1687, to be buried in the Chancel, and gave legacies to his children. He was succeeded by

Thomas Chapman, A.M. on the presentation of Elizabeth Chapman, Widow, and inst. 26 April 1689. At his death,

Samuel Chapman, A.M. of Lincoln Coll. was presented by Samuel Harrison, and inst. 9 March 1723. At his death,

George Tipping, A.M. of Balliol Coll. was instituted 7 June 1725, on the presentation of Thomas Chapman, Gent. He was also Vicar of Shabington, where he died; and his successor in this Vicarage was

George Huddersford, S.T.P. presented by Thomas Chapman, Gent. inducted 23 July 1737. He was President of Trinity Coll. Oxon. At his resignation, in 1741,

Nathaniel Geering, B.D. was presented by Thomas Chapman, Gent. and inducted 14 Aug. 1741; and on his cession, on taking Ellesborough,

Thomas Chapman, A.M. was presented by Martha Chapman of Oxford, Widow, and inducted 28 Sept. 1744.

William Chapman, A.M. He was also Vicar of St. John's Church, Margate, to which he was presented in 1808 or 1809. He died September 1810, being then in possession of both these livings; and was Author of Plan and Regulations of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, opened 1st August 1796. A Sermon preached for the Infirmary, by the Rev. William Chapman, M.A. Printed at Margate, 1799.⁴

Samuel Thomas Chapman, A.B. inducted 6 Dec. 1810, on his own presentation, as the true and undoubted Patron in full right.

John Scott, A.M. who subsequently became Licensed Curate of Bromley, Co. Kent; Secretary and Treasurer at Bishop Warner's College for Clergymen's Widows there.

¹ See Vol. i. p. 47.

² Br. Willis's MSS.

³ Timothy Hall, A.B. licensed to be Curate in 1664.

⁴ Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ix. p. 200.



THE CHURCH

is one of the smallest in the county, and stands close to the road to Great Kimble, near the course of the Ikenild-Way ; and at a considerable distance south from the greater number of the houses of the village to which it belongs, and from which it is hidden by a grove of trees standing at the foot of the range of Chiltern Hills.

The building consists of a nave and chancel, with gable roofs tiled, and a small turret ; with a little spire, covered with lead, near the west end, recently erected, to contain a clock presented by Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. Lord of the Manor and Patron, who purchased it, circ. 1810, on the demolition of the seat of Philip Earl of Chesterfield at Eythorpe.¹ The nave has two doors, on the north and south sides, under small porches, which have stone sediles within. At the west end is a window of three lights, cinquefoil-headed, with trefoils in the tracery above, in the point of the arch. In the sides are six windows of two lights each, divided by a mullion ; with the exception of the western window on the north side, which is very small and narrow.

In the eastern window of the nave, on the north side, are many fragments of coloured glass, with various ornaments : in one of the openings of the spandrils, a circular piece, yellow and green, and a considerable portion of narrow bordering faintly shaded with black lines. In the dexter light, a coat of arms, which appears to have been, *Az. semée of fleur de lis, Or.* On six Pellets, as many fleurs de lis *Or.* In the spandrils of the north windows are also many fragments of coloured glass ; and in the east window, the upper part of a very rich canopy of tabernacle work. In the south wall is a *Piscena*, under a pointed arch. The nave opens into the chancel by a pointed arch, supported by demi-octagon pillars ; and above it are the Royal Arms, painted on rough boards.

The Pulpit and Reading-desk are modern. In the east wall is the pointed arch of a *piscena*, but the lower portion of it is hidden by the wainscot, a seat being affixed close to the wall ; and the Communion-Table enclosed with rails, as in the Presbyterian time of Cromwell. In the floor are many curious painted tiles or pavements, and some of unusual elegance. One of these, still perfect, represents, within a double circle of beautiful yellow, with foliage and other ornaments in the border and at the corners, the figure of a King crowned, seated on a throne of exquisite tabernacle work, his right hand stretched out and elevated in an attitude of command, with great dignity ; in his left hand a sceptre, resting against his shoulder : his face, turned towards the dexter side, resembles the

¹ See Vol. i. p. 483.

figures on ancient seals of Edward I. There are also two other pavements of a similar description, about sixteen inches square, near the step to the Communion-Table; one consists of two figures; that on the dexter side, a tall robust man, in the habit of an Ecclesiastic, with a parchment or writing in his hand, to which is appendant a large seal, which he appears either to be receiving from, or in the act of presenting to, another person, who stands before him, in light garments, with his hands elevated, and having a fillet or wreath round his temples; his countenance placid, appearing to have conferred rather than received a favour: that of the Monk has more sternness than gratitude. The figures are of a vivid yellow, on a rich crimson ground, encircled with a double border of yellow. On the third pavement, a man on horseback, in hawberk of mail, bears on his left arm a shield, and brandishes in his right hand a large sword, with which he has severed the body of his opponent, who is falling from his steed: the shield of the victor has a lion rampant.

To what particular event this delineation may have been designed as a reference, history and tradition are both silent. The expression, however, used in the account of the genealogy of the family of Mandeville (especially as the Mandevilles and their descendants held great estates in this neighbourhood, if not in Kimble), is not altogether unworthy of notice; as it may be conjectured to have been suggested by some particular feat of chivalry, which has been made the subject of delineation:

“Inter quos præ cæteris emicuit miles quidam Galfridus qui de villâ magnâ jure hereditario sibi obtingenti nomen sibi sumpsit. Erat enim in bello contra Haraldum, qui ut gigas ferocissimè laminas duas scindebat partes, dextra lævaque prosternens rebelles, unde sibi nomen insignis non immerito ampliavit.”¹

It has also been conjectured, that this may have referred to the fatal conflict between King Edward the Elder and his rival Ethelward, who fell in battle in 907: though so fierce and decisive a combat was likely to be recorded in various memorials; and therefore a Royal Residence near this place, and many relics of Danish and Anglo-Saxon warfare found in the vicinity, may give probability to such a conjecture.

Within the Communion-rails, on a slab in the floor: is very ancient and rude, about two feet six inches high, with a very capacious basin standing on a circular plinth.

M. S.
THOMÆ CHAPMAN, D.D.
hujusce quondam templi
Rectoris et Patroni
Martii die XXIII mortuus est
A.D. MDCLXXXVIII.
Qualis erat
cogitatorum amicorumque
in pectore
non in marmore caduco
est
inscriptum.

On the north side, near the wall, is a very ancient sepulchral stone, with the remains of a Cross deeply cut.

On a pavement or tile, similar to those already described, are these letters:

“SA' GOV'DAIL.”

The Font, which is an inverted cone, placed near the west end of the nave, on the north side,

is very ancient and rude, about two feet six inches high, with a very capacious basin standing on a circular plinth.

On a marble tablet, on the north side of the nave:

Near this place lyes interr'd Rebecca, the only Daughter of John and Elizabeth Bigg, both deceased. She married Richard Welsh of Wellwick, Gent. by whom she had only one Daughter, who married Thomas Plaistowe of Amersham, Gent. She died 28th Decemb. 1761, aged 62 years.

Also, on a small mural tablet of veined marble:

Near this place lies interred the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Hawes, Wife of Mr. John Hawes, of the Borough of Chepping-Wycombe in this County, who departed this life on the 6th of April 1761, aged 65 years.

Mr. Buckle Hawse, out of gratitude and affection to his deceased Mother, has caused this Monument to be erected to her memory.

Here lieth also interred the Body of the said Mr. Buckle Hawes, who lived deservedly respected, and died justly lamented, by all his friends, on the 25th of February 1797, in the 72nd year of his age.

¹ See Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 139.

LEE, OR LEE CHAPEL,

is a small Hamlet, situated on very much elevated ground, between Great Missenden and Weston Turville.¹ It was certainly originally built as a Chapel of Ease to Weston Turville; and was granted, at a very early period, by the family of Turville, to Missenden Abbey. It was, and continues to be, a Hamlet, chiefly consisting of detached houses and cottages, here and there interspersed with some of a superior description, chiefly of modern erection, one of which is called Lee Cottage, and is the residence of the principal landed proprietor; and near the site of which is a farm, called the Manor Farm.

There is no doubt that, previously to the dissolution of Missenden Abbey, divine worship was performed here by the Canons of that establishment; and subsequently it appears to have been considered appendant to the Vicarage of Great Missenden. There are many ancient records of the possessors of the estate; but the earliest, after the original grant to the Abbey, appears to have been a fine passed between Martin, Abbat of Missenden, and Turstin, or Thurstan Basset, of lands "in Lega," the right of the Abbat, in the beginning of the reign of Hen. III.² When the dissolution had placed the property of the Abbey at the disposal of King Hen. VIII. it appears that the King did not long delay making a grant of it.

At that period, the value in Temporals, of the possessions of the Abbey "in Lye and Brondes," was five pounds and ten shillings rent; in Spirituals, the Chapelry, called the Rectory of Lye and Brondes, was stated to be 5*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* per ann.; and the Chapel, in the hands of the Abbat, 2*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* per ann.; out of which, the Rector of Weston Turville had a right to an annual pension of *six shillings*, which confirms the account of its primitive subjection to that Parish Church.

King Edw. VI. in exchange for lands (granted 15 Hen. VIII. by Letters Patent, to Richard Jernyngham, Knt. and Anne, the wife of John Russell, Knt. Lord Russell, late belonging to Edward Duke of Buckingham, attainted of High Treason, and the surrender of the said Patent by John Russell, Knt. Lord Russell, and the Lady his wife), granted to John Russell, Knt. Lord Russell, and the aforesaid Lady Anne his wife, her heirs and assigns for ever, certain Manors therein mentioned, with their appurtenances: now the King grants in like manner, and for 100 marks paid, *the Lordships and Manors of Lye, alias Ley, and Brownes, and all the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, called Leye, alias Ley, and Brownes, with the appurtenances, late part of the possessions of the Monastery of Missenden*; and all messuages and tenements, called Tymberlakes, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, in the occupation of Thomas Adams and Matylde his wife, in the parish of Ley, alias Lye, in the same County of Bucks: with messuages in the occupation of Henry Whitman, in Lye, and others in the occupation of Thomas More; and a capital messuage, one toft, one garden, one close, called Partridge's, with its appurtenances, in the occupation of Thomas Adams and Matilde his wife; the Rectory and Church of Leye, alias Ley, with the tenths of grayne and hay, in the parish of Great Missenden and Leye, alias Ley, and tenths of grass and hay in all their fields and lands, &c. Northlees, Little-Heath, Westfield, with Swallow Croft, in the parish of Great Missenden, to the said late Monastery of Missenden belonging, to hold to Sir John Russell, Knt. and Lady Anne his wife, his heirs and assigns for ever, the Manor of Leye and Brownes, &c. at 20*s.* 1*d.* per ann.:³ all at the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, of the King in capite.

¹ See the Map.² Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III.³ Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. VI.; Test. 16 Jul.

In what manner, by what conveyances, or through whose hands, the principal part of this estate subsequently passed to the family of Plaistowe, great pains have been taken, but without success, to ascertain. The latter family, who are buried here, appear to have remained in possession from about the commencement of the last century, and probably acquired the estate by the marriage of Thomas Plaistowe with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Welch and Rebecca Bigg. It is more certain that it was subsequently acquired by the family of Deering (the present proprietor) by marriage with Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of the Plaistowes.¹

Lee Curacy, or Chapelry, was augmented in 1744, by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, with 200*l.*; again, in 1784, with 200*l.*; in 1788, also with 200*l.* to meet a rent-charge settled of 8*l.* per ann.; in 1813, with 200*l.* to meet 200*l.* given by Marshall's Trustees; and in 1828, with 200*l.* by lot.

CURATES.

This Chapel was originally, no doubt, supplied by the Convent of Missenden. The first Minister who occurs is

JOHN SLITHURST, Monk of Missenden, who in 1540, at the dissolution, had a pension of 8*l.* per ann. assigned him for serving it; and if he did not serve it, his pension was only to be 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. He died in 1558, and made his brother, Thomas Slithurst, Vicar of Chalfonte, executor of his Will.

In 1561, it was returned "nullus Curatus."

John Wilkinson was Curate 1598.

Edward Still 1605.

Richard Cripps 1617.

In 1650, returned "nullus Curatus, et quod valuit 2*l.* 15*s.* per ann."

Richard Snagg occurs Curate 1665 and 1668.

Benj. Lovell, A.M. admitted Curate 5 June 1669.

Richard Smith, A.M. Vicar of Great Missenden, was Curate 30 Oct. 1673.

William Squire, A.M. Vicar of Great Missenden, was licensed to be Curate 1681.

Jonathan Snagge, A.M. 1 Aug. 1685 (and it was afterwards, until 1732 or later, holden by the Vicars of Great Missenden); but in 1832, it was certified that Lee Chapel was capable of containing one hundred persons, the population of the Hamlet being then 198;² that the annual income of the Minister was 50*l.*; and that the Reverend *Isaac King* had been nominated and presented by Henry Deering, Esq. of Lee Cottage.

THE CHAPEL

stands in a spacious cemetery (contiguous to which is a meadow nearly surrounded by woods); consists of a nave and chancel about forty feet long, capable of containing one hundred persons, and having, on the gable at the west end, a small wooden turret, supporting a little spire. The principal entrance is on the south side, under a porch; and there are also doors on the same side of the chancel, and at

¹ Lysons, who probably encountered a similar difficulty in obtaining information respecting the descent of this property as has occurred to the writer of this History (for, having been misled by the statement of the possessor of Missenden Abbey being the Patron of the Chapel, as a donative, endeavoured, with his usual care, to correct the mistake in his Additions and Corrections at the end of the volume, page 694, by stating, that the right of nomination having been questioned, the benefice lapsed to the Bishop, who nominated a Curate on the recommendation of Mr. Deering, Lord of the Manor), might, as well as the writer, have derived some advantage from the assistance of such a caterer for public curiosity as the late William Cole; for he might then have been informed, that, according to *public report*, generally credited, the heiress of Plaistowe either advertised for a husband, or accepted one on a similar expedient, by a person, some said a drummer in an Irish Regiment; who, if not so brilliantly descended or allied as the Deerings of Surrenden Deering, in Kent, answered the purpose very satisfactorily; and acquired with the lady, who, (if her portrait may be believed), possessed more riches than beauty, not only immediate affluence, but the means of laying the foundation for future distinction.

² It appears by the returns, that the number of inhabitants had decreased twelve, between the years 1821 and 1831.

the west end, which, as well as the windows (excepting one, which has mullions and a square cornice), have been modernized.

The Font is an inverted cone, on a pedestal, with a circular plinth; the basin very ancient and capacious.

On a small mural monument, in the nave :

Arms : Gu. two bendlets Or. over all a lion ramp.

Arg. Crest : An eagle's head erased Proper.

Hereunder lyes buried the Body of me Thomas Plaistowe who departed this life the 20th day of September 1715 & in the 87th year of my age :

Expectinge a joyful Resurrection.

Stay Reader stand & spend a tear

Upon the Dust that slumbers here

And now thou readst y^e state of me

Think on y^e glasse that runs for thee.

Quod tu es, Fui

Quodq; tu eris Ego.

In the chancel, near the east end of the south wall, is a fine Piscena, remarkably perfect, the recess being arched, and the cornice above terminating in corbel heads. On each side is a slender column, with plain but delicately finished capitals; and contiguous to the Piscena, on the west, a stone seat or stall, with a similar arch.

On a mural tablet of white marble :

M. S.

Elizabethæ Plaistowe amatissimæ nec minus amatæ Thomæ Plaistowe uxoris unicæ. Filiæ et Heredis Ricardi Welch Gen. et Rebecce Uxoris ejus nuper Rebecce Bigg defunct. Obiit 7^o Die Decembris 1672 ætat. suæ 43^o.

M. item S.

Rebecce Plaistowe Thomæ Plaistowe Gen. atque Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus Filiæ secundæ obsequentissimæ simul ac charissimæ. Obiit 22 Junii 1763, ætat. suæ 19.

M. pariter S.

Dorotheæ Plaistowe Thomæ Plaistowe, Francissæ Plaistowe et Catharinæ Plaistowe Filii et Filiarum Thomæ Plaistowe et Elizabethæ Uxoris ejus, qui infantes sepulchrum et cælum sortiti sunt, viz. :

Dorotheæ 13^o Dec. 1745.

Thomas 26^o Dec. 1747.

Francissa 17^o Julii 1748.

Catherinæ 8^o Junii 1749.

Below the tablet is a head, in basso relievo, surrounded by a chaplet or wreath.

On another mural tablet :

Arms : Gu. two bendlets Or. over all a lion ramp.

Arg. Crest : An eagle's head erased Proper.

Near this place lye interred the Bodies of William Plaistowe Gent. & Dorothy his wife. He was the youngest Son of Thomas Plaistowe of the Lee' Gent. She the youngest Daughter of Richard Plaistowe of Small Dean, Gent. She died the 25th Sept. 1741 in the 57th year of her age. He dyed the 27th of Nov. 1750 in the 74th year of his age.

In quorum Memoriam

Thomas Plaistowe

Eorum Filius Pietatis ergo

Hoc monumentum posuit.

On another mural monument :

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Plaistowe who died on the 8th of October 1785. He was a sincere and pious Christian fulfilling the duties of society with integrity honour and benevolence & departed this life in the 71st year of his age universally respected and most tenderly regretted by his only surviving Daughter Elizabeth Plaistowe who erected this monument as a token of filial gratitude & affection to the memory of the best of Parents.

On a small mural monument :

Arms : Or. a saltire S. in fess point an escutcheon of pretence Gu. charged with a lion ramp. *Arg.* between two bendlets Or.

As a testimony of respect and esteem to the Memory of Elizabeth wife of Henry Deering Esq. and daughter of Thomas Plaistowe of the Lee Esq. who departed this life the 29th day of January 1812 in the 69th year of her age, this Monument was erected by an afflicted and affectionate Husband.

GREAT MISSENDEN.

THIS parish is bounded, on the North, by Wendover and Lee; on the East, by Chesham; on the South, by Amersham and Little Missenden; and on the West, by Hitchendon, Great Hampden, and Little Hampden. It contains about four thousand acres, of which three hundred are computed to be wood land, chiefly beech; four hundred meadow, two thousand two hundred arable, and, at the least, one thousand acres open heath and waste.

The soil is a gravelly clay, intermixed with flints and chalk; the latter very abundant in the hills, and the stratum becoming more free from any intermixture of gravel or chalk at a greater depth. The flints abound so much towards the surface, that the removal of large quantities is an essential operation in the tillage of the lands; although, on bleak and unsheltered hills, they are suffered to remain, for the protection of incipient vegetation.

The Misse, or Mease, a small stream arising from a spring about one mile north-west of Missenden, runs through the valley on the eastern side of the village, in a narrow channel, crossing the street west of the Church, and passing close to the site of the Abbey, is expanded artificially into an ornamental piece of water, in the grounds belonging to the modern seat of George Carrington, Esq.

On the east is a lofty eminence, part of the range of Chiltern Hills. On the verge of this eminence, which, with its varieties of wood land and tillage, the windmill on its summit, and a remarkably neat mansion, called Healthy-Hill House, recently erected by James Stephen, Esq. a Master in Chancery, a little northward, is extremely picturesque, in a small square entrenchment, supposed to have been a Roman summer camp: but nothing is certainly known on this subject, excepting that some fragments of pottery have been occasionally dug up, which seemed to strengthen the conjecture. On the highest point of the ridge, about one mile s.e. still called Castle-Hill, is a square vallum and single rampart, having its apparent approach on the east side, the area and bank covered with a thick grove of beech-trees. The respective sides are opposed nearly to the cardinal points of the compass; the ditch, in some places, from twelve to twenty feet in depth, and formed with exact regularity. Neither history, tradition, nor the discovery of any ancient relics, afford the least assistance in attempting to assign to it a probable origin. Five or six furlongs from Castle-Hill, nearer to the village, are also many inequalities, *conjectured* to have been tumuli. There is a vague account of bricks or tiles, supposed to be *Roman*, and of a portion of a shield or breast-plate, having been found in digging near this spot: and it is certain that an ancient vicinal-way may be traced from Hertfordshire, crossing the hills between Tring and Chesham, *which must have intersected* this valley in a line towards Desborough and Wycombe; and the commanding elevation of the hill above Missenden might very probably have rendered it, at an early period, desirable as a military station.

Great Missenden is thus mentioned by Leland:—"From Wendover to Great Missenden in Chilterne a 3 miles. It is a praty Through-Fare, but no Markett Towne. There is a pretty Chappell of Bricke in the South Part of it, and a litle by South without the Towne was a Priory of Black Cannons. It standeth on the very Bottome of a Hill, and hath goodly Ground about divers pretty Hilles well wooded towards the East and South. It was founded by . . . Doyley."

The village or town of Missenden is on the direct turnpike-road from London, through Uxbridge

and Amersham, to Aylesbury; consists of one principal street formed by that road, running nearly north and south; and having one other street branching out, so as to form the letter **T**, being the road to the Lee, and other villages on the high grounds towards Hertfordshire; and also leading to Chesham. Many neat and respectable houses have been built in modern times; and more anciently, there were some commodious inns of greater extent, and more frequented, than since travelling has been performed with rail-road rapidity.

At the Norman Survey, Missenden was the land of **WALTER GIFFARD**, in Stane Hundred; and **TURSTIN FITZ-ROLF** held of him for ten hides. There was land for eight plough teams; in the demesnes were two; and nine villeins, with one bordar, had six. There were two servants, pasture for two teams, woods for twenty hogs, and the rent of the woods four *orae* per ann.; altogether, it was, and had been, estimated at four pounds; in the time of King Edward, at 7*l*. This Manor, Sired held, the son of Aleueve, a Thane of King Edward, and could sell it.

Here was another estate of **HUGH DE BOLEBEC** (of Crendon and Whitchurch), who held of Uluiet, in Missenden, half a hide. The land was sufficient for one plough; and there was one, with one bordar, pasture for one team; woods for thirty hogs. It was then, and had always been, valued at ten shillings. The same tenant held of King Edward: he was a domestic of Wully the Bishop, and could sell it.¹

MANORIAL HISTORY.

Great Missenden, being among the lands given at the Conquest to Walter Giffard, afterwards Earl of Buckingham, was reckoned parcel of the Honour of Giffard; and on the division of that Honour by King Rich. I. it formed part of the mediety given to the Earl Marshall; but on failure of the male branches of the Marshalls, passed, by the marriage of Isabell, sister and co-heir of the last Earl of Pembroke, of the House of Marshall, to Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, Clare, and Hertford, in the reign of Hen. III.; and the Seignory of Great Missenden continued to belong to his heirs, the Earls of Gloucester and Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham, till it was vested in the Crown, on the attainder of Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Hen. VIII.²

Turstin Fitz-Rolf, subfeudatory of Walter Giffard, also held Hardwick, and Little Kimbel, of the King, in capite, and two parcels of land in Maidsmorton, of his fee; but of his family history no particulars are recorded. In the reign of Henry I. Great Missenden was held by a feudatory tenant named William, who took his surname from the place; and this William de Missenden was the founder of the Abbey, in the year 1133; as appears by the Foundation-Charter, preserved in the Leiger-Book of the Abbey.³

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Stanes Hynd'. ⁊ Turstin' filius Rolf ten' de Walterio MISSENDENE. p. x. hid. se defd. Tra. ē. viii^{to} car'. In dñio sun. ii^{to}. ix. uilli cū uno bord. hñt. vi. car'. Ibi. ii. serui. Ptū ii. car'. Silua q'gent'. porc' et de redditā siluæ iiii^{or} ores p. ann. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit. iiii. lib. T.R.E. vii. lib. Hoc. ⁊ tenuit Sired. f. Alueue. teign'. R.E. et uende' potuit.

xxvi. Terra Hygon' De Bolebech. Hygo de Bolebech ten'. Vluiet de eo. In Missedene dim' hid. Tra. ē. i. car'. et ibi ē. cū. i. bord. ptū i. car'. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val et ualuit sēp x. sol. Istemet tenuit T.R.E. hō Wluii ēpi fuit. et uende' potuit.

² Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, slain at Bannockbourne, was found, by Inquisition, to have died seized of a view of frankpledge in Great Missenden. [Esc. 8 Edw. II. no. 68; Cal. vol. i. p. 267.] Ralph Earl of Stafford, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley Earl of Gloucester, died seized of a "Lete" in Missenden, and fees here. [Esc. 46 Edw. III. no. 62; Cal. vol. ii. p. 321.] Hugh Earl of Stafford held, at his death, in 1386, two Leets in Missenden, and half a Knight's fee there. [Esc. 10 Ric. II. no. 38; Cal. vol. iii. p. 87.]

³ Harl. MSS. in Mus. Brit.

How long William de Missenden survived the foundation of the Abbey, does not appear, but he was dead in 1165 (11 Hen. II.); for in that year, Hugh his son, who had assumed the surname of de Nuiers, is found among the feudatory tenants of the Honour of Giffard, returned to Henry II. on levying a scutage for the marriage of his daughter.¹

Hugh de Nuiers died seised of Great Missenden; which then descended to

William, his eldest son and heir (but what surname he afterwards assumed has not been discovered), who became the next Lord of Missenden, and held it till his death, which probably happened about the end of the reign of Henry II.; for, in the first year of Rich. I. Hugh de Nuiers the younger paid twenty marks for his relief, and for livery of the lands of his brother, and held Missenden till his death, in the following reign; leaving issue, an only daughter and heir, Joane, who became the wife of Hugh de Sanford, who had obtained from King John part of the Manor of Princes-Risborough, forfeited by the attainer of William de Simily (of the family of Humet), in consequence of his taking part with the Normans in their rebellion against the King.²

Hugh de Sanford was dead in 1234 (19 Hen. III.) Joane his widow, then surviving, between whom and Roger de Wimberville a fine was passed of the estovers, or allowance of the said Roger in Southwood in Missenden.³ Joane had two daughters, who became the co-heiresses of their father and mother: Christian, married to John de Plessetis (afterwards Earl of Warwick); and Agnes, the wife of Matthew Husè. Christian died before her mother; and upon the decease of the latter, her lands in Missenden were found to descend by hereditary right to Hugh, son of John de Plessetis (Earl of Warwick), by the above-mentioned Christian, and to Agnes, wife of Matthew Husè; and command was given to the King's Escheator for the County of Bucks, accordingly.⁴

THE MOIETY OF MISSENDEN BELONGING TO PLESSETIS.

John de Plessetis, who was a Norman, belonging to the Court of Hen. III. was, in the 18th and 19th of that King's reign, made Governor of the Castle of Devizes, and Warden of the Forest of Chippenham, in Wiltshire. He was also Sheriff of the County of Oxford in 1239 (24 Hen. III.), and in such high favour with the King, that after the decease of Christian de Sanford, his wife, great pains were taken to promote a match for him with Margery, widow of John Mareschal, sister and sole heir of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick: which being effected, the King (taking due

¹ Vide Lib. Niger, and the Missenden Register, where it plainly appears, that Hugh de Nuiers was the son of Will. de Missenden.

² In the Roll de Dominabis, William, son of William de Noers, the son of Hugh, is stated to have been eighteen in 31 Hen. II. and in the wardship of Henry de Pinkeni, whose daughter the King gave him to wife: his lands at Missenden were estimated at 15*l.* per ann. with much cattle there; and Robert Mantel was ten years of age at the same time, and a ward of the King, in custody of Robert de Sawcia; his estate here valued at twenty shillings, the said Robert having also two brothers and one sister.

Willelmus qui fuit filius Willelmi de Noers filii Hugonis est xviiij annorum et in custodia Henrici de Pinkeni cujus filiam desponsavit per Dominum Regem, elapsis jam iiij annis; Terra sua in Messedena valet annuatim xv libris, cum hoc instrumento, scilicet, ij carrucis, c ovis, v vaccis, j tauro, xx porcis. Henricus cepit de villa postquam habuit eam, xxxviij libras et xiiij solidos de redditibus, de nono Hamu . . . xij marcas de placitis iiij marcas, de nemore iiij marcas. Filius Roberti Mantelli qui est x annorum, est in custodia Domini Regis, et habet dimidiam hidam terræ in Messedena, qui est in custodia Roberti de Sawcia et valet annuatim xx solidis. Filius Roberti Mantell habet ij fratres et j sororem. [Grimaldi's Transcript of Rot. de Dominab, 31 Hen. II. p. 20.]

³ Vide Rot. Pip. 1 Ric. I.; Rot. Claus. temp. Johis et Hen. III.; Registrum de Missenden. ⁴ Rot. Fin. 19 Hen. III.

⁵ Terra q. fuit Johannæ de Sanford in Missenden jure hereditario debet descendere ad Hugonem fil. Johis de Plessetis Com. War. & ad Agnetem ux' Matth. Husè, que altera est heres ipius Johanae. Mand. Esc' Buk. &c. [Rot. Claus. 37 Hen. III. MSS. Cardig.]

security) caused livery to be given to her of the Castle and Earldom of Warwick ; and soon afterwards appointed John de Plessetis Constable of the Tower of London.¹

About 1240 (says *Kennet*), Robert, Abbat of Missenden, and his Convent, granted to *Hugh* de Plessetis (evidently a mistake for John), a Norman by birth, and a domestic servant of the King's Court, who had taken to wife Christian, daughter and heir of Hugh de Sanford (by Joane his wife), then Sheriff of Oxfordshire, all their land in Musewell, in the Manor of Pidington, within the parish of Ambrosden, Co. Oxon.²

In 1244, (29 Hen. III.) this John had a grant of 10*l.* per ann. payable out of the County of Warwick, in the same manner as had been accustomed in the time of Thomas late Earl of Warwick ; and a fine was levied about two years afterwards, by which divers Manors and Lands, belonging to the Earldom of Warwick, were settled upon him for life, although he might not have any issue by Margery, Countess of Warwick, his then wife ; and it appears that he subsequently assumed the title of Earl of Warwick, and was so acknowledged by the King.³

In 1253, (38 Hen. III.) being in Poictou, on his journey to England out of Gascoigny, whither he had attended the King about a year before, notwithstanding letters of safe conduct from the King of France, he was treacherously seized upon by the townsmen, and imprisoned ; whereupon King Henry sent Letters Patents to all the tenants of this Earl, exhorting them, in consideration of his loyalty, and the great expenses which he had incurred, to contribute a reasonable supply towards the payment of his debts. He returned to England, and was again constituted Governor of Devizes : was one of the attendants upon the King in his Welsh Expedition in 1256 (42 Hen. III.) ; again, in 1258, and at the breaking out of the Barons' Wars, was entrusted with the office of Sheriff of the Counties of Warwick and Leicester, but soon afterwards (47 Hen. III.) fell sick ; and, departing this life 26 Feb. in that year, was buried in Missenden Abbey.⁴ He died seised of Missenden.⁵

Hugh de Plessetis, his son and heir by Christian Sanford, his first wife, was then twenty-six years of age. He had, in 1252 (37 Hen. III.), before his father's death, on the decease of Joane his grandmother, widow of Hugh de Sanford, obtained livery of part of her inheritance ; and, soon after his decease, upon payment of a relief, had the Manors of Hokenorton and Kydelinton, Co. Oxon. with other lands, held by barony, and of which his father had died seised.

In 1275, (4 Edw. I.) this Hugh and Henry Husè held Missenden between them.⁶ He married Isabel, third daughter of John de Ripariis, cousin, and one of the heirs of Philippa Basset, formerly Countess of Warwick ; and was in the expedition into Scotland in 1281 (10 Edw. I.)

Hugh de Plessetis died in 1291, seised *inter al.* of one messuage, one carucate, and six acres of land in Missenden,⁷ and also of the Manor of Missenden.⁸

This Hugh is presumed to have been buried also at Missenden, having, in his last Testament, expressed his desire in rather a singular manner : that his body should be interred in the Conventual Church of Missenden, near the monument of his father, and together with him, his white palfrey, called *Principal*, with the armour or harness belonging to him.⁹

His son, another Hugh, was twenty-five years of age at his father's death : had livery of the inhe-

¹ Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. III. m. 4. ; Bayley's Hist. of the Tower, vol. ii. p. 658 n.

² Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, vol. i. p. 318, copied out of the Chartulary of Boarstall MS. sub titulo Musewell, f. 31.

³ Rot. Claus. 31 Hen. III.

⁴ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 773.

⁵ Esc. 47 Hen. III. no. 27 ; vol. i. p. 23.

⁶ Rot. Hund. 4 Edw. I. vol. i. p. 44.

⁷ Esc. 20 Edw. I. no. 156 ; Cal. vol. i. p. 113.

⁸ Ibid. 29 Edw. I. no. 54, p. 169.

⁹ Et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in Ecclesia Conventuali de Missenden, juxta monumentum patris mei ibidem quondam defuncti ; & cum corpore meo, nomine Principali *Palefridum meum album* cum armaturâ qua deceat. [Dugdale's Warwickshire, O.E. p. 65.]

ritance, and was summoned to Parliament as a Baron in 1296 (25 Edw. I.); was in the wars in Scotland; and in 1299 died seised of this Manor,¹ which, according to Dugdale,² he had assigned to the King for the repayment of a debt to the Crown. Margaret, his wife, surviving, held his estate in Oxfordshire (at Hooknorton, Kidlington, &c.), until her death, about four years afterwards.³

Another Hugh, son of the last, also held Missenden; and, in 1305, settled this Manor, with the lands in Oxfordshire, which are presumed to have come into his hands at his mother's decease (in lieu of the Manor of Headington, in that County, which he had conveyed to the King), upon Thomas de Plessetis, his son and heir, by a deed to which Sir John de Vesey, Otto de Grandissone, Robert de Tiptot, and Stephen de Pencester, with others, were witnesses.

It is stated in the original Rolls of 8 Edw. II. (1334), that the heir of Hugh de Plessetis, deceased, was then under age, and in the wardship of John de Seagrave; but of Thomas de Plessetis no other account has been obtained: and if there be no mistake in the name, he may be presumed to have died without coming into possession of the reversion of Missenden; for in 1337, (11 Edw. III.) Hugh de Plessetis was found, by Inquisition, to have died seised of this Manor, and of the Oxfordshire estates; and an assignment of his mediety of Missenden to the amount of 7*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* and one messuage and two carucates of land, *cum pert.* in Westwittenham, Co. Berks, estimated at 7*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.* was thereupon made to Melisent, his widow, in lieu of dower, exceeding by 23*s.* 10½*d.* the value thereof.⁴

Melisent, widow of Hugh Plessey, died seised, in 1361,⁵ and a fine had been passed in 1351 between Hugh de Plessey, *Chival.* (supposed the son of Hugh and Melisent) and Elizabeth his wife, and Henry de Bibury, Parson of Wolston,⁶ and Hugh de Mymmes, of a mediety of the Manor of Missenden, the right of Hugh de Plessey.⁷

In 1329, (3 Edw. III.) a fine was passed of lands in Great Missenden, Little Kimble, Ivinghoe, and Hugendon, which Ralph de la Northden granted to Stephen de Middleton and Sara his wife, and their heirs.⁸

In 1340, (14 Edw. III.) another fine of messuages, lands, and rents, in Missenden and Wendover, between Thomas de Mussenden and John le Marshall, of Missenden, and Margery his wife, the right of Thomas.⁹

In 1365, (39 Edw. III.) a fine of a messuage in Great Missenden, between Richard atte Feld, and John Pipard and Agnes his wife, the right of Richard.¹⁰

In 1366, another of the same, between John P . . . of Missenden, and Robert atte Halle and Alice his wife, the right of John.¹¹

In 1378, (2 Ric. II.) a fine between John Richard and Emma Richard, and Thomas atte Green, of Great Missenden, and Juliana his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents, in Great Missenden and Great Kimble, the right of John Richard.¹²

HUSÈ'S MOIETY.

Matthew Husè, who married Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Joane de Sanford, in the reign of Hen. III. and thus acquired his estate here, was the son and heir of Henry Husè, or Hoese, of Herting in Sussex; descended from that Henry Hoese, who gave land in Upton, in this County, to the

¹ Esc. 29 Edw. I. no. 54; Cal. vol. i. p. 169.

² Baronage, tom. i. p. 774.

³ Esc. 32 Edw. I. no. 194; Cal. vol. i. p. 203.

⁴ Rot. Orig. 11 Edw. III. ro. 8. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 115.

⁵ Esc. 35 Edw. III. ro. 29; Cal. vol. ii. p. 241.

⁶ See LITTLE WOLSTON, of which parish he was Rector in 1347.

⁷ Rot. Fin. 26 Edw. III.

⁸ Ibid. 3 Edw. III.

⁹ Ibid. 14 Edw. III.

¹⁰ Ibid. 39 Edw. III.

¹¹ Ibid. 40 Edw. III.

¹² Ibid. 2 Ric. II.

Convent of Oseney.¹ He lived in the reign of Hen. II. held lands in Wiltshire and Sussex, of which he was deprived by the King, but obtained restitution, circ. 1190, (2 Ric. I.); founded the Priory of Derford in Sussex; and besides giving to Oseney his lands here, bestowed a Church in Nottinghamshire, and another at Sparsholt in Wiltshire, or Berks, upon the Templars; and lands in Nottinghamshire, upon the Canons of Thurgarton.²

Matthew Husè was a man of so great opulence, that he had given seven hundred marks for livery of his paternal inheritance; and dying in 1254, (39 Hen. III.) the wardship of Henry, his son and heir, was obtained by John Maunsell, Prior of Beverley, who paid six hundred marks for that privilege. There had been an agreement about two years before, between Matthew Husè and the Prior, that Henry should marry Joane, daughter of Alard Fleming, the Prior's niece,³ which marriage is presumed to have taken place.

After the death of her husband, Agnes, widow of Matthew Husè, succeeded to her inheritance, did homage, and entered into an engagement that she would not marry without the King's licence,* but she lived only a short time afterwards.⁵ Henry Husè, her son, succeeded to the estate, and was engaged in the Baron's wars against the King. The time of his death is unknown; but he left a son, also called Henry, who died in 1289, seised of Missenden;⁶ which came to Henry Husè, his son and heir, the third of those names in this place. He was twenty-four years of age when his father died; had livery of his lands; and in 1293 (22 Edw. I.) was summoned to attend the King to give advice respecting the great affairs of the realm, and soon afterwards ordered to be at Portsmouth, on the first of September, in the same year, well fitted with horse and arms, to attend the King into Gascoigne.

In the next year he was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons, and regularly afterwards to all other Parliaments, during that and the ensuing reign. In 1310 (4 Edw. II.) he was in an Expedition into Scotland; and was called to Newcastle in 1314, (8 Edw. II.) to restrain the incursions of the Scots; and dying in 1332, (6 Edw. III.) seised of this Manor, left Isabell his wife surviving,⁷ who had Missenden as part of her dower.

In 1345, (20 Edw. III.) a fine was passed of the Manor of Missenden and the Advowson of the Abbey, which Henry Husè granted to Thomas de Mussenden and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of Thomas.⁸

Henry Husè, who had been admitted to his inheritance at his father's death, was in the wars of Scotland; and in 1347, (21 Edw. III.) on the marriage of his son Henry with Elizabeth, daughter of John de Bohun, made a settlement of divers Manors upon them and their issue; and in default, on Richard, another of his sons, with remainder to his own issue, by Katherine his then wife, and in default to his daughter Elizabeth. He died 21 July 1349, (23 Edw. III.) possessed of large estates, but the Manor of Missenden is not enumerated among them; and it has been therefore conjectured to have passed under the provisions of some agreement, confirmed by the fine, to the

¹ See Upton, in Dinton, p. 157.

² Dugdale's Baronage, tom. i. p. 623.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Cardig. MSS.

⁵ In 1285, (14 Edw. I.) Henry Husè and Hugh de Plessetis were summoned to answer to the King, on a plea of Quo Warranto, to shew by what right they claimed to have view of frankpledge in Missenden, (said to belong to the King's Crown) and without licence, &c. And Henry and Hugh appeared, and contended that the whole Vill of Missenden was of their fee: that they held their *town* twice in the year, of all the inhabitants in the said Vill, without service to the King or paying for the same:—that they had there, gallows, tumbrel, and pillory, and claim the aforesaid view; which they and their ancestors, possessing the said Vill, always held: and further, that they hold the town of the Earl of Gloucester, and render to the said Earl ten shillings annually for their view, &c. &c. And Gilbert de Thorneton, for the King, contended that neither the Earl of Gloucester nor any other, could grant such liberties in perpetuity without the King's confirmation thereof, and prayed judgement against Henry and Hugh, who had not shewn any grant of the King or of his progenitors of the liberties aforesaid, which now belong to the King's Crown, &c. [Rot. Cart. 6 Ed. I. p. 95. Ex Placit. de Quo Waro.]

⁶ Esc. 18 Edw. I. n° 36; Cal. vol. i. p. 102.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 623.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 20 Edw. III.

family of Missenden: however, Elizabeth Husè, having survived her brothers, Henry and Richard, who both died, s. p. and being married to Roger Elmerugge, died in 1378, (2 Ric. II.) in her widow-hood, seised of a mediety of the Manor of Missenden, and of the Advowson of the Abbey.¹

In 1347, a fine had been passed of the Manor and Advowson of the Abbey, between Thomas de Missenden and Isabella his wife, and Thomas Lambyn, Chaplain, which, as the right of Lambyn, were then granted to Thomas de Missenden and the heirs of his body.²

Roger Elmerugge before-mentioned, had issue, a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married to John de Lenneysey (Lindsey?), a person of great distinction, whose lands ultimately came to the family of Pinkenny.³ This John, and Elizabeth his wife, in 1375, about three years before the death of Elizabeth Elmerugge, (mother of Elizabeth) and perhaps after the decease of Roger Elmerugge, her father, passed a fine of the mediety of this Manor, and of the Advowson of the Abbey, which Roger de Elmerugge and Elizabeth his wife held for the life of the said Elizabeth; the remainder being settled upon John, son of John and Elizabeth Lenveysey, and the heirs of their bodies;⁴ and after the decease of John Lenveysey, the younger, it was found by Inquisition that he died seised of this estate,⁵ after which, neither the name of Husè nor Lenveysey occurs among the records of Missenden; but Isabel, widow of Thomas de Missenden, and daughter of Bernard Brocas, was married to Sir John Golafre, Knt. of Oxfordshire; and, enjoying the estate until her death, Edmund de Missenden,⁶ her son by her first husband, Sir Thomas Missenden, as described in Quainton,⁷ this Manor continued until the marriage of Iwardby with Elizabeth, formerly wife of Thomas Selandyne, Esq. deceased, who died in 1481, (21 Edw. IV.) seised of this Manor, as part of the inheritance of the said Nicholas Iwardby; with two messuages, and one hundred acres of meadow, *cum pert.* in Great Missenden.

PEDIGREE OF MISSENDEN, OR NOWERS, WITH THEIR ALLIANCES.

From Recollections of the Missenden Registers and Harleian MSS. antecedent to the descents of MISSENDEN and BROCAS, in vol. i. p. 395.

Arms: Arg. a cross engrailed Gu. voided Arg. in the first quarter a Cornish chough, Prop.

WILLIAM, or SIR WILLIAM DE MISSENDEN, Founder of the Abbey, 1136, temp. K. Steph.

HUGH, son of WILLIAM, took the surname of NUTERS, or NOWERS, circ. 11 Hen. II. (1165). [Lib. Nig. Scac.]

WILLIAM, son of Hugh de Nowers, ob. s. p. ult. Hen. II. HUGH DE NOWERS paid a fine for his brother's lands, 1 Ric. I. [Rot. Pip.]

HUGH DE SANFORD, of SANFORD, Sheriff of Oxon. JOANE, sole dau. and hr. viv. 19 Hen. III.; ob. 37 Hen. III. [Rot. Claus. 6 Joh.] mort. 19 Hen. III. [Rot. Claus.]

MARGERY (2nd Wife), sist. and sole hr. of JOHN DE PLESSEY, afterwards *juxta avaris*, Earl of Christian (1st. Wife), eld. dau. and co-h.; mort. AGNES, 2nd dau. MATT. HUSE, of Th. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, had Warwick, Constable of the Tower; ob. 26 Feb. [Wife], eld. dau. and co-h.; mort. 39 Hen. III. Hering, Co. Sussex; ob. 39 Hen. III. Livery of the Castle and Earldom of Warwick, 47 Hen. III.; bur. in Missenden Abbey. *Arms:* Arg. a chevron bet. three mullets Gu. 37 Hen. III. [Rot. Hund.]

HUGH DE PLESSEY, 14 Edw. I. [Placit de Quo Waro.]; Isabel, 3rd dau. of John de Ripariis heiress of Philippa Basset, Countess of Warwick. HENRY HUSE, in ward of JOANE, dau. of Alard Fleming, *niece* of John Maunsell, Provost of Beverley, contracted to marry, 37 Hen. III.

HUGH DE PLESSEY [Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 774.], summon'd to Parlt. as a Baron 1296; ob. 1299, seised of Missenden. MARGARET, ob. circ. 1304. [Plac. de Quo. Waro. 665.] HENRY HUSE, ob. 18 Ed. I. seised of Missenden.

a

b

¹ Esc. 2 Ric. II. n° 20. Cal. vol. iii. p. 12.

² Rot. Fin. 22 Edw. III.

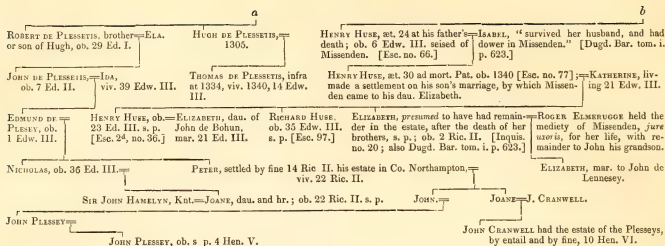
³ See p. 10, in MS. Dugd. Bar. tom. i. p. 769.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 49 Edw. III.

⁵ Esc. 3 Ric. II. n° 43; Cal. vol. iii. p. 22.

⁶ By an Inquisition, taken at Wyngce on Tuesday after the Assumption, 12 Oct. 19 Ric. II. [Esc. 19 Ric. II. n° 33 vol. iii. p. 190.] Edmund de Missenden, *Cheval.* was found to have died, 12 December, seised of the Manor of Great Missenden, held by services unknown; leaving Bernard, his son and heir, aged eight years, and Juliana his wife, surviving.

⁷ See QUAINTON, in vol. i. p. 394 and 395, and PEDIGREE of GOLAFRE, MISSENDEN, &c. in which the line of descent has been erroneously brought down from Sir Thomas Missenden and Isabella, not to Edmund their son, but to Juliana his wife.



In the reign of Hen. VI. great changes took place, various forfeitures and attainders, which brought Missenden and its hamlets into the hands of different possessors; but the Abbey there, having by divers grants obtained the principal part of these estates, became ultimately both its spiritual and temporal lords.

MISSENDEN ABBEY.



MISSENDEN ABBEY, founded for Benedictines, at a period of which various contradictory accounts have been given, was situated in the south-eastern part of the village; and some small remains of its ancient walls, built principally with flints, may still be traced in the offices belonging to the modern seat of George Carrington, Esq. which has been erected on the foundation of the Mansion of the Fleetwoods, grantees of the Abbey lands after the dissolution.

The original foundation is commonly ascribed to Sir William Missenden, Knt. who is said to have built this house in 1133,¹ but there is another account of its foundation in 1293. The more correct history seems to be that it was founded by the D'Oyleys, probably at a much earlier period; but endowed by the subsequent benefaction of the Missendens, circ. 1335, in consequence of a vow made upon escaping shipwreck. It was at first, undoubtedly, a Priory of Black Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and built within the Manor of Missenden, on part of the possessions of the Earls of Gloucester.

In the Church and Chapter House belonging to the Priory, many of the family of the Missendens were buried.

Kennet expressly contradicts the assertion, that the foundation was at the period commonly supposed, or the work of the person to whom it has been usually ascribed.

An Inquisition, on oath, in 1331, states its foundation in 1293, by Sir William de Missenden; and although it might be supposed that there could be little doubt of the authority of so solemn a record, yet an old Register of the Convent dates its foundation in 1133, and states it to have been founded by the D'Oyleys. It is therefore, probable, that the benefaction of Sir William Missenden was of so much greater importance than that of the first contributor, as to have caused him to be regarded as the Founder. He gave *inter alia*, the Manor of Missenden to the Abbey; and his family became its Patrons. The names of the following Abbots are recorded:

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 546.

ABBATS OF MISSENDEN.

DANIEL, first Abbat, appointed by William de Missenden, the Founder, in 1133.¹

Peter, 1163.

Adam, 1198 and 1206.

William, 1217.

Martin, 1220; resigned 1235.²

Robert, elected 1236.

Roger de Eylespiri, or *Aylesbury*, 1240: resigned.

Simon de London, 1258: he resigned in 1262.

Geoffrey de Walpole, or *Welpele*, 1262.

William de Welpele, called, by Dodsworth, *William de London*, and said to have been



Seal of the Abbats.

elected 1266, but in Mon. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 547, admitted 6 Id. Jun. 1267.

Matthew de Tring, 1273.³

Richard de Mareschall, 10 Cal. Maii 1306.

Robert de Kinebell, 4 Id. Junii 1323: died 1339.

William de Mere, 9 Non. Mar. 1339.

Henry de Bockingham, elected 8 Id. Oct. 1340.

John de Abyndon,⁴

John de Bradele, on the death of Abyndon, admitted 3 Non. Oct. 1348: resigned 1356.⁵

Ralph Mareshall, or *Mareschall*, 10 June 1356: died 1374.⁶

¹ In Nomine Patris et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Notum sit omnibus fidelibus quod ego Willielmus de Missendena concedo Danieli Abbati ejusdemque successoribus fratribusque sub eis regulariter in eadem villa degentibus ad Abbatiam construendam ecclesiam Missendeniæ cum omnibus decimis et terram in qua sunt ædificia canonicorum cum virgultis et pratis et cæteris adjacentibus infra ambitum fossarum et sepium a via Londoniensi usque ad ecclesiam et pratum quod extra fossas secundum rivulum aquæ usque ad terram Ricardi Archidiaconi, et totam terram quæ est inter ecclesiam et terram Ricardi Archidiaconi, et terram Theobaldi quæ fuit Berengarii patris ejus, et quamdam divisionem memoris ab hac terrâ extantam usque ad terram Walteri Bolebec secundum quod undique signata est. Et confirmo donum illud quod fecit Walterus de Bolebec de terra quam a me tenebat, totam denique terram quæ est inter nemus meum et terram Ricardi Archidiaconi, totam etiam terram Radulfi presbyteri, tam in agris cultis quam in nemore, quam Radulphus tenebat a Canonicis quamdiu vixerit, set post obitum ejus erit in dominio ipsorum. Ex altera parte vallis ultra viam Londinensem duodecim acras terræ, et virgatam unam terræ Arnulphi presbyteri, et duas perticulas memoris secundum quod signa posita sunt. Præterea quindecim acras in tribus culturis meis, in unaquaque videlicet cultura quinque. Nemus etiam tam ad hospitandum quam ad ignem et pasuagium quietum. Has supradictas possessiones in tærris, in pratis, in nemoribus, et in omnibus consuetudinibus de eis, concedente Hugone filio meo, absolutas et quietas et liberas ab omni servitio omni tempore sicut elemosinam. Facta sunt hæc anno dominicæ Incarnationis M^o.C^o.XXXIII^o. Testibus Ric. Archid. [Regist. Monast. de Missenden, MS. Harl. 3688. f. 18. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 548.]

Inquisitio capta coram Johanne Parkere de Elmrggs Escactore Domini Regis in comitatu Buckingham apud Aylesbury in Com. prædicto xxiii die Feb. anno regni Regis Edw. 3. post conquest. Angliæ quinquagesimo primo, virtute brevis Dom. Regis Thomæ Sersale nuper Escacatori dicti Regis, directi, et per indenturam præfato Johanni nunc escacatori liberati, et huic Enquisitioni consueti, per sacramentum Johannis atte Broke, Willielmi Broghton, Johan Ramkyn, Johannis Plekenham, Henrici Koc, Johannis Reyner Willielmi Caldecote, Roberti Morton, Johannis Bere, Willielmi Wydmore, Johannis Allenashe, Johannis Sileby. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum, quod Abbatia de Missenden non est de fundatione Domini Regis, nec progenitorum suorum. Set prædicta Abbatia est de fundatione Willielmi de Gloucester, quondam Domini de Mussenden, et quod prædictus Willielmus tenuit Manerium de Mussenden de Comite Gloucestrensi per servitium militare. Et quod prædicta Abbatia fundata fuit per prædictum Willielmum Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis mccccxiiij. in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et dicunt quod dicta Abbatia non trahet aliqua terras seu tenementa quæ tenentur de Domino Rege in capite in Comitatu prædicto. In cujus rei testimonium prædicti juratores huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die et anno supradictis. [Inquisitio de Loci Fundatione, &c. In fasciculo Escaet. An. 51 Ed. III. n^o 5, in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 548.]

² Mon. Angl. vol. vi. p. 547; See also, Rot. Fin. 12 Hen. III. with ALEXANDER DE HAMPDEN.

³ Omitted in Mon. Angl.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Called *William*. [Ib.]

⁶ Ralph Mareshall is not mentioned by name; but, from the date of his election and death, seems to have been the same person who is alluded to, and who was prosecuted for clipping and counterfeiting, in his Manor called Legh, [the Lee] near Missenden, the King's Groats and Shillings; and being thereof convicted, in the 30 and 31 Edw. III. and sentenced to be drawn and hanged, was pardoned afterwards by the King. [Rot. Pat. 35 Edw. III. p. 2 m.] Ruding, upon the Lord Coke's assertion, represents him to have been executed. [Annals of the Coinage, vol. i. p. 219. Harl. MSS. 6951. p. 249. Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 547.]

William de Thenford, (called *Anthony*, in Dodsworth's MSS.) 1374: died 1383.

John Mersch, confirmed Abbat 22 Oct. 1383: died 1398.

Richard Meer, confirmed 1398.¹

William Smith, Abbat in 1509 and 1513.

William Honor, 11 Nov. 1521.

John Fox, elected 21 Nov. 1528; who, 5 Sep. 1534, with John Wedon, *Prior*, John Ottwell, *Vicar*, Will. London, *Precentor*, Richard Synger, and nine others, subscribed to the King's supremacy, under Seal.²



Seal of the Abbey.

John Ottwell, the last Abbat, surrendering his Convent to the King's visitors in 1539, had a Pension of 50*l.* per ann. as appears by the following order of the Commissioners at the Dissolution, entered in the Augmentation Office:

"The late Monastery of Myssenden in the County of Bucks.

"Pensions assigned by the Commissioners at the Dissolution of the same, unto the late Abbat and Brethren ther, to be paid unto them yerely during theyre Lyves, at the Feastes of the Annunciacon of owre Lady and Seynt Michael th' Archangel, by even Porcons; the first Payment to begin at the Feast of the Annunciacon of owre Ladye in the 31 yere of our Soveraigne Lorde King Henry the viij. that is to say;

First To John Ottwell late Abbat there £50

— John Wedon late Prior - - £6 13 4

— Roger Palmer - - - £6 13 4

— Thomas Barnards in recompence and for his Penceon, the Vicaryage of Missenden: he to serve the same Cure during his Liffe, and also to pay, beare and discharge the Kynges Magestye of all manner of Charges; both ordinary and extraordinary goynge out of the same Vicaryage. To John Stythurst for his Penceon, and servynge the Cure at the Lee £8. and yf he refuse to serve the same Cure, then to have durynge his Lyffe - £5 6 8

— Thomas Luffenham - - - £5 6 8

— William Robards - - - £5 6 8

— John Amerye - - - £5 6 8

— Wyll. Smyth - - - £5 6 8

— Robert Shepard, an old impotent man £2.

{ JOHANNE LONDONNI
JOHANNEM CARLETON
WILL. CAVENTYSH, *Audit.*
RICHARD WATKYNs.

An. 1553. Here remained in Charge £14 14 0 in Annuities; and these following Pensions, viz:—

To John Wedon and Roger Palmer £6 13 4 each: John Amary, Will^m Roberts, and William Smith, £5 6 8 each: and lastly to John Ottwell, late Abbat, £50.³

¹ "After this," says Willis, "I am at a loss to adjust the successions for the next 100 years; otherwise the series is, in all probability, entire from the beginning to the year 1400, as it likewise appears to be from 1500 to the Dissolution:" but, the Monasticon, by the diligence of its later Editors, supplies, "*Robert Risburgh*, 1466. Henry . . . occurs 1489, 1490, and 1504."

² There is, or was, a Register of this Abbey in the Library at Holkham, Co. Norf. in 4^{to}; also a Register, formerly in the Possession of Lady Dornor; and in Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lix. Wood's MSS. in Ashmolean Mus. vol. ci. Charters, late belonging to John Fleetwood, Esq. and inter Rot. Fin. 9 Ric. I. n. 27. Kimbell 3 Joan. no. 22. Lee, no. 36. Chesham Mill, 3 Hen. III. Chalfont, 12 Hen. III. Hampden, 14 Hen. III. Chalfont, 18 Hen. III. Wapenham, Co. Northton. 20 and 25 Hen. III. Hampden, 44 Hen. III. Lands in Missenden, 1 Edw. I. Wycombe, 2 Edw. I. m. 17 & 18. Broughton, 27 Edw. III. Glatton Ch. Co. Hunts. 6 Ric. II. Netherbury in Missenden, 16 Ric. II. Rot. Pat. Lands and wood in Chesham. [Ib. p. 547.]

³ "The arms of Jhon Fox, Abbat of the Assumption of the B.V.M. of Missenden Magna, were, Arg. a Chevron S. between three cock's heads Gu. on a ch. Az. a fox currant Or. See *Pryme*, tom. iii. p. 1254, for a remarkable record of this Abbey, W. C. [Will. Cole] The above are depicted on a shield surtout, a Crosier. [Cole's MSS. vol. xxvi. 5827 *Plyt.* cxx. E. in Mus. Brit.]

⁴ Willis's Ab. vol. ii. p. 31. In Harl. MSS. no. 3688, is an entry of the ancient boundaries of Great Missenden, in Carta Fundat^m de Missendena. 1133. Ric. Archd^o. Gilbert Blondell gave a message and 4 acres of land, in confirm^a of a grant by Geoffrey de Syere.

Monasteriū De Myssenden in Com' Buck' ubi Johes Foxe est modo Abbas & Incumbent.

Valat' in Temp'al' in Com' Buck'.	ℓ.	s.	d.	Valet in redd' &c.	Pudelhill.	£.	s.	d.
Missendā Magna.					- - -	-	xlvj	viiij
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	-	xxxij	xij	xj	Arnecote.	-	vj	xiiij
Hide.						£lix	xix	-
Val' in, &c.	-	-	cxiiij	xj	Civitate London'.			
Pott' Ren & Balenger.							xxv	-
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	-	vj	ix	v	Valet in redd' tenementor. ib'm p' annū	-		
Prestwood and Moretesend.					Com' Midd'.			
Val' in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	-	vij	xxvj	viiij	Tykenam.			
Kyngeshulle p'va.					Valet in redd' assis ib'm p' annū	-	xxx	-
Val' in redd' &c.	-	x	xiiij	ij	Vendiçoibz Boscorum Dñioz & Mañiorum p'dcoz			
Lye et Brondes.					Val' coi'bus ann'	-	xx	-
Valet in redd' &c.	-	-	cx	-	Que P'quis Cur' omi Dñiorum p'dcoz,			
Agmondesh'me.					val' coi'bz ann'.	-	c	-
Val' redd' &c.	-	-	lxxix	ij	Terr' Dñical' p'pe Monasteriū adjacen'			
Chess'me.					in man' incumbentis rem' p'bus non			
Valet in redd' &c.	-	ix	x	vj	arrenbat' - - -			
Chalfount S'ci Petri.					Q' val' coi'bus annis	-	vj	viiij
Val' in redd' &c.	-	xxj	xxvj	-	Finibz p' dimiss' terr' p'dict' divs' p'son'			
Broughton Abb'is.					ad firm' p' indent' p' t'mio annoz			
Val' in redd' &c.	-	xxj	xiiij	v	dimiss'. Val' coi'bus ann'	-	xl	-
Wendeover.					Sm' valoris omi possessiona temp'al'			
Val' in redd' &c.	-	-	xix	x	p'dict' p' annū	-	ciiij ^{xx}	xvij ^{xxviiiij}
Bysshopstone.					S'pub' in Com' Buck'.			
Val' in redd' &c.	-	-	ix	vj	Rectoria de Lye & Brondes.			
Wycombe.					Val' ad firmam p' annū	-	cxix	iiij
Val' in redd' &c.	-	-	xxvij	iiij	Ly Capella.			
Ilmer.					In manibz Abbis. Val' coi'b an'	-	xlviij	iiij
Val' in redd' assis' ib'm' p. annū	-	-	vij	iiij	Rectoria de Chalfount Sc' Petri.			
Marlowe.					Val' ad firmam p' annū	-	xj	-
Val' in redd' &c.	-	-	xiiij	iiij	Rectoria de Kymbell Magn'.			
Horton.					Val' ad firm' &c.	-	xix	-
Val' in redd' &c.	-	-	xl	-	Rectoria de Missenden.			
Ellysborough.					In man' Abbis. Val' com' annis	-	xix	-
V'let in redd' & firmis ib'm p. annū	-	-	viiij	ij	Vicaria de Missenden. In man' Abbis.			
Stoke-hamond.					Val' coi'bz annis	-	xij	xij
Valet in redd' terrarum ib'm p' annū	-	-	xxvj	viiij	Rectoria de Cav'esfeld.			
Drayton Pass'lowe.					Val' ad firmam p' annū	-	xxxvij	iiij
Valet in redd' terr' ib'm p' annū	-	-	xxj	-	Rectoria de Shiplake.			
Padbury.					Val' ad firm' &c.	-	viiij	xiiij
Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	-	-	xiiij	iiij			£ iiij ^{xx}	v viij
					Com' Hunt'.			
Com' Hertf'.					Rectoria de Glatton.			
Trynge.					Val' in quad'm pençone exeunt' de rec-			
Valet in redd' terr' ib'm p' annū	-	-	vj	-	toria p'dca p' annū	-	iiij	xiiij
Netylden.					Oblaçoibz infra monasteriū ib'm p' annū	-	-	xx
Valet in terrarum ib'm p' annū	-	-	xxj	-	Finibz dimissione rectoriaz p'dcaz p' ter-			
					mio annoz divs' p'son p' indent' dimiss'			
Com' Oxon'.					Q' valent coi'bus anor'	-	xxvj	viiij
Pyllesdiche.					I'prijs decimis Terr' D'nic' p'pe Monaste-			
Valet in redd' & firmis ib'm p' annū	-	-	xix	-	riu' adjacen' in man' incumbent' rem'			
					Q' valent coi'bus annis	-	xij	ix

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		
Chessham,—Redd' ten. ad vol.	-	0	13	4	Oxon.—Shiplake,—Firma Rector	-	8	13	4
Firma terr. & ten.	-	6	17	0	Pillesdyche,—Terr. et ten. &c.	-	0	19	0
Amersham,—Redd' assis	-	3	9	4	Buck.—Kymbell Magna,—Firm. man.	-	19	0	0
— ten. per cop.	-	0	6	8	Oxon.—Ernecote,—Firm. terr.	-	6	13	4
Broughton,—Redd' assis	-	1	6	9	Herts.—Netelden,—Redd' assis	-	0	3	6
ten. per cop.	-	9	5	8	Buck.—Drayton Parslow,—Redd' per cop.	-	1	1	8
Firma terr.	-	11	1	0	Padbyry,—Redd' cotag. & terr.	-	0	13	4
Chepyng Wycomb,—Redd' assis	-	0	11	4	Stok Hamond,—Firma terr.	-	1	6	8
Redd' ten. per cop.	-	0	16	4	Puddilhyll & Cowley,—Firm. ter.	-	2	6	8
Wendover,—Redd' assis	-	0	4	0	Horton,—Firma terr.	-	2	0	0
Firma terr. & ten.	-	1	9	4	Caversham,—Firma Rect.	-	1	6	8
Wynchenden and Lyttle Missenden,—					Denham,—Redd' assis	-	0	3	4
Firma mane'r	-	20	19	4	London,—Redd' in Holborn	-	0	18	0
Byskipston,—Redd' assis	-	0	4	4	Glatten,—Pensio de Ecclia	-	4	13	4
Elisborowe,—Firma terr.	-	0	8	2	Missenden,—Terr. Dñical	-	22	18	6

In the Register of Missenden,² on 207 double pages of vellum, large folio, entitled “ Liber Cartarum Monastriū B. Mariæ de Missenden, &c. per fratrem Rob^m. de Welwes, 10 Kal. Mar. 1330,” are the following Charters :

<i>Messendene</i>	<i>Ferenham</i> [Farnham Royal]	<i>Paddebury</i>	<i>Wycombe</i>
<i>Kyngheshulle</i>	<i>Knebbelle</i>	<i>Brikhulle</i>	<i>Estmerlawe</i> [Little Marlow]
<i>Wendovere</i>	<i>Uveswik</i> [Owlswick]	<i>Kaversfield</i>	<i>Herpeswell</i>
<i>Leye and Weston</i>	<i>Downtone</i> [Dunton]	<i>Edyngrawe</i>	<i>London</i>
<i>Dunrugge</i>	<i>Escote</i> [Ascot]	<i>Musewell</i>	<i>Lyesnes</i>
<i>Cysterham</i>	<i>Halyng</i> [Stoke Halling]	<i>Godyndone</i> } Co. Oxon	<i>Tikeham</i>
<i>Augmodesham</i>	<i>Eye</i> [Kingsey]	<i>Covele juxta Poundon</i>	<i>Aldebury</i>
<i>Berkhampted</i>	<i>Hertwell</i>	<i>Borstalle</i>	<i>Flytten</i> [Flitton]
<i>Hemel Ampsted</i> } Herts	<i>Suthcote</i> [Sedrup]	<i>Ernecote</i> [Arncot]	<i>Harewold</i> [Harrold]
<i>Bovyndon</i>	<i>Horsedune</i>	<i>Twiford juxta Poundon</i>	<i>Aldeburgh & Snapes</i>
<i>Netreleydene</i>	<i>Broncton</i>	<i>Acclaye</i>	<i>Bedeford</i>
<i>Langley</i>	<i>Beddegrove</i>	<i>Crendone</i>	<i>Glattone</i>
<i>Hortune</i>	<i>Hucote</i>	<i>Weremodeston</i> [Warmstone]	<i>Oxonía</i>
<i>Bekenesfeld</i> [Beaconsfield]	<i>North Dreitune</i>	<i>Shiplake, Co. Oxon</i>	<i>Wudestok</i>
<i>Isnamstede</i>	<i>Caldecote</i>	<i>Baggerugge</i> [Hawridge ? or Daneridge ?]	<i>Bissehe</i>
<i>Merclawe</i>	<i>Horwade</i>	<i>Dunesdene</i>	<i>Chalfhunte</i>
<i>Hedesore</i>	<i>Stoke Hamon</i>	<i>Wyncestria</i>	<i>Leye</i>
<i>Huggeleye</i>	<i>Eselburg</i>		<i>Wappenham</i> ³

The Dissolution of religious houses having brought the possessions of the Monastery to the Crown, King Hen. VIII. in 1510, (32 Hen. VIII.) demised to Richard Greenway, by Letters Patent, “ the house and site of the late Monastery, a field of 5 ac. called the *Great Garden*, an arable field called *Piryerost*, near the Church, of 6 ac. *Windmill field* of about 60 ac. *Heining Pytt field* of 30 ac. *Depe field* of 15 ac. *Roger's field* or hill 30 ac. *Old Grove field* 14 ac. *Middle ride field*, *Cocke's lane*, *Sikeman's field* 5 ac. *Bellam's field* 3 ac. *Dene piece* 3 ac. *Raunsdell piece* 3 ac. *Bury field*, the *Teynter piece*, and *Stocking Grove* in Bury field, land near *Bury mead*, Cockshot piece west of *Stocking grove*, land running down to the *Chalk-pit* at the north end, *Draper's Herbage* of *Dayrold's Grove*, *Black pound mead*, *Sawcery* (Sorcery?) mead, *Pannage* and *Herbage* of *Lady Wood*, *South-earth*,

¹ Mon. Angl. vol. vi. pp. 549-50.² Harl. MSS. No. 3688.³ Mon. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 547.

Little Bushes, le Fryth, le Heigh Wood, Nynning, Great digged Wood, Little digged Wood, the Great Bushes, situate in the Village, Parish, and Fields of Missenden, and to the late Monastery appertaining, (excepting the right of Advowson and Patronage of the Church) from Michaelmas then last, for 21 years, at 22*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per ann.¹

In 1549, King Edw. VI. granted, by Patent, to Sir Edward Warner, Knt. and John Gosnold, Esq. the "shopp of Willm. Lane *Bocher*," one messuage called Dabenes in the occupation of Will. Serche; one close of land called Bedfords in the occupation of John Wayer, with the appurtenances in Missenden Magna formerly given to maintain lights in the parish church of Missenden Magna: to hold in free soccage and in capite, by fealty only, as of the Honour of Eye in Suffolk, to the said Edward and John their heirs and assigns for ever.²

In 1547, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Great Missenden, between Richard Greenway, and John Ottewell, Clk. (late Abbat) as the right of Greenway;³ and in 1549, of the Manors of Great Missenden, with Great Hampden, Bledlow, and Wendover, between George Paulet, Esq. and Barbara his wife, and Hampden, the right of George Paulet. In the next year, another fine of the same, between George Paulet Qt. and Edward Hampden Def. the right of George Paulet.⁴

King Edw. VI. in 1550, in performance of his Father's will, granted to his sister, the Lady Elizabeth, *inter al.* the site, circuit, and precincts of the late Monastery of Missenden, with all the houses, edifices, buildlings, curtilages, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, in the occupation of Richard Greenway, together with the rents and privileges accruing from customary tenants, tenants by Copy of Court Roll, and others in the parishes and places of Missenden, Petterlow, Ballinger, Chesham, Agmondesham, Wycombe, Wendover, Bishopstone, Nettledden, and Denham, Co. Bucks, parcel of the late Monastery of Missenden; and also messuages, lands, and tenements in Missenden-Hyde, Chesham, Ellesborough, Stoke-Hammond, Horton, Amersham, Chepping Wycombe, and Aston, to the same Monastery formerly belonging, to hold by fealty.⁵

Strype mentions, under date of April, 1551, "Gift to the Lady Elizabeth the King's sister for the term of her life of all the site of the late Monastery of Missenden in the County of Bucks with divers other Lands &c. to the yearly value of £306*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* which lands before were given to her and for divers considerations now signed the month above."⁶

In the ensuing year, the King, in another grant to his sister, the same Princess, recapitulates this estate:⁷ and in 1553, granted, in exchange for other lands, to John Duke of Northumberland, Marshal of England, and the Lady Jane his wife, the Rectory of the Church and Advowson, and Patronage of the Vicarage of Missenden, with the Manors of Missenden Hyde, and other demesnes of the late Monastery, which had been granted to the Lady Elizabeth for life, to them and the heirs and assigns of the Duke.⁸

When Queen Mary ascended the Throne, (the Duke of Northumberland having surrendered this Estate with others to the Crown), the Queen granted in lieu of them, divers lands, as a compensation to Joane Duchess of Northumberland, for her life.⁹

In 1559, (2 Eliz.) Queen Elizabeth having acquired the reversion, granted this Estate to RICHARD HAMPDEN, from Michaelmas, 1561, on the determination of Richard Greenway's Estate therein, for 30 years, at the rents of 9*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* for the site of the Monastery and Demesne Lands, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

¹ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. Test. 2 Feb.

² Ibid. 3 Edw. VI. Test. 16 Feb.

³ Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. VI. ⁴ Ibid. 4 Edw. VI.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Mar.

⁶ Strype's Memorials, vol. ii. p. 495.

⁷ Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. VI. Test. 24 April.

⁸ Ibid. 7 Edw. VI. Test. 2 Mar.

⁹ Ibid. 1 Mar. Test. 19 June.

per ann. for the Rectory, &c. 2*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* for the Hyde Lands in Chesham, 2*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* Stoke Hammond, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Horton, 2*l.* Pettey and Ballinger, 2*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*¹

In 1573, (16 Eliz.) the Queen, by Letters Patent, reciting former demises of Henry VIII. and of herself, granted, in exchange for certain lands and other considerations, to Robert Earl of Leicester, the reversion of the premises, and the yearly rents thereupon reserved, to the Earl, his heirs and assigns for ever, in free soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only.²

In 1577, (20 Eliz.) the Queen, by Letters Patents, reciting preceding grants and surrender by Griffith Hampden, who had acquired the interest of the former grantee, and for a fine of 40*l.* demises to the said Griffith Hampden, all the premises for life, and for the lives of Ruth and Mary, his daughters, and the survivor of them, at the rents of 43*s.* 5*d.* for the Hyde, 57*s.* for lands, &c. in Chesham, 26*s.* 8*d.* for lands in Stoke Hammond, 40*s.* for Horton, Potter's and Ballinger's 47*s.* 1*d.* and the best beast for a heriot of the person dying in possession; and in consideration of diminishing the rent of the Rectory to 12*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.* to pay out of the same 7*s.* 7½*d.* to the Archdeacon of Bucks, for his procurations and synodals.³

Richard Hampden, to whom Queen Elizabeth demised the before mentioned term in this Estate, was descended from a younger branch of the family of Hampden, of Great Hampden, being the second son of William Hampden, Esq. of *Dunton*, (eldest son of Sir Edm. Hampden, Knt. of Woodstock, Co. Oxon. younger son of Thomas Hampden, of Great Hampden, Esq. by Audrey, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Hampden, of Kimble.) This Richard, the grantee of Missenden, was Clerk of the Kitchen to Queen Elizabeth; and married . . . daughter of Griffith Richards, of Kimble, by his first wife; (which Griffith afterwards married, Audrey Hampden, mother of the aforesaid Richard Hampden), so that there was a double and intimate relationship between these families; but by her had no issue. She was dead in 1553; and Richard Hampden surviving the grant of this estate about eight years, died 30 May, 1567.⁴ He had survived his elder brother, John Hampden; but the latter had left a son, Griffith, who became the heir both of his father and his uncle, and had a very plentiful estate. He renewed the lease of Missenden, and obtained an extended term for the lives of his two daughters, Ruth and Mary, and the survivor of them, their names being inserted in the lease during their infancy. Ruth was first married to Edward Oglethorpe, Esq. afterwards to Sir Philip Sendamore, Knt. of Burnham, and thirdly to Henry Leigh, Esq. of Rushall, Co. Stafford; she died in 1619, æt. 73, and was buried at Croydon, in Surrey. Mary, the other daughter, was married to Mr. Russell: and Griffith Hampden, by his second wife, had three sons, of whom William, the eldest, inherited their paternal estate at Great Hampden.⁵

Edmund, who probably resided at Prestwood, (perhaps anciently Priest's Wood), in this parish, until his marriage, taking to wife Eleanor, second daughter and co-heir of John Fulwood, Esq. of Forde Hall, Co. Warwick, widow of Baldwin Bernard, Esq. of Abington, near Northampton, subsequently made her jointure house at Abington the place of his abode, and died there, in December, 1627; leaving the said Eleanor again a widow, who survived until 1634; and then dying, was buried at Abington, where her husband, Sir Edmund Hampden, had been interred, as also their youngest son, Justinian, who died in 1625, in his infancy, and for whom, as well as his father, a monument had been erected in the church there.⁶

¹ Rot. Pat. 2 Eliz. Test. 25 June.

² Ibid. 16 Eliz. Test. 5 April.

³ Ibid. 20 Eliz. Test. 11 Feb.

⁴ See DUNTON and KIMBLE.

⁵ See KIMBLE and HARTWELL.

⁶ See HAMPDEN, and FAMILY PEDIGREE.

⁷ Sir Edmund Hampden was buried in the north aisle of Abington Church, Co. Northampton, where he has a monument with the following inscription:—

Deposuit Edmundi Hampden Militis ex illustri et antiquâ Hampdenorum familiâ de Hampden magnâ in Com. Bucks oriundi: Viri, tam morum suavitate, quam vitæ integritate nec non eximij virtutum dotibus spectatissimi: Qui annorû

Besides this infant, Justinian Hampden, Sir Edmund Hampden, of Prestwood, William Hampden, of Honor-End, and Richard Hampden, who was a Citizen of London, and resided in the vicinity of St. Paul's, whose respective descendants are not clearly and satisfactorily described; but in the annexed pedigree they are attempted to be arranged in the manner which appears to be most agreeable to the several accounts obtained respecting them, and most accordant with the chronology supplied by the Registers, and such few other documents which contain any dates, by which their alliances can be ascertained or elucidated.

It seems that no considerable acquisition of property here was made by any or either of them; and the last of the name which occurs, is that of Henry Hampden, of Honor-End, who signs, churchwarden of Missenden in 1726, and was buried there 24 April 1741: and the existence of any descendants from the rest of this branch is, at present, not yet exactly proven.

HAMPDEN OF MISSENDEN AND PRESTWOOD.

From a Pedigree late belonging to THOMAS LORD VISCOUNT HAMPDEN; Hampden and Missenden Registers; Bridges's History of Northamptonshire; Le Neve's Monum. Anglic. &c. &c.

Arms: Arg. a Saltire Gu. between four eagles displayed Az. in fess point a Crescent Or. *Crest:* A Talbot gorged Or. with a string tied in a knot above his back Gu. Qy. 1 and 4 Gu. a chev. bet. three mullets Arg. *Fullwood.* 2 Arg. a fess Gu. between two Greyhounds courant S. *Greswold.* 3 Erm. two bars hamette Gu. *Dabridgecourt.* Party per pale Az. and Gu. three saltires coupee Arg. *Lane.*

SIR EDMUND HAMPDEN, second son of Griffith Hampden, Esq. of Gt. Hampden, by—~~ELEANOR~~, second dau. and coh. of John Fullwood, Esq. of Forde-Hall, Co. Warwick [by Katharine, dau. and coh. of Tho. Dabridgecourt, Esq. of Langdon Hall, Co. Essex], relict of Baldwin Barnard, Esq. of Abington Abbey, Co. Northampton.

ALEXANDER HAMPDEN, eld. son, mentioned in the Will of Sir Alexander Hampden of Hartwell, Knt. in 1617; a minor in 1627.	WILLIAM HAMPDEN, of Honor-End, (qu. ?) [or son of Richard, here placed as his brother.]	RICHARD HAMPDEN, of St. Paul's, London; ob. 9 Sept. 1662; bur. at Hampden. [Of Draper's Co. and Packer]	ANNE, dau. of Fm. Lane, Citizen of London; mar. 2ndly, to . . . son; ob. 1625, aet. 2 years; bur. Justice of . . . died at Hackney at Abington. [Epitaph in Abington Mar. 1674-5; bur. 17 Mar. ton Ch. See Hist. Northampton. vol. i. p. 16.]
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EDMUND HAMPDEN, of London, and of Gt. Missenden. Will dat. 8 July, 13 Car. II. proved 16 Feb. 1682; mentions Susanah, his wife; directs his burial at Hampden, near his <i>Father and Mother</i> ; leaves a legacy to the Poor there, to be distributed by his <i>Cousin</i> , Richard Hampden, Esq. to whom he leaves forty Guineas, or 50 <i>l.</i> for Plate, in token of kindness to himself during life; legacy to the Poor of St. Gregory's, Lond. where Testator was born; legacies to Sturman, his father-in-law, and his wife, and to Mrs. Anne Lever, and Mrs. Mary (qu. ?) and Fm. Justice; mentions Richard Hampden, of London, as his brother; ob. 1682; bur. at Hampden; brought from London. [Hampden Register.]	SUSANNAH, dau. of George Sturman, of London.	RICHARD HAMPDEN, of London and ex't of his broth. Edmund's of London. Will in 1682, with Mr. John White.	dau. of . . . mar. to John Leaver, of White, sed. Co. Kent. (qu. ?)
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ROBERT HAMPDEN, "son of Edm. Hampden, Esq. of Lond;" bur. 13 Feb. 1671, at Hampden.	ALEXANDER, "son of Edmond H. Esq." brought from New House, Denor Hill, and bur. 2 Apl. 1675.	LEONARD HAMPDEN, "child of Edmond Hampden, Esq. brought from New House, Denor Hill, in parish of Hughendon, and bur. at Hampden 19 May 1679, [Hampden Reg.]	JOHN, "son of Edm. H. Esq. of Gt. Missenden;" bur. 19 May 1687, at Hampden.	CAPT. EDMUND HAMPDEN, of Prestwood; ob. 1701; bur. 27 Aug. at Hampden. [Missenden and Hampden Registers.]	ELIZABETH DIGGES, dau. of . . . of Chilham Castle, Co. Kent; ob. 1704; bur. 14 April at Hampden. [Pur. Reg.]	ANNE, dau. of . . . of ELIZABETH.
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THOMAS HAMPDEN.	RICHARD HAMPDEN.	SARAH TAYLOR.	HENRY HAMPDEN, of Rignoll, or Honor-End? and bur. at Missenden 24 Apl. 1741, having been Ch. Worden in 1726.	ALICE FASTNESY.	ANNE, mar. at Hampden 30 Sept. 1703, to Nat. Shrimpton of Penn. Faith, mar. to Tho. Fellowes of Piggotts.
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EDMUND HAMPDEN. RICHARD HAMPDEN. GRIFFITH HAMPDEN. JOHN HAMPDEN. ELIZ. MAR. to . . . Baugh.

curriculo optimè de patriâ meritis placidè in X^{to} abdonavit A.D. 1627. [Le Neve's Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 111. ex MSS. Car. Thayer Rect. de Abington.] His Lady is also interred in the same place.

In memory of Dame Eleanor Hampden, first wife to Baldwin Bernard, of Abington, Esq. next to Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt.

Earth unto earth is now returned; a doom
Long since decreed, yet what was more divine
In me (my purest soul) this narrow room,
This hollow vault, nor must nor can confine:
Only to God, who gave it, I resign.
Reposing here my dust, whose smallest grain,
Even he that bought it, will revive again.
How long? and when shall that bless'd union be?

And I enjoy what I do most aspire?
Most sure it is, and I will wait to see
Perform'd that promise, nor will I enquire;
Death can not rob or frustrate my desire.
Eternal Life will come with Xⁱ my head;
Nor can I then but live, who now am dead.
Scio cui credidi. A.D. 1634.
[Ibid. vol. i. p. 159, ex MSS. Ch. Thayer.]

In 1573, (16 Eliz.) the Queen granted to John and William Mershe, and Francis Greneham, Gent. and the heirs and assigns of John Mershe, of London, Esq. (in exchange for other lands, and for a sum of money), four acres of wood-land in Missenden Magna, near *Brandsfer*, *Norwood*, and *Gryme-field*, in the occupation of Humphrey Wynch; a cottage and two acres of wood, in the occupation of Henry Honor, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Missenden; and 1 ac. of land, called *No-man's land*, also in Missenden, which came to the Queen by escheat, to hold by fealty.¹

In 1590, (33 Eliz.) the Queen, at the request of Edw. Dyer, Esq. granted to Will. Tipper and Robert Dawe, Gent. *inter al.* a cottage called the Mill-House in Cocke Lane, in Great Missenden, in the occupation of George Amyse; a Croft, formerly a burgage decayed, called *Draxe*, *alias Broughton's*; 1 ac. in the occupation of Hen. Laughey, abutting on the highway east and Costal field west; a burgage of Thomas Ives on the north, and of William Fleetwood, Recorder of London; and a toft of Thomas Wright on the south; also another croft (or decayed burgage) of half an ac. in the occupation of Edw. Payne, between a burgage of Edmund Elmes in the occupation of Payne on the north, a burgage in the occupation of Thos. Grace on the south, Bury Mead on the east, and the highway on the west; late belonging to the Monastery of Missenden, to be holden in free socage, by fealty, at the annual rent of 8d.²

In the month of October 1608, (6 Jac. I.) King James, by Richard Moore, Esq. Steward, held a view of Frankpledge and Court Baron, for the Manors of Great Missenden, Peterley, Stone, and Netherbury, at which court, reference was made to a deed dated 19 Edw. IV. respecting lands in Havens-field.

In 1610, (8 Jac. I.) the King, on the petition of John Eldred, James Collymore, Arthur Ingram, William Whitmore, Martin Freeman, Lionel Cranfield, Isaac Wooder, William Angell, Simon Bennett, and John Cooper, of London, Esquires, granted to David Fowlis, Knt.³ *inter al.* a water mill, called Deep Mill, in Great Missenden, with ponds, banks, meadow, and water to the mill belonging; as also certain lands in or near Hide Lane, called Sheep Cotts, and houses, barns, &c. to the said mill belonging, and in the occupation of Anty. Nix and William Nix his father, or William Munn: another messuage adjoining, with its appurtenances in Little Missenden, in the occupation of Matthew Hawes; one close of meadow land of four ac. six closes of arable and pasture, 22 ac. in the same hands, in Little Missenden and Great Missenden; a capital messuage, garden, orchard, and wicks to the same, in or near Mab Lane, *alias* Norwood Lane, in Great Missenden, in the occupation of George Russell: a cottage, late a barn or stable, with a close belonging thereto, in or near Martin's-end Lane, in Great Missenden, in the occupation of George Russell: one ac. in Costal's field, in his hands: common of pasture in Wycombe Heath to the same belonging: a messuage or tenement in Great Missenden, in the occupation of Will. Betts, formerly three tenements in the lane leading to London; and an orchard and close in little Wide Field, in Great Missenden, in the occupation of William Betts: two messuages, with an orchard and garden to the same belonging, in Great Missenden, in the occupation formerly of Thos. Foster and Ralph Chownes, and now of Robert Leynthall, Clk. one ac. in Horse-shoe field, in the occupation of Geo. Eldridge, Blacksmith: woods in Nighting's Hill, in Little Kimbell and Great Kimbell, late parcel of the possessions of the said David Fowlis, Knt. and which were confirmed to the King by writing of Sir David Fowlis, Knt.

¹ Rot. Pat. 16 Eliz. Test. 26 May.

² Ibid. 33 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

³ Sir David Fowlis, who married Cordelia Fleetwood, was, by the Court of Star Chamber, fined 5000*l.* for dissuading a friend from compounding with the Commissioners of Knighthood. [Sinclair's Hist. of the Revenue, vol. i. p. 268.]

dated 19 July, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery *habend.* to Sir David Fowlis, his heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free soccage.¹

In 1612, (10 Jac. I.) the King, for 47*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* paid by William Fleetwood, Knt. of Missenden, and for other considerations, granted to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, to hold as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, and not in capite, nor by Knight's service, the house and site of the late Monastery of Missenden, *cum pert.* which were demised by Queen Elizabeth for a certain term to Richard Greenway and others, as in divers letters patents are expressed;² and in the ensuing year, for 847*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* granted to Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Knt. the Manor of Missenden, and the rents of Assize, and improved rents, as well of the free as customary tenants in Missenden, Peterley, Stone, Netherbury, Potter's Row, Ballinger, Martin's-end, Ricknall, Cobler's-hide, Hundriche, Chesham magna, Agmundisham, Nettledean, Morton, Denham, St. Leonard's, Wickham magna, Wendover, Bishopstone, Stoke-Hammond, and Horton, (and Coleshill in the County of Hertford) to the said Monastery of Missenden belonging, of the value of 21*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per ann.: and messuages, lands, tenements, woods, underwoods, water fisheries, and hereditaments in the Towns and Parishes of Hide, Chesham, Stoke-Hammond, Horton, Potter's Rowe, and Ballinger, to the same Monastery belonging, in the occupation of John Howse, Marmaduke Moore, and Richard Horne, at the yearly rent of 10*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* also wood and a grove, called Horne Grove, with other premises, altogether estimated at 33*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* per ann. late parcel of the possessions assigned to the Lady Elizabeth before her accession to the Crown, *habend.* to Sir Marmaduke Darrell, Knt. his heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, at the above mentioned rent.³

In 1619, (17 Jac. I.) the King, for divers good causes, &c. granted to Laurence Whittaker, Esq. and Henry Price, Gent. *inter al.* the several annual or fee-farm rents following, viz. the sum of 33*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* reserved for the Manor of Missenden, and the rents of Assize in the several parishes and places expressed in the different grants of the said manor and lands, late part of the possessions of the Monastery of Missenden: 9*l.* for the Rectory and Church of Swanbourne, in the occupation of Sir John Fortescue, Knt. 14*l.* for the Rectory, &c. of Winslow, *cum pert.* also included in the grant made to Sir John Fortescue: 50*l.* for the Manor of Quarendon, granted 10 June, 44 Eliz. to Sir Henry Lee, Knt. to the said Laurence Whittaker and Henry Price, their heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty, &c.⁴

Sir William Fleetwood, Knt. the grantee of the site of Missenden Abbey, &c. was the (illegitimate) son of Robert Fleetwood, younger brother of Thomas Fleetwood, Esq. of the Vache in Chalfont, Master of the Mint, and Sheriff of Bucks in 1564; and having acquired considerable wealth in his profession, and marrying Marian, daughter of John Barley, of Kingsey, was induced to become a permanent inhabitant of this place. The family of Fleetwood claims to be derived from the Fleetwoods of Penwortham in Lancashire, and Hesketh in that County, and the original stock spread into many branches. Their first settlement in Buckinghamshire, however, does not appear to have been until about the time of Henry VII. and although they formed many alliances with families of some note, as with the Dormers and Cheynes, as is evident from the number of quarterings in their arms to be found in some of the neighbouring churches, no important particulars have been preserved, excepting of some few individuals, who may be more appropriately introduced in the Parochial History of Chalfont. The descendants of Sir William Fleetwood are shewn in the annexed Table.⁵

¹ Rot. Pat. 8 Jac. I. Test. 25 July.

² Ibid. 11 Jac. Test. 6 April.

³ See also PEDIGREE OF FLEETWOOD IN CHALFONT.

⁴ Ibid. 10 Jac. I. Test. 24 Dec.

⁵ Ibid. 17 Jac. I. Test. 19 Jan.

PEDIGREE OF FLEETWOOD OF MISSENDEN.

Arms of Barley: Erm. two bars wavy S.

SIR WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Knt. Serjt.-at-Law 1580; Queen's Serjeant 27 Jan. 1592; MARIAN, dau. of John Barley of Kingsley.
Recorder of London; bur. at Missenden. [See vol. i. p. 301.]

SIR WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Knt. of Great=ANNE, dau. of Ralph Barton SIR THOMAS EDWARD JAMES FLEETWOOD ROBERT
Missenden; ob. 2 Dec. 1630; bur. at of Smithers, Co. Lancst.; ob. FLEETWOOD. FLEETWOOD. FLEETWOOD. FLEETWOOD.
1621; bur. at Missenden. Knt. ob. 7 July 1598.

1. WILLIAM 2. JOHN 3. FRANCIS 4. THOMAS 5. EDWARD 6. ROBERT 7. GEORGE
FLEETWOOD, FLEETWOOD, FLEETWOOD, FLEETWOOD, FLEETWOOD, FLEETWOOD, FLEETWOOD,
ob. 1621; Missenden; ob. 1629; bur. at Missenden; ob. s. p. ob. s. p. ob. s. p. ob. s. p.
bur. at Missenden; 1634; Archdale, of Wycombe. Lane; ob. 13 March 1681, æt. 65; bur. at Great Missenden. ob. s. p. ob. s. p. ob. s. p.
Mar. 1639; at Missenden. MARIAN. ANNE, bur. to Fms. Cheney of Chesham Bois, at Missenden, 7 Mar. 1621.
CORNELIA, mar. at Missenden 1604, to Sir David Foulis, Knt. and Bart.; ob. 1685, æt. 86. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir William Woodward of Esham, Co. Glouc. 1615, at Missenden; 2ndly, to Sir Thomas Chaloner; bur. at Missenden.
CATHERINE, bap. 10 Dec. 1606; ob. 12 July 1681; bur. at Missenden.
MARY. JANE, ob. 8 July 1684, æt. 69; bur. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Co. Middlesex.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, Esq. ob. 1682; MARY, dsu. of Peter Hoby, Esq. of Bisham, Co. Berks, "contracted publicly 21 Mar. 1654," bur. 4 July at Missenden. [Missenden Regist.]; ob. 15 Aug. 1679; bur. at Chesham Bois.

ANNE, dau. of . . . Randal of . . . Co. Kent; WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, ob. 1691; SARAH, dau. of . . . Bridgoad of . . . Co. Essex, widow of . . . Adrian; ob. s. p. v. bur. 8 May at Missenden, æt. 34. widow of . . . Harwood; ob. viduâ 23 Mar.; bur. 31 Mar. 1711, at Missenden.

HENRY, WILLIAM, JOHN FLEETWOOD, Esq. ob. 17, bur. ELIZA SEARE, mar. 19 Jan. 1723; MARY, mar. 24 June; THOMAS ANSELL, Esq. of Hitch-
ob. 1735. ob. 1737. 23 Aug. 1745, at Missenden. and, 2ndly, in 1746, to J. Jervis White, Esq. of Ireland. 1715, at Missenden. enden; dead before 1745.

THOMAS ANSELL, Esq. JOHN ANSELL, Esq. of Missenden THOMAS GOOSTREY, Esq. viv. 1761; MARY, eld. dau. and coh. b. 16 Sept. ELIZABETH, born
b. 7 Feb. bap. 28 Feb. 1718. 40, at Missenden. Solicitor; ob. 27 Sept. 1755. bap. 8 Oct. 1716; ob. March 1780; 28 Nov. bap. 8
bur. 4 April at Missenden. Dec. 1717.

MARY, dau. and coh.; mar. 21 Dec. 1766, to William SARAH, dau. and coh.; mar. to William ELIZABETH, dau. and coh.; mar. 2 Sept. 1773,
Lowndes, Esq. of Winslow [see PEDIGREE OF LOWNDES in Winslow and Whaddon]; ob. 1786. Froggatt, Esq.; bur. 20 Aug. 1788; at Missenden. to Bernard Dickenson, Esq. of Bowden Park, Co. Wilts; ob. viduâ 1832.

Having been possessed by the Fleetwoods, until, by the marriage of Mary, daughter of William Fleetwood, Esq. and sister and heir of John Fleetwood, Esq. to Thomas Ansell, Esq. of Hitchenden, this Estate passed by Mary, their eldest daughter and co-heiress, to Thomas Goostrey, Esq. a solicitor in Sherrard Street, Golden Square; and at his decease, in 1785, was bequeathed to his daughter Mary, wife of William Lowndes, Esq. of Winslow, charged with the payment of legacies to his other daughters, Sarah, the wife of William Froggatt, Esq. and Elizabeth, the wife of Bernard Dickenson, Esq. of Bowden Park, Co. Wilts, and being sold under a decree in Chancery, in 1787, was purchased by James Oldham Oldham, Esq. an opulent Ironmonger in Holborn.¹

¹ In Mr. Oldham's Court Book, the Estate is described as comprising the Manors of Stoke-Mandeville, Peterley-Stone, Netherbury, and Overbury, with the Perpetual Advowson, Royalities, Fisheries, Chief Rents, Copyholds, Quit Rents, Courts Leet and Baron, and the appointment of Officers for the Parish. [Extract Autog. M. J. O. Oldham, 14 July 1802.]

In 1381, (5 Ric. II.) a fine was passed of the MANOR OF NETHERBURY, in Great Missenden, excepting one acre of land and a mediety of the Advowson of the Abbey of Missenden in the same Manor, between William Bucbrigge, Clk: William Hanle, Clk. John Brian, Clk. Nicholas Gerneys, Clk. John Rede, John de Merston, sen. John Cornbrigge, John de Thenford, and John Cheyne, of Isenhamstede, Knt. and Peter Grassian, the right of William Buckbrigge. [Rot. Fin. 5 Ric. II.]

In the next year (1382) a fine between William Hanle, Clk. John Corbrigge, and John Rede, and Geoffrey Kyndersley, otherwise called Geoffrey Huntyton, and Amice his wife, niece and heir of John Pleyssy, Knt. of the Manor of Netherbury, in Great Missenden, except one acre of land, and the mediety of the Advowson of the Abbey of Missenden, in the same Manor, the right of William.

And it was found by an Inquisition in the same year, (6 Ric. II.) that William Bukbrugge, Clerk, and others, were seised VOL. II. 3 C

Mr. Oldham Oldham modernized and nearly rebuilt the Mansion House, which was at different times occupied by various tenants; and was, during some years, inhabited by Colonel Woodford, of the Guards, and his Lady, the Countess Dowager of Westmoreland;¹ and after his decease, was the seat of James Ayton, Esq. and, lastly, of its present possessor, George Carrington, Esq.

The MANSION occupied part of the site of the Monastery, and the old house, which had been probably formed out of its ruins, seems to have flanked the church on the west. In a conservatory, partly remaining, but greatly improved and modernized, are marble pillars, said to have been formerly in the cloisters. In a large hall in the old building were formerly six very antique stone coffins.

When the premises came into the hands of the late James Oldham Oldham, Esq. the house was large, and extremely inconvenient; but the plan of the apartments was judiciously altered by subsequent improvements, made at a great expence.² The east window of the north front had been left entire; and is described as "an old painted window, representing the shipwreck of Sir Thomas de Missenden, and of his vow to erect a religious house here, on his escape in 1293."

At the north eastern verge of the village, near the foot of the hills which shelter it, and contiguous to the approach from Chesham, is a plain edifice of brick, erected by James Oldham Oldham, Esq. formerly Lord of the Manor, for the celebration of Divine Worship, and as a school-room for children.

An Inscription, on a plain tablet at the end of the building, states that:

This Building, erected by JAMES OLDHAM OLDHAM, ESQ. will remain a lasting Memorial of his zeal for the welfare of the rising Generation, and of his good will to the Inhabitants of this Parish, by whom it will be esteemed as the last Benefit their kind Friend was allowed to bestow on them—his death occurring June 22, 1822, soon after the completion of this Building.

It is employed on Sundays, for the instruction of about 200 females; and in the week is used as a school-room for boys of all denominations, each paying 1*d.* weekly. There is also a school-room for boys; a Sunday school connected with a meeting-house of Baptists; and an infant school near the centre of the village, supported by voluntary contributions.³

THE VICARAGE

was obtained circ. 1199, by Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.

In 1606, King James granted to Sir John Ramsay, Knt. for services performed in the conspiracy of the Gowrays, the Rectory and Church of Missenden, late belonging to Missenden Monastery.⁴

The VICARAGE is rated for first-fruits, at 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* situated in the Deanery of Wendover, and there are a few acres of land belonging to the Vicarage House; the amount of the Living, in 1787, being estimated at 60*l.* per ann.

The Church-yard and Church-land are stated, by the Incumbent, to be the only lands entitled to the appellation of Glebe.⁵

for the Abbat and Convent of Missenden, of two messuages, and two acres of land in Great Missenden, of the Manor of Netherbury in the same; as also of lands, &c. in Kymbell, Penne, Kyngeshull, Bledelowe, and Missenden (probably *parva*), with remainder to the said William and the others. [Esc. 6 Ric. II. n^o 165; Cal. vol. iii. p. 34, mentioned in the fine.]

¹ British Typographer, vol. ii. p. 185.

² Letter from the late Mary O. Oldham, to Rev. D. Lysons, dated Missenden Abbey, 14 July 1802.

³ Mr. Oldham Oldham was a very generous contributor to this Parish; but it is not to be forgotten that his affluence was so considerable, that the personal property sworn to, under the probate of his will, amounted to £400,000. He was one of the most ardent followers of the celebrated Selina Countess of Huntingdon.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 4 Jac. I. Test. 16 May.

⁵ Parochial Returns.

VICARS.

RICHARD DE OXON, Capellanus, first Vicar, 6 Cal. Nov. 1200.

Alanus de Wycomb, pr. ad Vicariam Sci Petri de Missenden per Abbatem et Conventum ibidem 1233.

Fr. Johes de Radenache, Canon of Missenden, was admitted 16 Sept. 1383, ad Vicariam Sci Petri de Missenden.

Robert Serjeant, who subscribes himself Vicar 1486.

William Honor, 1505 and 1517. He was elected Abbat 1521. After him,

Thomas Lubenham, or *Luffingham*, is styled Vicar 1524; and being one of the Brethren at the time of the dissolution, had, in 1539, a pension of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

John Otewell, calls himself Vicar in 1532; he was, about 1538, made Abbat of Missenden, and was pensioned, at the dissolution of the Abbey, with £50. per ann. He afterwards married; and by his will, dated 8 Aug. 1558, constituted Margaret Ottwell, alias Westwick, his wife, Executrix; bequeaths legacies to his son Samuel, and daughter Lettice; and appoints his body to be buried in the chancel at Great Missenden.¹

Thomas Bernard, late Monk of this Abbey, had the profits of the Vicarage assigned to him in lieu of a pension; and occurs in 1546.

William Gelyat is called Curate 1554.

Laurence Blackwell signs Vicar 1559.

William Tilby is called Curate 1561.

John Worley, A.M. presented by Queen Elizabeth, 2 May 1598. He occurs Vicar 1605.

Robert Lenthall, presented 28 June 1604, by Lord Chancellor Egerton. He occurs in 1617.

Robert Lenthall, pre. 1627, by Sir Will. Fleetwood, Knt. He was afterwards Rector of Great Hampden.²

Byran Emmott, or *Emot*, A.M. pr. by John Fleetwood, Esq. and inst. 10 May 1638. He quitted for Bledlow.³

Richard Snagg, pr. 14 Nov. 1660, by William Fleetwood, Esq. He was buried 3 Jan. 1668.

Benjamin Lovell, A.M. pre. 18 May 1669, by William Fleetwood, Esq. and on his cession,

Richard Smith, A.M. inst. 10 Sept. 1673, on the presentation of William Fleetwood, Esq. He resigned, and

William Squire, A.M. was pres. 30 Dec. 1676, by William Fleetwood, Esq. He was of New Inn, Oxon. A.M. 8 June 1675, and died in 1685, being succeeded by

Jonathan Dagge, A.M. pr. 29 July 1685, by William Fleetwood, Esq. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon. A.M. 2 June 1685, resigned in 1701, and was succeeded by

Thomas Penn, A.M. pres. 14 April 1701, by Sarah Fleetwood, Guardian of John Fleetwood, a Minor. He was afterwards Rector of Aston Sandford.⁴

John North, pr. 2 Jan. 1709, by John Fleetwood, Esq. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxon. A.M. 6 July 1714, and quitted this living for Bradenham, where he died, in 1717.

Richard Plaistowe, 9 June 1726, pr. by John Fleetwood, Esq. He was of Queen's Coll. Oxon. A.M. 13 June 1723, according to the Catalogue of Graduates; but by an entry in the Parish Register, L.L.B.

Samuel Watson was presented by John Ansell, Esq. and inducted 7 Feb. 1746. He died, and

Tobias Browne was presented by John Ansell, Esq. and inducted 1 Aug. 1747. He was of Clare Hall, Camb. according to a note in the Parish Register, but his name does not occur in the Catalogue of Graduates, unless the same with Charles Browne, A.B. 1754, and A.M. 1757, which is scarcely probable. Mr. Browne removed from this Vicarage, to a benefice in Lincolnshire.

John Neville Birch, A.M. was pr. by John Ansell, Esq. and inducted 27 Nov. 1753. He was of Hertford Coll. Oxon. and admitted A.M. 8 Dec. 1750. He removed into Derbyshire; and was succeeded by

Anthony Hinton, pres. by Thomas Goostrey, Esq. of Missenden Abbey, and Mary his wife, and inducted 12 Aug. 1768. He was of Merton Coll. Oxon. and quitted this benefice for Grandborough;⁵ and, on his resignation,

Jeremiah Newell, Clk. was pr. by Wm. Dickenson and William Selby (formerly Lowndes), Esquires, and inducted 13 Dec. 1787. A memoir of his life appeared with his funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford.⁶

Robert Armstrong, pr. by James Oldham Oldham, Esq. of Missenden Abbey, and inducted 25 Oct. 1803. He died 24 March 1820, and was buried here; being succeeded by

Richard Marks, Clk. pr. by William Astle, James Oldham Oldham, Robert Butcher, James Carr, James Arundell, John Moreland, and Henry Fyffe, inducted 23 May 1820. He was the author of, 1. *The Retrospect or Review of Protestant Ministers, with Anecdotes of various Characters.* By *Aliquis*, "formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and now Minister in the Established Church." 2. *The Devotional New Testament, being Reflections and Meditations on the different Paragraphs of the New Testament.* 3. *The Ocean, Spiritually re-*

¹ Willis's MSS. Lysons's Magn. Brit. vol. i. p. 607. Mon. Angl. vol. vi. p. 547.

² See HAMPDEN, p. 284.

³ See page 118.

⁴ See ASTON SANDFORD in vol. i. p. 48.

⁵ See vol. i. p. 250.

⁶ Ibid. p. 49.

viewed, and compared to passing Scenes on the Land, with various Anecdotes and Reflections, 12mo. 4. Morning Meditations, or Reflections on various Passages of Holy Scripture, and Scriptural Poetry, 12mo. 5. Evening Meditations, 12mo. 6. The Village Church-Yard, 18mo. 7. The Village Observer, 18mo. 8. Village Pastor, 18mo. 9. Pious Harriet, 18mo. 10. The Cottage Girl. 11. The Sailor's Monitor. 12. The Thatcher's Wife, 18mo. 13. Little Ann, 18mo. 14. Mary Ann, 18mo. 15. Vice, Penitence, and Virtue, 18mo. 16. Familiar Questions for Junior Classes in Sunday Schools, 18mo.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, which, from the shortness of the aisles, is nearly cruciform, measures interiorly, 110 feet long, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, is situated on a rising ground, south-east of the village, and on the site of the Monastery. It is built with stone and flints, in some parts chequered, in others irregularly distributed; and consists of a nave with two aisles, a transept about 30 feet in length, between the nave and the chancel; and an oblong square tower at the west end of the nave, having its longest diameter from north to south. Many pointed arches, remaining in the walls, are evident indications of having been part of the old buildings, perhaps cloisters of the Abbey.

Willis supposed that the Abbey-church had been totally demolished by John Duke of Northumberland, in the time of Edw. VI. or by Robert Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Elizabeth;¹ and, as he remarks, that, there was "nothing left standing" when he visited the Church, it is strange that he should not have seen the arches above mentioned.

There were in the steeple of the Conventual Church, five bells, removed to the tower of this Church, which, Willis says, was enlarged for their reception: and the tenor having been cracked, was, notwithstanding, so big, that it was re-cast into two, a treble being taken out of it, although it is still the largest bell in the county. Before it was re-cast, it had the following inscription: "Dulcis instar malis. Campana vocor Gabrieli." It is reported to have been originally brought out of Normandy; and reduced from 50 cwt. to 30 cwt. "doubtless," says Willis, "for the Abbey." There are now six remarkably fine toned bells here.²

The Church, during many years, had remained in a disgraceful state of neglect, and, in its internal arrangement, in the greatest degree of irregularity; but has been rescued from that condition, principally through the assiduity and exertions of the worthy incumbent, until it has become a model of neatness within, as well as an interesting object in the landscape to every passing traveller without.³ It now ranks amongst the best churches in the county. There are two galleries, and the larger is ascended by two staircases. The Pulpit, which formerly was placed on the north side of the nave, has been removed to the entrance into the chancel. In the vestry-room, which has been a modern addition and improvement, is a schedule or plan of the free sittings which have been provided for the accommodation of the parishioners. Over the gallery is the following inscription:—

"THIS CHURCH was repaired and enlarged, by a re-arrangement of the seats and gallery, in the year 1830, by which means 208 additional sittings were obtained; and in consequence of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement of churches and chapels, 170 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever: in addition to 410 sittings formerly provided, 132 of which were free. The Church therefore now furnishes 618 sittings, 316 appropriated, and 302 free, exclusive of occasional sittings in the centre and cross aisles. RICHARD MARKS, *Vicar*. ROBERT DOUGLAS, JOSHUA HOARE, *Churchwardens*."

¹ Hist. of Monasteries, vol. ii, p. 32.

² Many stone coffins have been from time to time dug up within the precincts of the Monastery, some of which were subsequently re-interred. One of them, according to tradition, contained a lamp and a crucifix, as well as a skeleton.

³ See View of AYLESBURY and MISSENDEN CHURCHES.

In the time of Browne Willis, the name of John Ottewell, the last Abbat of Missenden, remained in a window of the chancel. He had, by his will, dated 8 Aug. 1558, ordered his interment here; and in the painted glass, were the following words—"Pray for the . . . Otwell, Canon;" and over it, the effigy of a priest kneeling at a desk, with these words on a label proceeding from his mouth—"Miserere mei Deus."

There were anciently many fine brasses, in memory of the Missendens. On a brass affixed to the basement of the Altar Table, which is of oak, and modelled from an ancient tomb, is, "Hic Jacet Johannis Iwardby Armiger and Katherina uxor ejus filia et hæres Bernardi de Missenden quæ quædam Katherina obiit die Martis decimo die mensis Julii A.D. MCCCCXXXVI. et dictus Johannes obiit diemensis An. Dom. MCCCC. . . . quorum animabus propitiatur Deus: Amen."

Imperfect accounts of these brasses were printed in the *British Topographer*, vol. i. p. 451. Willis particularises the effigies of a man and woman; under the man, two sons; and under the woman, two daughters; and at their feet, the inscriptions before mentioned. The stone remained in 1822, in the same place described by Willis; but the brasses had been detached, and were lying loose in a small vestry-room contiguous to the north aisle. They had been removed before 1825, and were then seen affixed to the wall of the south aisle, and placed in a series, whence they have been copied:



With the arms of *Iwardby* and *Missenden*.

In an ancient MS. in the hands of Francis Missenden, of Heyling, in Com. Lincoln, Esq. dated 1610, and cited in the Monasticon, after describing the memorial for John Iwardby, and Katherine, daughter of Barnard de Missenden, before the High Altar, the account proceeds:—

Sed dictus Johannes Iwardby non jacet sub lapide prædicto sed in alio loco, et dictus Johannes Iwardby et dicta Caterina habuerunt inter se, filium et hæredem Nicholaum, qui quidem Nicholaus accepit uxorem filiam Hamden, et obiit in le Flete qui quidem Nicholaus habuit filium superstitem nomine Johannem qui habet exitum. Etiam dictum est, quod Barnardus Mussenden fuit filius prædicti Edmundi filii prædicti Thomæ militis, qui quidem Barnardus et Isabella habuerunt unam filiam et cohæredem uxorem Johannis Frome de Buckingham, et habuit portionem hæreditatis dictæ Isabellæ; qui quidem Barnardus obiit et jacet in ecclesiâ de Buckingham juxta murum in le isle. Mem^m quod dicta Isabella post decessum dicti Bernardi accepit in virum Mortimer et post obitum ejus cepit in virum Dominum Johannem Cheney.

Mem^m quod dicitur in libro Abbatæ de Mussenden quod Thomas de Mussenden qui cepit in uxorem Isabella Calloffre prædictam, fuit filius cujusdam Mareschalli de Mussenden, vocatis Johannis Marshall Ad ejus prudentiam, humanitatem et guerrarum fortunam in diebus Edw. 3. Regis Angliæ qui eum amavit et fecit eum militem, et adoptavit eum in maritagium dictæ Isabellæ Gallofre cognatæ et hæredis dicti Domini Willielmi, primi Fundatoris dictæ Abbatæ de Mussenden; et dictus Thomas habuit unum fratrem qui vocabatur Anthonius Marshall qui fuit Abbas de Mussenden et obiit Londini Septembris mcccxxiii.¹

On a brass plate, affixed to a sepulchral slab, below the effigies of a female between two men in armour:

Hic jacet Elizabeth Salendyne primo uxor Nich. Iwardby sepulti London, in Ecclesiâ Sæe Brigittæ qui obiit ib'm, x. die Maij A^o Dni mcccclxvi. quæ obiit xxv. die Novem. A^o supradicto quor. aiabs. p'pitiet. Deus: Amen.

Over the south door of the nave, an ancient achievement, oblong square, and very small, with these arms:

A chevron between three birds S. Arg. on a bend Az. three escalops of the First.

On a slab:

Here lieth interred under this stone the Body of Thomas Inge Gent. and Joanne his wife, who had issue by her, two sons and five daughters, and departed this life the 21st day of November 1578.

In the Church-yard was an altar-tomb (now entirely demolished, a small fragment only of the slab which covered it, retaining the name and arms of Fleetwood, and forming one of the steps leading from the Manor-house into the Church-yard), with the following inscription:

Here lyes the Body of Edward Fleetwood, the son of Sir William Fleetwood, Knt. and Anne his wife, by whom he had fourteen children, viz. 7 sons and 7 daughters, of which this is the 5th son, who deceased 13th March 1681, aged 65 years. Katherine Fleetwood, 5th daughter of the said S^r William and Anne his wife, deceased November 4, 1688, aged 81 years. Here also lies the body of Jane Fleetwood, 7th daughter of the said Sir Will^m and Anne his wife, who departed this life the 5th of July 1684, aged 69 years. Cordelia, 4th daughter of the said Sir William, obiit Dec. 2^d 1685, aged 86.

¹ Memorandum quòd invenitur in libro Johannis Tofter Prioris Monasterii beatæ Mariæ de Mussenden in Com. Buck. quod Willielmus Mussenden miles fuit primus fundator dictæ Abbatæ et fundavit eam in Anno Dom. mcccxxvj. (1133) et jacet in capitulo ejusdem Abbatæ sub lapide marmorio tribus crucibus super sculptis.

Mem. quod Domina Isabella Gulafre, hæres et cognata dicti Willielmi militis et fundatoris, jacet coram altare beatæ Mariæ in Capella ejusdem virginis, ex aquilonari parte juxta murum, sub lapide marmorio cum ejus epitaphio de super sculpto. Quæ dicta Isabella maritata fuit Thomæ de Mussenden militi, et idem jacet in eadem capella ex latere australi dictæ Isabellæ juxta eam sub lapide marmoreo, et sculptum super epitaphium, hæc verba:

De terre suis je faite et formé
Et en terre suis je retourne.
Thomas Missenden jadiz nomme
Jesu de me alme ayt pitie.

Obiit Anno Domini mcccclxix. Non. Octobris.

[MS. penes Fra Mussenden Arm. 1610, in Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 548.]

Arms : Party per pale nebule Az. and Or. six martlets, 3 and 3 in pale, Counterchanged, *Fleetwood*.¹

On a brass plate, in the floor of the nave :

Pray for the souls of Richard Batenal and Elizabeth his wyfe, The which died 21 day of July in the year of our Lord 1505 on whose soul Jesus have mercy.

On another :

Hic jacet Thomas Clement, Woolman & Botcher, qui multa bona huic Ecclesie fecit : qui obiit 10 May 1445 & Malyn uxor, quorum animabus propicietur Deus : Amen.

On a brass plate, affixed to the pier of the south aisle, contiguous to the pew of the Lord of the Manor, in Roman capitals :

HIC IACET ZACHEVS METCALFE GEN' FILIVS ET HERES XPOFERI METCALF ET M'GARETA UXOR EIVS QUI OBIIT 19 DIE M'CH ANO DNI 1595. SIMILITER HIC IACET PREDICTA M'GARET METCALF MATRIS PREFATI ZACHEI QUE OBIIT 21 DIE MAII ANNO DNI 1596 AC ET P'DICT' CHRISTOFERVS INTENDANS HIC SE SEPVLERI OBIIT . . . DIE . . . ANNO DNI . . . FIDELIT' IN VITA SVA RE- DENTES IN REMITIONE SALVS ESSE IN DIE IVDICII.



On a mural monument, on the north side of the chancel :

Arms : Paly of Six. 1. A chevron between three roundels. 2. Lozengy . . . in chief a lion passant. 3. On a bend Gu. a griffin rampant S.

Consecrated to the memory of Dame Jane, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Walker Gent. first married to Daniel Bonde of London Esq. since to Sir William Boys of Canterbury Knt. towards both which she exprest herself perfect in the becoming duties of a virtuous Wife : to the world in true morall conversation ; to Godward in a conscionable practise of Religion. And after 23 years' widowhood, being aged 73 years, yielded to the separation of soule and bodye the 12th of Feb. 1635.

And being here interred, expects
A joyful Resurrection.

On another :

Near this place lieth interred the Body of the Hon^{ble} Robert Dormer Esq. second brother to Charles late Lord Dormer of Wenge, who departed this life the 25th day of April An. Dom. 1729, in the 58th year of his age. He took to wife, with whom he lived happily 31 years, Mrs. Frances Finch, sole daughter of Windsor Finch of Rushock, in Worcestershire, Esq. who, in memory of her beloved husband, caused this Monument to be erected.

He was beloved by rich and poor ;
May his soul rest for evermore.

Below, were the arms of Dormer and Finch, now nearly obliterated.

On another :

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Ann Ayton, the wife of John Ayton of Great Missenden Abbey, Esq. who died at Brighthelmstone, in Sussex, on the 3d day of April 1813, in the 52d year of his age, and lies buried near this place. Her afflicted husband hath caused this Monument to be erected, to commemorate the virtues of an affectionate Wife, a tender Mother, and a sincere Friend.

Arms, below : Arg. a saltire engrailed Gu. between four red roses seeded Proper, impaling Gu. : a lion's head erased Or. between three mullets of the Last.

In the floor is a slab, with the initials E. A. A.

On another mural monument :

Arms : A griffin rampant. *Crest* : A demi lion crowned.

¹ The old atchievements of the Fleetwoods, mentioned in a MS. volume in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, have been long decayed and gone, viz. : 1. Party per fess nebule Az. and Or. Six martlets, 2, 2, and 2, Counterchanged : impaling G. a chev. between three martlets, a chief Ar. 2. The sinister impalement of the former coat, impaling Ar. on a bend Az, three escalops of the Field. 3. *Fleetwood*, as in the dexter impalement of the first coat : impaling Quarterly 1 and 4 Ar. 2 and 3. Az. a bezant : over all, on a bend Ar. three martlets S.

On a mural monument :

Here lieth interred the Body of Ann Farsfield, Daughter to Thomas Boys, of the Citie of Canterbury, in the County of Kent, Esq. niece to the Lady Boys of this Parish, and late wife to Thomas Eayrs of the same Parish, Gent. Her pious practise and gracious disposition made her to be a Crowne to her Husband, a loving Friend to her Neighbours, and courteous to all her acquaintance : for a perfect memorial of these her pious virtues, her sorrowful husband hath dedicated this Monument : She slept in the Lord, and made her happy change in the month of October, the 10th day, in Anno. Dom. 1637, and in the year of her age about 47, expecting a glorious Resurrection.

ANN EAYRES.

Below, are these arms :

Quarterly 1 and 4, on a chevron, 3 cinquefoils, 2 and 3, Arg. a chevron between 3 griffins passant segreant S. impaling. On a bend G. a griffin rampant S. Crest : A human leg and thigh in panoply.

On a slab, near the south-west angle of the chancel, in the floor :

Hic jacet corpus Roberti Dormer de Peterley Armigeri Filij natu tertij Roberti Dormer Baronis de Wing. Obiit Die 23 Octobris Anno 1656 cujus anime propitiatur Deus.

On another, more modern, and of more elegant construction :

Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. Jeremiah Newell, for 15 years Vicar of this Parish : a faithful, affectionate, and successful preacher of the Gospel, the Doctrines of which he adorned by his life and conversation. As a tribute of respect to his memory, dear to all who knew him, this Tablet is erected by his Friend and Patron.

Far from this world of toil and strife,

He's present with the Lord :

The labours of his mortal life

Meet with a large reward.

On another mural monument, also on the north side of the chancel, near the west end, under an arch formed by a pile of books, on a tablet of black marble, is the following inscription :

Hic infra est quod reliquum est Gulielmi Bois è Generosa familia de Fredvil in Agro Cantiano oriundi Juris Civilis Candidati Aulæ Clarensis Cantabrig' quondam Socij & Publici Procuratoris Academicæ. Quis fuit vides Lector qualis autem non satis dixerit lapis major summatim habet. Vir fuit vitæ integerrimæ piæq, gravis

simul et venustus Eruditus admodum et inusitata linguarum peritia mirandus. His accedebat singularis prudentia qua longa tum apud suos tum apud Exteros Experientia confirmaverat. Vixit cœlebs. Post varias tandem peregrinationes e Viatore factus Comprehensor, 7 Feb.

Ano { Etatis 70.
Salutis 1631.

P. E. B. D. N.

Above the arch is the emblematic figure of Time, with a scythe. Below, Arms: a griffin ramp.

On another mural monument,

Hoc marmor sacrum est memoriæ Roberti Armstrong viri tam Doctrina quam ingenio celeberrimi annos prope septemdecim Vicarii hujus Parochiæ qui obiit 24 die Martis Anno. Dom. MDCCXX. ætat LXV. ann & infra jacet.

Persecutione oppressus sed non derelictus.

On a handsome mural monument on the south-side of the chancel, is the following *singular* inscription :

In the vault beneath is deposited, the mortal part of Frances, late wife of James Oldham Oldham, Esq. Patron of this Church, who died June 11th A.D. 1790. She was a faithful and obedient wife, a kind and tender mother, most affectionately beloved by her husband, and justly esteemed by all who knew her. It pleased God to visit her with a lingering illness, which she endured with great resignation, firmly trusting in the merits of a crucified Saviour. Some little time before her death she was enabled to make these words of Job her own, ch. xix. v. 25, 26, 27 :

"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth :

"And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God :

"Whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another."

Her last words were : "Lord, I am thine, save me."

Here also is deposited the Body of Harriet, her daughter, who died November 15th, A.D. 1789, aged 13 years and 6 months.

It pleased God to enable her to bear testimony to his Grace, selecting her Funeral text ; John, chap. iii. v. 16.

Go, balmy soother of my toiling life,
The tender mother, and the peerless wife;
And thou too go, sweet bird of early grace,
Till Child and Parents in the skies embrace.

Below is an open book, on the leaves of which is inscribed :

Psaln 119 "I am thine
Verse 94 Save me."

Above the Inscription these arms :

Party per pale. Vert. a chevron Arg. between three owls Proper: On a chief of the Second, 3 roses Gu. seeded Or. impaling S. within a bordure per pale and fess Arg. and Erminois; a stag at gaze Arg. attired Or.

In continuation of the inscription :

This Tablet also records the departure of Joshua the fourth son of the above named James Oldham Oldham, and Harriet his wife, who died March 2d, 1817, aged 31 years, and whose remains are deposited in this vault.

Lastly, it records the decease of the aforesaid James Oldham Oldham, Esq. who departed this life June 22 1822, aged 71 years. A monument to whose memory is erected in the Chapel attached to Cheshunt College, Herts, of which Institution he was a zealous Patron, and where his remains are deposited.

His prayers, are, we trust, now changed into praises, and his faith is lost in sight.

Below, the Arms of *Oldham* as before, with this motto: "Christus est Deus."

On the dexter side, on a therm "Time how short."

Opposite to it: "Eternity how long."

In the middle of the floor is a large slab over the vault, which has affixed to it a brass plate, thus inscribed :

The Family Vault of JAMES OLDHAM OLDHAM, Esq. PATRON of the Living, Impropiator of the Parish and Lord of this Manor, 1789.

On a white marble tablet, against the south-east pier of the nave, is the following :

In a Vault near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, late Rector of Aston-Sub-edge, Gloucestershire, and Tenant of Peterley House, who died September 4th 1815, aged 70 years.

Also of Elizabeth his Wife, who died May 26th 1814, aged 54.

Also Thomas (eldest Son of the above named Thomas and Elizabeth Lloyd) who died August 13th 1800, aged 18, at the time of his being King's Scholar of Eton College.

On a large slab in the floor of the nave, near the entrance into the Chancel:

Here lies buried the Body of John Thorpe, many years

Churchwarden of this Parish, who departed this life the 31st day of July 1813, in the 62nd year of his age.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

On a neat mural monument, in the north aisle, near the west-end:

In Memory of Joseph Honnor, Esq. late of Greenford, Middlesex, who died the 26th of August 1811, aged 51 years.

Can storied urn, or animated bust,

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

Can *Honor's* voice provoke the silent dust,

Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?

Also of Mrs. Elizabeth Honnor, Widow of Joseph Honnor, Esq. who died the 17th of August 1819, aged 54.

Arms on an achievement:

Erm. a bend Gu. charged with a cinquefoil, impaling Arg. a bend indented between, in chief a crescent in base, a mullet all Gu.

On a mural tablet, near the west-end of the north aisle:

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Rush, Esq. late of the General Post-office, London, where he zealously and faithfully served the Public upwards of 40 years. He died March 10th 1818, aged 77, universally regretted and beloved by his relations and deservedly respected by his friends and acquaintance. He had a firm reliance upon his Redeemer, through whose merits alone he hoped for a glorious Resurrection.

In the pavement of the north aisle is a brass plate, over the grave of Mr. James Jennings, with the same inscription as that upon his monument.

In the same aisle are also memorials for some other inhabitants of this Parish; and on slabs in the floor, for Ann Fletcher, who died 22 January 1806, æt. 41; and Mr. Thomas Ives, 6 June 1823, aged 74 years.

On a black tablet affixed to the north pier of the nave :

Sacred to the memory of Mr. James Jennings, who departed this life 13th Oct. 1817, in the 59th year of his age, and lies interred near this place.—

"I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me."

On slabs in the pavement :

Edward Blackwell died 21 Feb. 1746, aged 57.

Jane wife of Edward Blackwell, Mother of Edward Mary and Jane died June . . . 1746 aged 51.
 Mary daughter of Edward Blackwell and Jane died . . . 1783 . . . Edward . . .

On an ordinary grave stone in the churchyard, on the south side:

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. John Stewart, late of

GREAT MISSENDEN REGISTER, from which Willis appears to have made the following extracts, is not to be found.

Baptisms.

Katharine daughter of Sir William Fleetwood 10 Dec. 1606.

Marriages.

Henry Collet and Jane Wilson 1569.
 Robert Collet and Anne Coll. 1572.
 Thomas Lichfield Esq. and Mary Packington 1573.
 Sir David Fowles and Mrs. Cordelia Fleetwood 1604.
 Sir William Woodward and Mrs Elizabeth Fleetwood 1615.

Francis Cheyne Esq. and Mrs. Anne Fleetwood 7 March 1621.

Bernard Turney and Mary Prior 25 Aug. 1649.

William Fleetwood Esq. and Mrs. Mary Hoby contracted publicly 21 March 1654.

Burials.

Robert Honor 28 April 1571.

The most ancient Register now extant, begins in 1678; and contains, amongst others, the following entries:

Burials.

Mary wife of W^m Fleetwood Esq. 15 Aug. 1679.
 John Webb Esq. 17 Jan. 1680.
 Katherine d^r of W^m Fleetwood Esq. 12 July 1681.
 Edw. Fleetwood Esq. of St. Martin's Lond. 16 March 1681.

Will^m Fleetwood Esq. 4 July 1682.
 Will^m son of W^m Fleetwood Esq. 5 Aug. 1683.
 Mrs. Jane Fletewode of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields 8 July 1684.

Katherine d^r of Will^m Fleetwood Esq. 5 Aug. 1684.
 Mrs. Cordelia Fleetwode of St. Martin's 7 Dec. 1685.

Hyde-Heath, in this Parish, who died 10th May 1825, aged 75 years.

Lysons says, that Mrs. Cellier, the Popish midwife, who was reported to have been concerned in the Meal-Tub Plot in 1679, lies buried in the Chancel of Great Missenden Church.¹

Mrs. Mary Cheyney 17 April 1585.

Robert Colet 5 May 1585.

William Fleetwood Esq. 1 March 1593.

Henry Brudenell Gent. 19 March 1594.

Mr. James Fleetwood 7 July 1598.

Elizabeth Lady Chaloner 21 July 1603.

Arthur son to Sir Tho. Chaloner 12 Sept. 1603.

Hanna daughter of Sir W^m Windsor 30 Sept. 1605.

Mr. W^m Fleetwood 1621.

The Lady Anne Fleetwood 1621.

Mr. Francis Fleetwood 1629.

Sir William Fleetwood 15 Dec. 1630. He died December 2^d of a quartan ague.

The Lady Jane Boys 17 Feb^y 1633.

John Fleetwood Esq. March 29 1639.

Robert son of Robert Dormer Esq. 18 Nov. 1640.

Robert son of Lord Dormer 29 Oct. 1656.

Mrs. Kath^a Fletewode of St. Martin's 9 Nov. 1688.

William Fletewode Esq. 8 May 1691.

Edmond Hampden Esq. buried at Hampden 27 Aug. 1701.^c

Captⁿ John Shipton buried at Enfield 17 May 1706.

Mrs. Mary Emott widow 18 Mar. 1706.

Mrs. Madam Sarah Fletewode widow died the 23^d and was buried y^e 31st of March 1711 in the vault on the north side of the chancel.

Philologus Emmet Clerk 10 Aug. 1712.

Mrs. Cath^a Fleetwoode wife of Mr. W^m Fleetwoode of the Parish of Penn 1 Nov. 1717.

¹ Lysons's *Magna Brit. Additions*, &c. to vol i. p. 695. Mrs. Cellier was the Author of a benevolent proposal, which has not been without success, in encouraging the establishment of many beneficent and useful Institutions, not only in the metropolis, but in various other parts of the Kingdom. This is described in "A Scheme for the Foundation of a Royal Hospital, and raising a Revenue of Five or Six Thousand Pounds a year, by and for the maintenance of a Corporation of skilful Midwives, and such Foundlings or exposed Children as shall be admitted therein: As it was proposed and addressed to his Majesty King James 2^d. by Mrs. Elizabeth Cellier in June 1687, now first published from her own MS. found among the said King's Papers." [See the Scheme or Petition, at length, published in *Harleian Miscellany*, vol. iv. p. 14.]

² See HAMPDEN REG.

Register of Baptisms beginning 1694.

John son of Mr. G. Honour & Eliz. his wife 3 April 1694.
Geo. son of Mr. Will. Hakewill & Ann his wife 10 March 1694.

Robt. son of Cha. Dormer Esq. & Eliz. his wife baptised by their own Priest Nov. 3 1696.¹

Ann dau. of Cha. Dormer Esq. & Eliz. his wife bapt. by their own Popish Priest 30 Nov. 1697.

Francis son of Charles Dormer &c. &c. 10 April 1700.
Mary dau. of Tho. Ansell Esq. & Mary his wife born 16 Sep. bapt. 8 Oct. 1716.

Eliz. dau. &c. born 28 Nov. bapt. 8 Dec. 1717.

Thomas son of Tho. Ansell Esq. &c. &c. born 7 Feb. bapt. 28 Feb. 1718.

Mrs. Catherine Dormer dr. of y^e Hon^{ble} John Dormer & Mary his wife was born at Peterley July 16 and baptised the same day by y^e own Priest 1727.

John son of the Hon. John Dormer Esq. and Mary his wife born att Peterley Feb. 18 1730 and baptized y^e same day by y^e Romish Priest.

Ann Barbara dr. of the Hon. John Dormer &c. &c. 13 Sept. 1731.

James son of the Hon. John Dormer Esq. & Mary his wife born at Peterley 21 May 1733 & bapt. the same day by yr Romish Priest.

Wm. son of the Hon. John Dormer &c. 27 Sept. 1733.

Mary dr. of the Hon^{ble} John Dormer, Esq. &c. &c. "and bur.?" 28 Aug. 1736.

The Hon. James Petty Esq. son to the Rt. Hon. L^d Visc^t & Lady Visc^{ts} Dunkerron born Nov. 7 and bapt. Dec. 19 pth of S^t George's Grosvenor Sq. London.

Mary dau. of the Hon. Cha. Dormer & Lady Mary his wife 21 May 1750.

George son of the Hon. Cha. Dormer &c. &c. 13 May 1751.

Charles son of the Hon. Cha. Dormer &c. &c. 10 Jan. N.S. 1752.

Robt. son of the Rev. Mr. John Russell Greenhill & Eliz. his wife 24 Aug. 1763.

Maria d^r of Lewis Geo. Dives Esq. & Elizth his wife 1 June 1774.

Frances d^r of the Hon. Cha. Dormer & Elizth his wife 9 Aug. 1774.

Hugh son of do. 26 July 1775.

Sarah d^r of Ja^s Nanfan Esq. and Sarah his W. 13 April 1777.

Sarah d^r of do. 28 March 1778.

Henry son of Tho. Wood Esq. & Mary his W. 14 Sept. 1782.

Marriages beginning 1694.

Mr. Phill. Davies of Brandenham and Mrs. Margt. Barnes of Gt. Missenden 5 Feb. 1701.

Tho. Ansell Esq. of Hitchenden and Mrs. Mary Fletewode of Missⁿ 24 June 1715.

John Fletewode Esq. & Mrs. Elizth Seare 19 Jan. 1723.

John North Vic^e & Mrs. Eliza Catherina Harris 8 Ap^l 1725.

W^m Northey Esq. of Compton Basset Co. Wilts & Anne Hopkins of St. Geo. Han^r Sq. Midd^x by special license 4 May 1751.²

Burials.

Mary Plaistowe of the Lee, widow, died Ap^l 23 bur. 27 at Lee 1726.

The Rt. Hon. Cha. Lord Dormer Baron of Wing 4 July 1728.

Henery son of M^r William & M^{rs} Ann Fletewode of Missenden Parva 29 . . . 1735.

M^r W^m Fletewode Missⁿ parva 30 May 1737.

The Hon. Mary Dormer wife of John Dormer Esq. 1 Nov. 1739.

M^r Henry Hambden 24 Ap^l 1741.

Elizabeth Lady Viscountess Dunkerron ob. 10 Aug. & buried 19 Aug. 1742, in the Ch. of Wickham.

John Fletewode Esq. died 17 & was buried 23 August 1745.³

Lady Mary Dormer wife of Cha. Dormer Esq. of Peterly 20 May 1753.

Charles Dormer son of the Hon. Cha. Dormer 14 March 1761.

Ju^s Ansell Esq. Missⁿ Abbey 27 April 1761.

Hon^{ble} Robert Dormer 24 May 1763.

Mary Dormer infnt. d^r of the Hon. James Dormer 6 March 1769.

M^{rs} Goostrey 4 April 1780.

Sarah wife of W^m Froggatt Esq. 20 Aug. 1788.

Harriott d^r of James Oldham Oldham Esq. 24 Nov. 1789.

David de Vismè Esq. 5 Dec. 1789.

Frances wife of James Oldham Oldham Esq. 21 June 1789.

Theodosius James son of Christoph. and Elizth Wiltoughby 28 Ap^l 1791.

Thomas son of the Rev. Tho. Lloyd of Peterley 19 Dec. 1799.

The rev^d Jeremiah Newell Vicar 16 June 1803.

Isabella d^r of W^m & Hannah Newell 30 Oct. 1804.

James Nanfan Esq. 21 April 1806.

¹ This entry, with the others printed in *Italic* characters, are all interlinear insertions in the original Register.

² See page 377.

³ His relict was married 20 Nov. 1746, to J. Jervis White, Esq. of Ireland.

The remains of Thomas Backhouse Esq. removed by a faculty from the Archdeacon of Buckingham from the Mausoleum in Havenfields to the Church-yard of Great Missenden, and there interred 8 August 1807. He died June 21 1800.

Joseph Honnor Esq. f^m Greenford 3 Sept. 1811.
Elizabeth wife of Gabriel Allen and George son of Gabriel and Elizabeth Allen 12 April 1812.
Sophia Stevens d^e of the late Rev. Jeremiah Newell & Ann his widow living 6 Aug. 1812.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

A Charity of £5 per ann. was given by Mr. Thomas Gregory, to apprentice Poor Children of this Parish.¹

Edmund Brudenell Esq. Lord of Raans and Coleshill Manors, in Agmondesham, Clerk of the Parliament in the Reign of Edw. III. Attorney to King Richard II. and Coroner of England, bequeathed by his Will, dated 21 June 3 Hen. VI. (1425) to the Church of Missenden, his Silk Banner with the Star upon it; and to each Canon of the Abbey 40d.²

ELMHURST.

The Mansion, called Elmhurst, situated on a rising ground at the northern extremity of Missenden, and probably so called from a row of very large and ancient elm-trees, of which some few still remain near the house, probably occupies part of the site of Elmerugge, or Elmridge, the abode of the family of that name in the reign of Edw. III.³ The modern turnpike-road, from Uxbridge and Wycombe to Aylesbury and Buckingham, had been through the demesnes, and near this spot gives off a branch leading to Hampden, Risborough, and Thame.

Some portions of the ancient building have been discovered in digging; and the remains of a doorway and arch, of well-wrought stone, in one of the contiguous garden-plots: perhaps the seat of the family of Elmes, descended from the Iwardbys.

The modern Mansion was erected by the Dormers; and was inhabited during several years by the widow of the late Dr. William Cleaver, successively Bishop of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph; and subsequently by the Honourable Frances Knight, daughter of Charles Lord Dormer, and wife of Robert Knight, Esq. of Barrels, in Warwickshire, sometime M.P. for Warwick; but Elmhurst is now the property of Mrs. Isabella Lewis, together with a small estate attached and belonging to it.

On Frith-Hill, a very lofty ridge, close to the eastern side of Missenden, a genteel Cottage-Residence has been built, which commands delightful prospects over the valley, but is of very difficult access. It was erected by James Stephen, Esq. a Master in Chancery,⁴ and has been recently occupied by the Rev. J. K. Martyn, late Rector of Pertenhall, Co. Beds.⁵

¹ Br. Willis's MSS.

² Ex. MS. Lib. Brudenellorum. p. 85; Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 314.

³ Page 365.

⁴ James Stephen, Esq. was born in the West Indies, but educated in England for the profession of the Law. He became Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and was so occupied, until he was placed in the Prize-Court at the Island of St. Christopher. Afterwards, he was elected to Parliament, and was distinguished by the vehemence of his manner in debate; and was particularly conspicuous for his resisting the attempt of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, to prevent Barristers being employed as writers in Newspapers; on which subject he boldly avowed, that he had earned an honest livelihood by that practice. He was supposed one of the projectors of the *Christian Observer*, and of the *British Review*; and has published, *War in Disguise*, 8vo, 1805. *Speech of the Hon. J. Randolph in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, on a Motion for the Importation of British Merchandize*, 8vo, 1806. *American Arguments on British Rights; a Republication of Letters on Nautical Trade*, by the Hon. W. L. Smith, a Member of the American House of Representatives, 8vo, 1806. *The Dangers of the Country*, 8vo, 1807. *Speech in the House of Commons, 6 March 1809, on the Overtures of the American Government*, 8vo. *The History of Touissant L'Overture*, with a Preface, 8vo, 1814; which is recorded in the Pamphleteer. [Living Authors.]

⁵ See LUDGERSHALL, vol. i. p. 311, and PEDIG. of MARTYN, page 529.

PETERLEY HOUSE,

the old seat of the Dormers, in that part of the parish adjoining Hampden, after having gradually been permitted to fall into decay, was at length entirely taken down and destroyed, and all the remaining relics of its ancient possessors, many old portraits, carvings, &c. dispersed; and a small plain new house was built on the site in the present century, and for a few years inhabited by Mr. Noel, formerly a solicitor in Essex-street, in the Strand, whose unfortunate death terminated all the remaining hope of tracing the later history of the old Mansion with any tolerable degree of accuracy.

JOHN RANDALL was a native of this parish, and, whilst very young, was placed in St. Mary Hall, Oxford, in 1581. He afterwards removed to Trinity College, and there took his degrees of A.B. and A.M. In 1587, (6 July) he was elected to a Fellowship in Lincoln College; and 1589, entering into Holy Orders, became an eminent Preacher. In 1598, he was admitted B.D. and resigning his Fellowship, was made Rector of St. Andrew Hubart, in Little Eastcheap, in London; where, to cite the words of Anthony à Wood—

“He became so great a labourer in God’s Vineyard, by his frequent and constant work in the Ministry, as well in resolving of doubts and cases of conscience, as in preaching and lecturing, that he went beyond his brethren in that city, to the wonder of all. But greater was the wonder, especially to those of his parish and neighbourhood, that this poor man, who was, for the most part, strangely afflicted with sickness, should undergo his duty so strictly, and preach so many Sermons as he did, for comfort and support in troubles. This indeed did sound highly to his merit, and plainly shewed that his great learning could not be subdued with the pitiful affections here below. He was accounted a judicious orthodox and holy man, and by some a zealous and innocent Puritan, of a harmless life and conversation, and one that was solely framed to do good acts.”

He was the Author of,

1. A Sermon on the Necessity of Righteousness, on St. Matt. ch. v. ver. 20. London, 1622 and 1640. 4to.

2. A Description of Fleshly Lusts, on St. Peter, 1 Ep. ch. ii. ver. 11 and 12. Lond. 4to, 1622 and 1640.

3. St. Paul’s Triumph, consisting of Eleven Sermons on Romans, ch. viii. ver. 38, 39. Lond. 4to, 1623. Published by Will. Holbrook, Preacher.

4. The Great Mystery of Godliness; or, a Treatise, opening unto us what God is, and Christ is. Lond. 4to, 1624 and 1640.

5. A Treatise concerning the Sacraments. 4to, Lond. 1630.

6. Twenty-Three Catechistical Lectures on the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. Lond. 4to, 1630.

7. Twenty-Nine Lectures of the Church, for the Support of the same. 4to, 1631.

He died in June 1652, aged about 54 years, and was buried in St. Andrew’s Church; having, by his Will, bequeathed to Lincoln College, Oxon, a Tenement called Ship-Hall, on the west side of Shediard Street, afterwards called St. Mary Hall Lane, in Oxford.

Besides the above-mentioned publications, he is said to have left fit for the Press: A Treatise on the True Visible Church; and another, on Predestination.

His Portrait, drawn when he was a Fellow of Lincoln College, was in the Common-Room there.¹

¹ Wood’s Athenæ, vol. i. p. 420.

LITTLE MISSENDEN

is a village, situated, like Great Missenden, on the same line of road from London, through Uxbridge and Amersham, to Aylesbury, &c. and about two miles nearer Amersham. The Parish is bounded on the North by Great Missenden, on the East by Chesham and part of Amersham, (in Burnham Hundred), on the South by the latter and part of Penn, and on the West by Great Missenden and Hughendon, in Desborough Hundred, the line of division crossing Wycombe Heath.

Leland mentions Little Missenden as "a street a mile and halfe lower, further towards London," than Great Missenden.¹

At the Domesday survey, the Earl of Morton, who had very great possessions in numerous counties, and several Manors in Buckinghamshire, by the gift of the Conqueror, held in Missenden one hide of land, which Wigo occupied as his subfeudatory. There was land sufficient for one plough, and half as much more. One plough was kept, and there were four bordars, pasture for one team, woods for one hundred hogs. It was valued at one hundred shillings; in the time of King Edward at forty shillings. Alunin, a man of Syred, son of Sybe, held this land, and could sell it.²

Turstin Mantel also held land in Little Missenden, rated at half a hide. There was sufficient for two ploughs: in the demesne one; and two villeins with one bordar had one; pasture for two teams; woods for thirty hogs. It was and had been valued at twenty shillings; in the time of King Edward thirty shillings. This land, Seric, a man of Syred, held, and could sell it.³

In the earliest records of this place, its Hamlets of Kingshull and Aufries occur so frequently, intermixed with the account of its ancient possessors, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to deduce the history of those lands separately and distinctly. The ancient fines therefore, and other documents, will be here introduced according to the order of their dates.

In 1196, (8 Ric I.) a fine was passed of twenty-four acres of land in Kingshull, between Robert Fitz Bronde and John Fitz Folemar, the right of Robert.

In 1202 a fine was passed of lands in Kingshull, between William, the son of Asceline and James de Kingshull and David Sutel, as the right of the Abbat and Church of St Mary of Missenden.⁴

In 1234, a fine of lands in Kingshull, between Simon Blund and David Lenun, and Agnes his wife, the right of Simon;⁵ and about the same time, between the same Simon Blund and Jordan Bosse, and Sarah his wife, of lands here, also the right of Simon.⁶

In 1237, a fine was passed of lands in Kingshull, between Geoffrey, the son of Alice, Geoffrey de la Penne and Maud his wife, Walter le Merchaunt and Mary his wife, and Cecilia, daughter of Isabel P. and Ingram de Betten, (whom Robert, Abbat of Missenden, called to warranty), the right of the Abbat and Church of Missenden.⁷

¹ Itinerary, vol. i. 4. P. 2. f. 192.

² Terra Comitiss Moritonien's. In Stanes Hvnd'. COMES MORITON' ten' in Missedene, i. hid. et Wigot, ten' de eo. Tra. ē. i. car' et dim'. Ibi. ē. i. car' et dimid pot' fieri. Ibi. iiii. bord. p'tū i. car'. Silua, c. porc'. Val' et ualuit. c. sol. T.R.E. XL. sol. Hanc 'tra tenuit Aluin' hō Syredi. f. Sybi. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual.]

³ Terra Tvirtini Mantel. In Stanes Hd. Tvrstin's Mantel ten' dim' hid in Missedene. Trā. ē. ii. car'. In dñio, ē una. et uilli, duo cū uno bord hāt. i. car'. ptā. ii. car'. Silua. xxx. porc'. Val' et ualuit xx. sol. T.R.E. xxx. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Seric hō Sired. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual.]

⁴ Rot. Fin. 4 Joh.

⁵ Ibid. 19 Hen. III.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid. 22 Hen. III.

In 1240, between Richard de Smalenden (Small-dean?) and Geoffrey de Huchenden, of messuages and lands in Kingeshull, the right of the former.¹

In 1251, a fine of one Knight's fee in Kingeshull, which Ingelram de Fiennes granted to Robert Brand and his heirs.²

In 1259, a fine of lands and rents in Little Missenden, between Simon, Abbat of Missenden, and Andrew de Dusteleberwe, (Desborough?) and Cecilia his wife, the right of the Abbat and his Church.³

In 1261, (46 Hen. III.) a fine of lands in Little Missenden, between Reginald, Prior of Byreencestr, (Bicester) and Valentine, son of William, the right of the Prior and his Church of Bicester.⁴

In 1285, (14 Ed. I.) a fine was passed between William de Newton and Maud his wife, and Maud de la Grene, of lands in Kingeshull and Huchenden, the right of Maud de la Grene.⁵

In the same year, another fine, between William de Alta Ripa and Katherine his wife, and Ralph, the son of Richard de Cheynduit, and Mabel Wafre, Abbess of Godstow, of lands in Kingeshull, in the parish of Little Missenden, the right of the Abbess and her Church of the Blessed Mary and St. John Baptist of Godestowe.⁶

In 1301, a fine was passed of lands in Little Missenden, Agmondesham, and Chesham, which Sarah de Fraxino, of Haddenham, held for life, the right of Walter de Agmondesham, who granted to Thomas de Wuburn, the lands held by the said Sarah, as demised to her by Walter, and which, after her death, should revert to Walter and his heirs; with remainder to Thomas, and the heirs of his body; remainder over to Adam de Wuburne, and the heirs of his body.⁷

In 1314, messuages, woods, and lands in Kingeshull were *inter al.* passed by fine between John de Langetot and Richard his son, and John Lovekyn, of Langewick, (Longwick?) and Claricia his wife, by which John and Claricia granted to the Langetots, and the heirs of Richard, with remainder to Richard de Cornvaille and his heirs.⁸

In 1329, a fine of lands in Little Missenden, and divers other places, was granted by John Mayne, Parson of Drayton Beachamp, to Ralph de Wedon and his heirs.⁹

In 1336, Robert Mauntel, (or, according to Lysons, *Maunsel*), passed a fine of two marks, for licence to enfeof Walter, son of the said Robert, in his Manor of Little Missenden, *cum pert.* &c.¹⁰

In 1339, (14 Edw. III.) the Manor of Little Missenden, with other lands, was granted to the Abbess and Convent of Burnham, (also the Manor of Holmcre), which Robert le Ward, and Isabel his wife held during the life of Alice Countess of Lincoln, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Banneret, Kinsman and heir of Eubulo L'Estrange, late Earl of Lincoln.¹¹

In the account of the taxation of the ninths in Little Missenden, in 15 Edw. III. it was returned by Roger de Aspele, William de Missendene, Henry Baldwyne, Thomas le Vynch, William Sperling, and Robert le Hayward, that it ought not to be rated at more than 11 marks, because there were 200 acres of land and more lying waste and uncultivated, which were wont to be tilled, and that there were few sheep this year, no merchant or cattle-dealers in the parish, and that the ninths therefore could not be sold for more than the above sum.¹²

In 1345, the Prior and Convent of Bisseter (Bicester) petitioned for licence, that they might let to farm the mansion and tithes of Little Missenden, which they had appropriated to their Convent.¹³

In 1365, (39 Ed. III.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Little Missenden, between John

¹ Rot. Fin. 25 Hen. III. ² Ibid. 36 Hen. III.

³ Ibid. 44 Hen. III. ⁴ Ibid. 46 Hen. III.

⁵ Ibid. 14 Edw. I.

⁶ Ibid. ⁷ Ibid. 30 Edw. I.

⁸ Ibid. 8 Edw. II.

⁹ Ibid. 3 Edw. III.

¹⁰ Rot Orig. 10 Edw. III. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 107. Vide etiam ro. 41. 36 Ed. III. lb. p. 274, 277, &c.

¹¹ Rog. Dodsworth MS. vol. 85. It is the above deed to which Vincent refers, when he alludes to the title of Earl of Lincoln having been some time given to Sir Eubulo L'Estrange. [Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 76.]

¹² Inquis. Non. p. 328.

¹³ Willis's MSS. vol. xii. in Bibl. Bodl.

Sibely, of Little Missenden, and Maud his wife, and John Neel, of Eselburgh, and Isabel his wife, the right of John Sibely.¹

In 1365, another fine of messuages, lands, and tenements in (Agmondesham and) Little Missenden, which Thomas atte Lude and Isabel his wife, granted to Will. de Mulsho, Clerk, for the life of the said Isabel.²

Also between William atte *Mershe* of Little Missenden, and John Pakkere, of Wendovere, and Juliana his wife, of messuages and lands in Hugendon and Little Missenden, the right of William.³

In 1383, (7 Ric. II.) lands in Little Missenden were *inter al.* passed by fine, which Thomas atte Lude, and Isabel his wife, granted to Thomas Wodifeld and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of Katherine.⁴

The lands of the Priory of Burcester, Co. Oxon. in this parish, were at *Beaumont*, and are thus mentioned in the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. :

Beamende Jux ^a Myssenden in Com ^b Buk ^c & Dioc ^d Lincoln ^e &c.	£	s.	d.
D ^f Henrico Honoure firmario ib'm man ^{ij} cū p ^{tin} ' unacū firma r ^{ecorie} sic sibi dimiss ⁱ p ⁱ indenturam p ⁱ d ^{mino} annoz p ⁱ annū.	xiiij	vj	viiij
D ⁱ subboscis ib'm crescent ⁱ infra domin ⁱ p ^{de} m estimat ⁱ videlt e ^v y xijth yere p ⁱ vicinis & honestes hōeis ib'm inhitantes ad valenc ⁱ sex libraz et quolib ^t anno estimat ⁱ p ⁱ annū	quolibt anno xij ^d		
	£	s.	d.
Sm ^a recept	xiiij	vj	viiij
Dedu ^c ōes & Resolucōes ib'm.			
Solut ⁱ dño abbi de Magna Myssenden p ⁱ man ^{io} de Arncote p ^{nt} pz p ⁱ composicoem inde fact ⁱ annuti & imp ^p m	vj	xiiij	iiiiij
It'm solut ⁱ archidia ^c Buk ⁱ p ⁱ p ^{cura} ōe & sinodalibz ecclie de P ^{va} Myssenden annuati ⁱ et imp ^p m.	—	x	viiij
Solut ⁱ in eadem p ^{oc} chia in distribu ^c oibz et elemos ⁱ sc ^{dm} antiquas ordinacōes inde fact ⁱ & prius usitat ⁱ ad duos anni P ^{minos} p ⁱ annū et imp ^p m.	—	vj	viiij
Sm ^a alloe ⁱ vel deduce	lvij	x	vij ⁵

The Priory of Goryng, Co. Oxford, is, in the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. VIII. said to have had amongst its possessions :—

It'm a yerely quyte rent of the abbay of Myssenden for a c'ten myll grownde callyd Chest'ham - £ — xiiij iiij⁶

In a Manuscript Register of Godstow Nunnery, said to be a translation of the original volume in the Exchequer,⁷ and preserved in the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library, is "A final acord made in the King's Court at Wycombe, bytwene the Abbas of Godstowe and William Hyebrynge for the londe of Aufric." "A couenant made bytwene the Abbas of Godstowe and Richard Bachelor of eleven acres at Aufric;" and "A quiet clayme by Adam Sperlinge of o pece of lond to the Abbas of Godestowe in Mussynden."⁸

¹ Rot. Fin. 39 Ed. III.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Val. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 189.

⁶ Ibid vol. ii. p. 206.

⁷ Monast. Anglic. vol. iv. p. 360.

⁸ ABBESSES OF GODSTOW.

EDITHA the Foundress and first Abbess. Her daughter Amme 1st Prioress, and her other daughter Anos 2d Prioress.

Juliana temp Hen. II. and Joh.

Felicia de Bade 1216 and 1230.

Flandrica or *Flandrina* admitted 18 Kal. Feb. 1242 : but was deprived and succeeded by

Emme Bloet or *Bluet* 1248.

Isoldo de Derham occurs in 1262.

Royasia Ozney 1270.

Matille Wafre 1284.

Alice de Gorges 1297 and 1305.

Matilda de Upton circ. 1307.

In 1386, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Little Missenden (and divers other places), between William Wakelyn and Egidia his wife, and Thomas de Wodefele and Katherine his wife, granted to the latter, and the heirs of their bodies, by William and Egidia.¹

In 1395, Edmund de Missenden, Chival^r. died seised of two acres of meadow and two shillings rents in Missenden Parva.²

In 1396, (20 Ric. II.) of a third part of certain lands in Little Missenden (Hugendon, West Wycombe, and Wycombe), which John Smith and Margery his wife, granted to John Aspele and his heirs.³

In 1400, (2 Hen. IV.) a fine between Henry Yong and Isabel his wife, and Robert Clerk, *Goldsmith*, and Alice his wife, of messuages and lands in Little Missenden, the right of Henry.⁴

Juliana de Missenden held this Manor in her widowhood (after the death of her husband Edmund), and died seised in 1406.⁵

In 1414, (2 Hen. V.) messuages, lands, and rents in (Grendon and) Little Missenden were passed by fine between Margaret, formerly wife of Roger Dayrell, and William Asselyn and Alice his wife, the right of Margaret.⁶

In 1435, (13 Hen. VI.) messuages, lands, and rents in Huchendon, Little Missenden, and Prince's Risborough, were passed by fine between John Hampden, John Wellesburne jun. and John Benet, *Clk.* and Thomas Huchendon, the right of John Wellesburne.⁷

In 1546, (1 Edw. VI.) a fine of messuages and lands in Kingshull and Little Missenden, between Robert Manfield, Qr. Richard Inse and Alice his wife, John Brumsall and Edith his wife, Robert Knight and Joane his wife, the right of Robert.⁸

HOLMER.

The Hamlet or Vill of Holmer Green, in this parish, was part of the possessions of Burnham Abbey, to which it was given by the descendants of Laci Earl of Lincoln, who held by the courtesy of England, as part of the inheritance of Margaret his wife, deceased, the sole daughter and heir of William Longspe.⁹

Roger le Strange, cousin and heir of Eubulo le Strange, formerly Earl of Lincoln, by his charter, granted the Manor of Holmer and Little Missenden to Robert le Warde and Isabella his wife, held

Margery or *Margaret Dine*, alias *Tracy*, 1318 and 1329.

Matilda Beauchamp 1337.

Alice Georgys 30 Ed. III.

Agnes Stretlegh 1373.

Margaret Mountney 1384, 1403, and 1408.

Elizabeth 1412.

Agnes de Witham 1425.

Alice de Henley 1464.

Katherine Field 1480 and 1493.

Isabel Brainers, or *Braynton*, received the Temporalities 5 Dec. 1494.^{*}

Margaret Teuxburg, or *Tewkesbury*, 30 June 1518. She resigned, but continued to live in the Monastery until the suppression.

Katherine Bulkeley, or *Bukley*, the last Abbess, received

¹ Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. II.

² Esc. 19 Ric. II. no. 33; Cal. vol. iii. p. 190. See also GREAT MISSENDEN.

³ Rot. Fin. 20 Ric. II.

⁴ Ibid. 2 Hen. IV.

⁵ Esc. 8 Hen. IV. no. 19; Cal. vol. iii. p. 309.

⁶ Ibid. 2 Hen. V.

⁷ Ibid. 13 Hen. VI.

⁸ Ibid. 1 Edw. VI.

⁹ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 106.

during the life of the Lady Alice Countess of Lincoln, and which, after the decease of the said Alice, had been settled in remainder on the Abbess and Convent of Burnham, dated at Aylesbury 13 Edw. III.; and it is probable that Vincent referred to the same deed, when he alludes to the title of Earl of Lincoln having been sometimes given to Sir Eubulo L'Estrange.¹

King Henry VIII. by Letters Patent dated 22 Jan. 1540, granted to Giles Mower [Honour?] the Manor of Holmer in Missenden, late parcel of Burnham Monastery, and which had been demised to the said Giles by Indenture of the Abbess and Convent, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 10*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*; and King Philip and Queen Mary, in 1557, for a fine of 25*l.* paid, demised to David Penne and Sibill his wife, the same Manor and Premises which had been late parcel of Burnham Monastery, but since annexed to the Honor of Windsor, to hold for twenty-one years from Michaelmas 1560, at the same rent.²

In 1572, (15 Eliz.) the Queen, by Letters Patent, reciting the before-mentioned grants of King Philip and Queen Mary, and the reversion of the premises being in the Crown, in consideration of 20*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* demises to Reuben Sherwood, the said Manor of Holmer *cum pert.* from the end of the term granted to David Penne, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 10*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*³

In 1585, (28 Eliz.) the Queen, in consideration of good services, demises "to George Lee, one of the Cooks of her Private Kitchen," the site of the Manor of Holmer, with its appurtenances, for the rent of 5*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per ann. in the occupation of Giles More; parcel of the Manor of Holmer in Missenden, and to the late Monastery of Burnham belonging, and then annexed to the Honor of Windsor; which Manor was, by Letters Patent, 24 Oct. (15 Eliz.) demised *as above-mentioned*, from the expiration of the term of the said Reuben Sherwood, for twenty-one years.⁴

In 1589, (32 Eliz.) the Queen, reciting the preceding grant for services, demises to Drew Payne, the site of the Manor of Holmer, and all the premises, from the end of Lee's lease, for twenty-one years, at 5*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* rent; and the said Payne to gather all the customary and quit rents of Holmer Manor, being 5*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.* and all profits of the courts there; and to give a true account thereof yearly to the Queen's Auditor for the County of Bucks, and to find provision for the Steward, Surveyor, and their retinue, coming to Holmer Court.⁵

In 1624, (22 Jac. I.) the King, for services performed by John Earl of Holderness, and at his request, granted to Edward Ramsay, Esq. of Hetherset, Co. Norfolk, and Robert Ramsay of London, Gen. *inter al.* the Manor of Holmer, *cum pert.* and certain rents of assize of the free tenants there, amounting to 17*s.* 9*d.* and one pound of cumming per ann.; rents of customary tenants, amounting to 4*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*; woods and underwoods, seven acres of land, in the occupation of Joseph Honor and Henry Honor, in Little Missenden, at the following rents:—for the site of the Manor of Holmer, with the houses and buildings thereunto belonging, 5*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; lands in the town and fields of Holmer and Missenden, late in the occupation of Gyles Moore, afterwards of Reuben Sherwood, then of George Lee, and now of Dragon Payne, 5*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per ann.; also thirteen acres, called Stony Grove, in Little Missenden, in the occupation of John Honor, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; altogether, including the Manor, 14*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* besides the perquisites of courts, late belonging to the dissolved Monastery of Burnham, and since annexed to the Honor of Windsor *habend.* to them, their heirs and assigns, by fealty, &c.⁶

King Edw. VI. by Letters Patent, in 1553, recites the Letters Patent of Hen. VIII. under the Great Seal of the Court of Augmentations, dated 24 Mar. 1541, in consideration of the good

¹ See Dodsworth's MSS. vol. lxxv.; also Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 76.

² Rot. Pat. 4 and 5 Phil. and Mar. Test. 14 Nov.

³ Ibid. 15 Eliz. Test. 24 Oct.

⁴ Ibid. 28 Eliz. Test. 13 Apl.

⁵ Ibid. 32 Eliz. Test. 3 Apl.

⁶ Ibid. 22 Jac. I. Test. 26 Aug.

and faithful services of Sibilla Penne, wife of David Penne, in the nursing and education of the King that now is, and for other considerations, granting the Manor of Beamond, with its appurtenances, to the late Monastery of Burcester (Co. Oxon.); as also the Rectory and Church of Little Missenden, to the said Monastery belonging, and messuages, lands, rents, escheats, &c. &c. late in the occupation of Henry Honor; reciting the Letters Patent granting to the said Sibill the Manor or Farm of *Aufrikks* in Little Missenden, with its appurtenances, late belonging to the Monastery of Godstowe; and messuages, lands, &c. in Little Missenden, thereunto belonging, being in the occupation of John Randall, sen. of Little Missenden; also reciting a grant to the same Sibill of other lands and premises, and amongst them the Advowson of the Vicarages of Little Missenden and Penn, to the said Sibill for life, and the reversion to the King; now the King grants to David Penne and Sibill his wife, the reversion and reversions of the Manors of Beamond and Aufricks, in Little Missenden aforesaid, parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of Godstow, the Advowson of the Vicarage, &c. of Little Missenden, being of the value of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* late belonging to Burcester Priory; and Aufricks Manor, parcel of Godstow, estimated at 66*s.* 8*d.* to hold to the said David Penne and Sibill his wife, her heirs and assigns for ever, in capite, by the fortieth part of a Knight's fee, yielding and paying annually, after the death of the said Sibill, for the Manor of Beamond and the Rectory of Little Missenden, 26*s.* 8*d.* and for the Manor, Tenements, and Farm of Aufricks, 6*s.* 8*d.*¹

In 1574, (17 Eliz.) the Queen, at the request of Ambrose Earl of Warwick, granted to Anthony Kynweltershe, Gen. (*inter al.*) a tenement in Little Missenden, in the occupation of Humphrey Wynch, another of Tristram Wynch, another of Edward Wynche, another called *Battes*; lands in *Sparlynges*, in Little Missenden, in the occupation of Henry Wynche; another in *Sparlynges End*, in the occupation of Thomas Wright; another called *Dennesbrygges*; and lands in Little Kingshull, in this parish, in the occupation of Rich. Shrimpton; also "*Weie*," or *Pathe* Croft, *Bownde* Croft, and *Hannie* Croft, in the occupation of John Davie; a small wood or grove, called Wiggett's or Wickett's Grove, of two acres; *Howe*, or Great Grove, three acres, near the land of Tristram Manfeld, all late belonging to the Monastery of Missenden; also the Manor of Peterley or Peterley Stone, *cum pert.* to the same late Monastery belonging; excepting lands and hereditaments, parcel of the same Monastery, granted by King Henry VIII. to William Shelden, Esq. and John Draper, by Letters Patent dated 5 Aug. (37 Hen. VIII.) to the said Anthony Kynweltershe, his heirs and assigns for ever, in free soccage, by fealty.²

In 1603, (45 Eliz.) the Queen, in consideration of 92*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* paid at the Exchequer by Sir Robert Dormer, Knt. grants to him and Everard Digby, and the heirs and assigns of Robert Dormer, the Manor of Ravensmore, in Hitchenen and Little Missenden, *cum pert.* to the late Monastery of Missenden formerly belonging; and also the Manor of Peterley, *alias* Peterley Stone, *cum pert.* in the same parishes, and the rents, services, and other profits to them respectively belonging, extending to the clear yearly value of 20*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* to be held in capite by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee.³

By an Indenture, dated 23 Car. II. (1670), Francis Lord Hawley and others, for a valuable consideration, granted *inter al.* to George Gosnold, Gen. of Beaconsfield, a certain annual rent or tenth of 26*s.* 8*d.* parcel of the possessions of Bicester Monastery, and issuing out of the Manor of Beaumont and Rectory of Little Missenden, payable by William Penn, Esq.; also 6*s.* 8*d.* parcel of the late Monastery of Godstow, payable out of the Manor of Aufricks, in Little Missenden, by the said William Penn, Esq.⁴

In 1673, (25 Car. II.) George Gosnold of Beaconsfield, by Indenture dated 18 Nov. conveyed to

¹ Rot. Pat. 7 Ed. VI. Test. 11 May.

² Ibid. 17 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

³ Ibid. 45 Eliz. Test. 14 Jan.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 23 Car. II.

Thomas Smith, Gent. in consideration of 42*l.* an annual rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* issuant out of the Manor of Beaumont and Rectory of Little Missenden, and 17*s.* 4*d.* for the Manor of Aufricks in Little Missenden.

In a large Mansion near the Churchyard, on the south-east, resided, during many years, Benjamin Bates, Esq. M.D. He was born in the north of England; by some, supposed in Cheshire. When a boy about twelve years of age, (which fixes his birth about 1733), he was a personal visitor of the encampment of the forces under General Wade, in 1745, when sent to oppose the rebels in Scotland; and the horse which he rode, being deemed desirable for some purpose of military dispatch, was borrowed, and the young rider rewarded for the use of it with the present of a watch, which he afterwards kept with great care, until his death. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, became M.D. and circ. 1758, settled as a Physician at Aylesbury; but it is not correctly, though repeatedly asserted, that no Physician had been known to have previously resided in that town.

Dr. Bates soon obtained extensive practice; and his polished manners and agreeable vivacity, contributed, with his scientific attainments, to render him a general favourite amongst all classes. He married first, Lydia Catharine, daughter of John Vanhattem, Esq. of Dinton, and sister of Sir John Vanhattem, Knt. by whom he had one son, who died in infancy; and his wife also dying in January 1766, the Doctor married secondly, 24 Sept. 1771, Miss Miles, of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, by whom he had one sole daughter, Lydia Bates, who survived her father; and has since resided occasionally at Missenden, but chiefly at Newton St. Loe, near Bath, which had belonged to her mother's family.

Dr. Bates, in 1781, made an engagement to attend Francis Lord Le Despencer, in quality of his Physician, when about to travel, for the recovery of his health, on the Continent; and having quitted his professional situation at Aylesbury, was not only disappointed of any advantages which he might have expected from Lord Le Despencer's patronage, but by his Lordship's death, also of a considerable annuity, which was to have been settled upon him for his services. Notwithstanding this, being in easy circumstances, he determined upon visiting the Continent; and proceeded to Rome with his daughter, in company with John Flaxman, R.A. a sculptor of distinguished merit and taste. There Dr. Bates enjoyed ample opportunities of correcting and improving his knowledge of the fine arts, to which he had long devoted great attention, and had been even then a liberal patron. During his residence in Italy, his daughter, who had been educated with great care, and made remarkable proficiency in many studies which do not commonly form part of female education, produced some admired proofs of great elegance of design and chastity of execution, as a painter. Flaxman probably owed much to the assistance of Dr. Bates, who acquired so much celebrity in his profession, that when at Rome, he had the honour of attending the Supreme Pontiff, as a Physician; and was accustomed to wear a fine cameo, with the head of the Pope in a ring, presented to him by his Holiness; who evinced towards him many other proofs of his favour and confidence.

The younger Mortimer had been entertained by the Doctor in his own house, died there, and was buried at Little Missenden; but Dr. Bates, as a mark of respect for the place as well as the artist, having presented a fine painting of St. Paul preaching to the Britons, to the Church of High Wycombe, as an Altar Piece, Mortimer's remains were removed to that Church, which still contains this monument of his genius. Having survived all the members of that noted Society, called the Monks of La Trappe of Medmenham, and, in derision, the Hell Fire Club,¹ it may be added, that it is not true that Dr. Bates was "shy in speaking of that fraternity," having been heard emphatically and repeatedly to declare, that, excepting the excesses to which the convivialities of the table may be

¹ See MEDMENHAM.

supposed to have sometimes elevated such men as John Wilkes, Charles Churchill, Whitehead, and Bob Lloyd, (as he was familiarly called); who, together with Lord Le Despencer, Bubb Doddington, Lord Melcombe Regis, Sir William Stanhope, K.B. Mr. Lovibond, Richard Hopkins, Esq. its principal members, that association was most unjustly stigmatized by some of the scandalous and sarcastic publications of its contemporaries:¹ and this testimony is the more valuable, as delivered by a gentleman of unimpeachable honour and veracity, at the distance of so many years after the consequence of opposite sentiments could have in any degree affected his reputation.

Dr. Bates lived to attain nearly his hundredth year,² and died at his residence here, 12 May 1828, aged at least 98 years. He built a very large room purposely for the reception of a fine collection of paintings, which had been accumulated during his long life; many of which are presumed to have been subsequently removed to Stowe, by his Grace the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to whom he is understood to have presented them, long before his death.

Angelica Kauffman, distinguished as an elegant artist, was his intimate acquaintance. He possessed a portrait of this beautiful and accomplished woman, painted by herself, of whom it was no mean praise, that Wilkes, who was a very competent judge of works of taste, said, she was the "first artist in Europe; and that her paintings had the grace of Raphael, the warmth of Correggio's colouring, and the delicacy of Guido."

The Doctor had a large garden, in which he took much delight; and amongst its ornaments he had designed, in his later years, to dedicate a monumental urn to the memory of Angelica Kauffman.

THE ADVOWSON

having come into possession of the family of Penn, in the manner before shewn, descended to their representative, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and subsequently to the Lord Viscount Curzon; and is still vested in the family, with their Estate in Penn.³

RECTORS.

THOMAS MACKERELL, pr. 1235, by the Priory of Burcester, reserving a pension of five marks to their house.⁴

Valentine de Cestreton, pr. 1240, by the Convent.

VICARS.

SILVESTER DE BRINKHULLE was pr. 1267, by the Convent of Burcester, "de novo ordinatum." The endowment is contained in the Bishop's register.⁵

John de Quenton, Vicar, resigned 1321.

William de Stoke-L'isle, pr. 12 Cal. Nov. 1321, by the Convent of Burcester; and at his death,

Alanus de Cottesford succeeded, Id. Mar. 1333.

Roger de Watford succeeded 8 Cal. Sept. 1349.

William Bellamy died Vicar 1372.

Gregory Prentys, admitted 3 Feb. 1372.

John Mitchell, pr. 29 Ap. 1395; and, at his death,

Robert Catall, pr. 1 Sept. 1414.

William Brustellwood died Vicar 1499.

Thomas Roe, pr. 25 Sept. 1499, "ex concessione Prioratus Burcester;" and, at his death,

Robert Hanson, LL.B. pr. "ex concessione Prioratus Burcester," and inst. 3 June 1526. He died in 1545, and

Robert Gregg was pr. by David Penn, Gent. 15 Sept. 1543; and, on his resignation,

Hugh Hall was pr. by John Cheyne, Esq. 7 Oct. 1556; and, on his cession,

Elias Wogley, pr. 31 March 1561, by David Penn, Esq. and Sibill his wife, and occurs Vicar in 1598.

John Dunton was inducted 22 May 1617; and occurs Vicar in 1639.

¹ Chrysal, or Adventures of a Guinea, vol. iii.

² He was never known to have divulged his exact age, even to his nearest relatives.

³ See Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 310, and Roger Dodsworth's MSS.

⁴ See PENN.

⁵ See also Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.

Thomas Demp, or *Desimp*, was pr. 18 Jan. 1660, by William Penn, Esq.

Will. Fyrth, 7 March 1663, by William Penn, Esq. and the living having lapsed to the Crown,

Ralph Eddows, A.M. was presented by the Crown, instituted 14 May 1680; and resigning for the Rectory of Little Gaddesden, Co. Herts,

John Davies, A.M. was pr. by Roger Penn, Esq. 17 Dec. 1703; and at his death,

John Page was instituted 27 Feb. 1727, on the pres. of Roger Penn, Esq. He died, and was succeeded by

Thomas Pritchard, A.M. pr. by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and inducted 16 June 1750.

John Neville Birch, Clk. was pres. 27 Nov. 1753; and having resigned,

Thomas Pritchard, A.M. was again presented by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. of Kedleston, Co. Derby, and inducted 15 May 1754. He was Chaplain to the Countess of Effingham; and in 1775, obtained a Dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Winslow with this living; which he enjoyed until his death, in 1789, when he was succeeded by

Benjamin Anderson, inducted 17 Jan. 1789, on the presentation of Assheton Curzon, Esq. of Hagley, Co. Stafford. He resigned, and was succeeded by

William Michael Lally, pr. 2 Feb. 1809, by Assheton Lord Viscount Curzon.

Thomas Walden Hanmer, A.M. presented in 1810; and obtained a Dispensation to hold this living with the Rectory of Simpson.¹

THE CHURCH

is built close to the public highway and turnpike-road from Amersham, in a very ordinary style of architecture; and deserves no particular notice, excepting that of its being the parochial place of worship.

In the nave, on a sepulchral slab, below the effigies of a man, engraven on a brass plate:

Here lyeth the body of John Style Gent. who died the last day of Oct. A.D. 1613 & of his age 65.

On another:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Sarah Style, one of the Daughters of Sir Henry Drury of Hugerley in the County of Buck^m. Kn^t. sometime the Wife of John Pen, of Pen in the said County of Buck^m Esq. late the Wife of Rob^t Style of this place Gent. She departed this life the 4th day of September 1679, aged 73 years.

In the north aisle of the chancel, were two altar monuments, (one of them quite decayed) on which were the following:

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs Anne Styles, sometime Wife of William Windsor of Upton, in the County of Bucks Esq. & late wife of Thomas Styles Esq. of this Parish, Gent. She dyed the 16th July 1663 & in the 85th year of her age.

Here lyeth buried the Body of William Beate Gent. He departed this Life the 30 day of September 1677, & in the 67th year of his age.

On a small stone:

Hic jacet Rogerus Finch sub spe b^{ti} Resurrectionis. Ob. 18 Junii 1683:

On a brass, affixed to a slab:

Hic jacet Isabella quondam uxor Henrici Young, cuius aie propitietur Deus: Amen.

On another slab, the effigies of two female children, two large figures having been evidently removed:

Here lyeth interred the Body of Francis Style Gent. who married Elizabeth Daughter of John Penn of Penn in the County of Bucks, Esq. by whom he had issue, two Daughters, viz. Elizabeth and Mary. He departed this life the 10th day of December 1646, aged 24 years & 6 months, for whose pious memory his sorrowful wife caused this stone to be erected.

Below:

Death is the way that all must tread, found out
Quickly, by some, whilst others goe about;
Then grieve not Friends! because I dyed so soon,
I my day's journey finished by noon.

On a sepulchral slab:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Mary the youngest Daughter of Fra^e Style of Little Missenden who married Mr. Henry Sayer of the Inner Temple, Esq. and had by him alyve at the time of her decease 2 children viz. Henry & Mary. She departed this Life the 30th of Jan. 1671 aged 25: whose pious Life and goodly End

¹ See SIMPSON, and PEDIGREE of HANMER.

may serve as a good example for the imitation of those left behind her.

The following profusion of compliments, surpassing perhaps every instance of posthumous praise recorded in this or the neighbouring counties, is inscribed—

On the East side of this Churchyard, in a tomb belonging to the family, Lyes the Body of Rebecca, the wife of John Bradbury; who, receiving with an unshaken constancy, the approaches of her own Death, after the bitterness of his were past—and having paid every mournful duty to his memory, with the most sincere sorrow—and having discharged every important trust to her children with the most tender affection, she followed him, not reluctantly, to the grave. Husband and children equally dear—the joyful meeting with him only allayed by the melancholy parting with them. Alike prepared in sorrow, in sickness, and in death, in many great and severe tryals, in the anguish of frustrated hope and unmerited calamity, in the agony of pain and languor of disease, and in the various visitations of Providence—for she was a daughter of affliction—she never murmured at its inscrutable decrees; but with patience, resignation, and a pious reliance on its justice and mercy, submitted to its dispensations; bearing her own, and not repining at the happier lot of others: but humane, beneficent, generous, she extended her charitable hand to every object of distress, sparing to herself, that she might be liberal to them; and with an understanding, a discrimination, and an elevation of mind worthy of a higher fortune, she was humble, modest, and content with her own. Her memory, deeply engraven on the minds of all who knew her, wants no monument to perpetuate it; but, for the good of posterity, and to transmit to future times so exemplary a pattern of female virtue, this inscription is placed here. She was born Dec^r 14th 1699, and died Dec^r 13th 1755.

Also lie

The Remains of Rebecca the Wife of Robert Saltonstall,

With those

Of John and Rebecca Bradbury,

Her dear Parents,

Whom she tenderly lov'd,

By whom she was tenderly belov'd,

And to whom Death has restor'd her again;

Never more to be parted,

But to be united for ever in a blessed Immortality;

Father, Mother, Daughter.

Happy for her; joyful to them;

But, alas! inconsolable to all besides who knew her.

For no one ever knew her, that did not love her;

No one ever lov'd her, that did not admire her;

No one ever possess'd more engaging, endearing,
amiable qualities to be lov'd;

No one of her rank had ever more exalted virtue
to be admired.

With a native sweetness of Disposition;

With a constant serenity of mind;

With an unbounded goodness of heart;

With an incorruptible purity of manners;

With a cheerful and undissembled piety;

And

With a most unblemished innocence of Life;

She fulfilled all the duties of a Child, a Sister, a Wife, and every other relation, on the most trying occasions, and in the most melancholy exigencies, feeling the pains and sufferings, the distresses, agonizing for the death of others; calm, patient, firm, resigned in her own. Let this monument—no lying legend, but speaking only inviolable truths—be consecrated to her memory; the last sad duty her afflicted husband can pay, in whose heart her virtues will live for ever, not to be effaced by time. Happy if this just tribute of praise to the dead may serve for an example to the living. She was born Dec^r 11th 1727, old style, and died Dec^r 3rd 1758 new style.

QUARENDON, QUARRENDON, QUERENDUNE, QUERDONE, OR QUARNDON.

This is a small Parish, situated on the western verge of the Hundred; and, although formerly deemed a portion of the old Hundred of Votesdune, and, since the latter became merged in Ashendon Hundred, commonly regarded as part of the latter; in relation to the appointment of its civil officers, is and always had been, not only in its ecclesiastical establishment and jurisdiction, connected with the Town of Aylesbury, and its daughter-Church, Bierton, but, in the Old Chronicles, is recorded as an integral part of Aylesbury Parish, to which it is contiguous; being bounded on the North and East by Hardwicke, and Weedon its Hamlet; on the South, by Aylesbury and Hartwell; and on the West, by Fleet Marston;¹ containing about one thousand five hundred acres of rich land,—of which, nearly eleven hundred are in pasture, more than three hundred and seventy meadow, and some few acres only in tillage.²

Its situation is low and humid; the soil, a deep stiff dark blue clay, with veins of gravel and coarse red sand. Being irrigated by small brooks, which environ the pastures, and in some places intersect them, the roads (which, in fact, are merely track-ways to the several farms) were formerly deep and miry, great part of the parish being subject to inundation.

Leland, mentioning Quarendon, says, that “he passed a little N.N.W. from Tame Church over Carenton³ Bridge, of four stone arches; and thence by some hilly, and afterwards great pasture grounds, full of beanes, ten miles to Querendon, in the Vale of Aylesbury, where Mr. Anthony Leigh dwelleth;” speaks of the estate as “sometime the Spenser’s Land, and that thereby runneth a brooke under a stone bridge, resorting to Tame River;” adding, that “the bridge is betwixt two houses of his.”⁴ This description would seem erroneous, if the bridge alluded to be that which is now called Stone Bridge, in the line of the direct turnpike-road from Aylesbury to Bicester, bordering Quarendon parish towards the south; and it is presumed that Holman’s Bridge (on the road from Aylesbury to Whitchurch and Buckingham, which might be correctly enough described as between the two houses of Sir Anthony Lee) was not then built.

Leland expressly calls Quarendon, “a Hamlet belonging to Aylesbury;” and notices the distance, as a “good myle from Ailesberie;” as also, “the Well of St. Osythe at Querendune, betwyxte Ailesbyry and Querendune:” thus indulging the practice of his time, in all possible varieties of orthography.⁵

The old Chronicles relate the dismal and disastrous effects of a great flood here, about 1570, when three thousand sheep and other cattle, belonging to Sir Henry Lee, were drowned; and the Chapel, which was afterwards rebuilt by Sir Henry Lee, was also destroyed (as tradition says, the second time) by a similar occurrence.

It is to be presumed, that there were scarcely any inhabitants of this small vill, besides the family of the principal proprietor. In more modern days, certainly not; excepting only the occupants of farms into which his demesnes were divided after the Mansion had been demolished.

¹ See MAP of the HUNDRED of ASHENDON.

² St. John Priest’s Agricultural Survey.

³ CRENDON.

⁴ Itinerary, vol. iv. p. ii. f. 191.

⁵ Ibid. vol. viii. f. 114, b.

In 1776, according to the parochial returns, the expences of maintaining the poor were only 15*s.*; in 1783, they had increased to 25*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; in 1823, they amounted to 119*l.* 17*s.* and were rapidly and progressively increasing.

In 1821, there were thirteen houses; and the total number of inhabitants sixty-eight, being thirty-five males and thirty-three females.

The Parish, under recent Acts of Parliament, is now included in the Aylesbury Union.

THE MANOR,

before the Conquest, was the property of Suen, a man of Asgar, Keeper of the King's Stud, who could not alienate it without license. It was, at the Norman Survey, in the hands of Geoffrey de Mandeville, taxed at ten hides. The land was for ten ploughs. In the demesne four hides; and there were four ploughs; and twenty villeins, with eight bordars; had eight ploughs; pasture for ten plough-teams; woods for three hundred hogs. In all, it was estimated at 8*l.* when he first held it one hundred shillings, and 6*l.* in the time of King Edward.¹

This Manor descended, with other possessions of the Mandevilles, according to the Pedigree of that family; ² was held in dower by Christina, widow of William de Mandeville, third Earl of Essex; ³ and passed by Maud, the heiress of the Mandevilles, to the Bohuns.⁴ She died in 1236; and in the next year, her son, Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford and Essex (called *the Good*, probably from his munificence to Monasteries), passed a fine of lands here with the Prior of Nuneham; ⁵ after which, Quarendon appears to have become vested in Maud, eldest sister and co-heir of John and Richard, Barons Fitz-John, and daughter of John Fitz-Geoffrey, half-brother of Maud de Bohun; ⁶ for in 1298, (27 Edw. I.) it was returned, that William Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, son of Alice Mauduit and Baron of Hanslope, held Quarendon as purparty of his wife Maud, heir to Richard Fitz-John; ⁷ after whose decease, Guy de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, her son, did homage (2 June, 27 Edw. I.) for his mother's lands, including the Manor of Quarendon.⁸

He obtained a Patent (11 Edw. II.) to pass the custody of his lands, after his death, to Hugh le Despencer the elder, Earl of Winchester, in satisfaction of a debt due to him from the King; and perhaps Quarendon might have thus become part of the *Spenser's Lands*, as Leland expresses it; but, nevertheless, after the defection of the Quinceys, father and son, Earls of Winchester, it was certainly in the hands of that Earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-Maker; and, upon his attainder, was granted by Richard II. to Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham and Earl Marshal of England,⁹ expressly described as part of the Warwick Lands forfeited to the Crown;¹⁰ and, having again escheated, was, in 1456,¹¹ granted to Cicely Duchess of York, in dower; but certain lands here, and a toft called Pulcroft, with lands in the contiguous Hamlet of Wedon, had been passed in 1449, by a fine between Benedict Lee of Warwick and Richard Verney, Esq. and Alianore his wife.¹²

¹ Terra Goisfr' De Mauneville. In Votesdone Hd. ∞ Ipse Goisfrid' ten'. QUERENDONE. p. x. hid. se defd. Tra. ē. x. caſ. In dñio iiii. hidæ. et ibi sunt. iiii. caſ. et xx. uilli cū viii. bord. hñt. viii. caſ. p'tu. x. caſ. Silua. ccc. porc'. In totis ualent caſ. ual. viii. lib. Qdo recep. c. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc ∞ tenuit Suen hō Asgari stalre. ñ. potuit uende. p't' ej' licentiā. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 149, b.]

² See EAST CLAYDON, vol. i. p. 158.

³ Rot. Fin. 22 Hen. III.

⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 229.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 28 Sept. 22 Ric. II.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VI.

⁷ Rot. Claus. 11 Hen. III.

⁸ See CRENDON, vol. i. p. 207.

⁹ See PEDIGREE, vol. i. p. 158.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 29 Edw. I. m. 11.

¹¹ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 129.

¹² Rot. Fin. 28 Hen. VI.

This seems to have been the first acquisition of property here by the family of Lee; and Benedict Lee dying in 1476, directed his interment "in St. Nicholas Church in Warwick;" bequeathed "his place in Warwick to his son Roger, his place at *Quarendon* to his son Edward, his place at Merston to his son John,¹ and to his wife Elizabeth 400 marks."

This Elizabeth was daughter and heir of John Wood of Warwick, probably of the same family as Richard Wood (Mayor of Coventry in 1453), and Katherine Wood, who died in 1661, and was buried at Bagginton, Co. Warwick,² where the Lees had an estate. *The Manor* does not appear to have come into the possession of this family until the time of Henry VIII.; but having been surrendered, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. by Anne, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Salisbury,³ who demised the same to Robert Lee, Esq. and Joane his wife, Henry VIII. having succeeded to the Throne, granted this Manor,⁴ "with its appurtenances, Knight's fees, views of frankpledge, and all other rights belonging to the same," at a reserved rent of 50*l.* per ann. in free soccage, and 20*s.* per ann. payable to the Keeper of the Hanaper, to the said Robert Lee, Gentleman of his Privy Chamber.

In 1531, (22 Hen. VIII.) the amount of provision money for the Royal Household, to be paid out of the rents of the Manor of *Quarrington*, by Sir Robert Lee, was fixed at 1*l.*⁵

Sir Robert Lee resided at Burston, or Birdsthorpe, in the neighbouring parish of Aston Abbats,⁶ and was succeeded in this estate by his son, Sir Anthony Lee; after whose death, circ. 1550, his son Henry, by Margaret his first wife, daughter of Sir Henry Wyatt, Knt. of Allington Castle, Co. Kent, made this place his chief seat, having built a new house here, and, as may be collected from the inscription on his monument, (for scarcely any other record can be discovered), "three other goodly mansions" in the neighbourhood.

This was that famous Sir Henry Lee, K.G. who, being Queen Elizabeth's Champion, made a very conspicuous figure at Court, and was celebrated for his valour and gallantry. He was a distinguished favourite of the Queen; and when old age and infirmities had come upon him, at the resignation of his Championship, her Majesty accepted a gorgeous entertainment here, in a splendid Masque performed under his direction, replete with mythological allusions and personifications of real or supposed inhabitants of the air, earth, and seas, agreeable to the fashion of those romantic times, and full of hyperbolical compliments to the Sovereign, and her Court, who were entertained here with great splendour and magnificence.

There were annual exercises in arms, celebrated before the Queen, on the anniversary of her accession, (17 Nov.) which "were first begun by the r^e worshipful and hon^{ble} Sir Henry Lea Master of her Highnesses armorie and K.G. who of his greate zeale and earnest desire to eternize the glory of her Majesty's Court in the beginning of her happy reigne voluntarily vowed (unlesse infirmity, age, or other accident did impeach him) during his life, to present himself *at the tilt*, armed, the day aforesaid yeerely, there to perform in honor of her sacred Majestie, the promise he formerly made. Whereupon the Lords and Gentlemen of the Court, invited by so worthy an example, determined to continue that custome, and not unlike to the antient Knighthood della Banda in Spain, have ever since yearly assembled in armes accordingly: though true it is that *the author of that custome being now by age overtaken* in the 33^d year of her Majestie's reigne, resigned and recommended that office unto the right noble George Earle of Cumberland. The ceremonies of which assignation were

¹ See page 327.

² Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. VII.; also Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 307.

³ Lords' Journals, vol. i. p. clxxvii.

⁴ Dugdale's Works, vol. ii. p. 880.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. Test. 22 June.

⁶ See ASTON ABBATS.

publicly performed in presence of her Majestye her ladies and nobilitie; also an infinite number of people beholding the same 17 Oct. (Nov.?) 1590."¹

The Masque at Quarendon is minutely described; and, after the performance or recital of a copy of verses, in allusion to the retirement of the gallant Champion, which, in modern times, would appear indescribably tedious and puerile, concludes with these words:—

“And when I sit in lonely cell
I'll teach my swaines this carrol for a Song
Blest be the hearts that thinke my Sovereigne well,
Curs't be the soules that thinke to do her wronge.
Goddess vouchsafe this aged man his right
To be your beadsman now, that was your Knight.”

Gifts of jewels and rich ornaments were presented to the Queen; and the Knight, taking off his armour, offered it up at the foot of “*her Majesties crowned pillar*,”² and kneeling, presented to her Majesty, the Earl of Cumberland, beseeching her to be pleased to accept him for her Knight, to which the Queen graciously assenting, Sir Henry Lee put on a coat of black velvet, pointed under the arms, covered his head with a buttoned cap of the country fashion, instead of his helmet, and for divers days afterwards, wore upon his cloak, a crown embroidered with a certain motto or device; “but,” adds the writer, “*what his intention was, himself best knoweth.*”

Notwithstanding his retirement, it is related, that by the Queen's command, he was accustomed to be present at these martial exercises, to survey and direct them as long as the Queen lived.

A long dialogue in verse, between “*Constance and Inconstancie*,” made part of the entertainment given by Sir Henry Lee in 1593, at her Majesty's last Progress.³

These Masques appear to have succeeded the *Dramatic Mysteries*, which had been introduced by the Ecclesiastics, who were probably the sole performers in those early attempts at scenic representations in England;⁴ and in turn, gave place to more rational and instructive amusements in the legitimate Drama, for which the public were chiefly indebted to the genius and talents of the immortal Shakspeare.⁵

¹ Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.

² This emblem has been the cause of many witty, and some coarse jests; and is made an embellishment of the account of the Masque printed by Nicholls.

³ Progresses, p. 51. See also an account of presents made to Queen Elizabeth, amongst which are mentioned as a New Year's gift, in 1578, “a juell of golde being a faire emeraude cut lozenged hartwise,” and “a double bolle of 37 ounces weight by Sir Henry Lee.” It is said that a “royall challenge” was proclaimed before the Queen in 1571, Sir Henry Lee, K.G. and Master of the Armorie, being one of the challengers: but it is not said that he obtained the prize.

Mons. Le Champany, a gentleman of great experience and observation, then Ambassador from the Low Countreys to England, in one of his intercepted letters, thus expressed his admiration of Sir Henry Lee: “that he was a man of armes, excellently mounted, richly armed, and indeed the most accomplished cavalier he had ever seen;” adding, that after the Ambassador's return from a visit to Sir Christopher Hatton, at Eltham, “Sir Henry Lee, to doe him honour, vouchsafed, at his return to Greenwich, to break certain lances with great dexterity and commendation.”

⁴ See Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 7.

⁵ An account of the Masques is said to have been first published in an appendix to “*Kenilworth Illustrated*,” copied from a coeval transcript in a volume of MSS. belonging to Henry Ferrers, Esq. of Baddesley-Clinton, Co. Warwick, and attributed to the pen of his relative, George Ferrers, one of the poets of the Elizabethan age: and there was dedicated to Sir Henry Lee, a very curious tract, reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, entitled, “A View of Valyaunce; describing the famous Feates and martial Exploites of two most mightie nations, the Romans and the Carthagineans, for the conquest and possession of Spayne. Translated oute of an auncient record of antiquitie, written by Rutilius Rufus, a Roman gentleman, and a Capitaine of charge under Scipio in the same Warres. Very delightful to reade, and never before published. Imprinted by Thomas East, 1580. 8vo. 50 leaves. Dedicated to the valiant Sir Henry Lee, Knight, Master of the Armourie, and Leash to her Majestie.” [See Harl. Miscel. vol. iii. p. 103, No. xvii. p. 265.]

No vestige remains to point out, exactly, even the site of the buildings which were the scene of the splendid gala exhibited at Quarendon, in honour of the Maiden Queen, by her accomplished and chivalrous Knight.¹

In 1601, (44 Eliz.) a new grant or confirmation of the former patent was obtained, and "the Queen, in consideration of good and faithful services done by Sir Henry Lee, Knight, of the Honourable Order of the Garter, grants to him the Manor of Quarendon, *alias* Quarenden, *als*. Quarryndon, *als*. Querndon, and all tythes, marshes, woods, &c. and all courts whatsoever; and all fairs, markets, toles, &c. in Quarendon, Beerton, Aylesbury, Missenden-magna, Balengore, Wedon, Little Marston, East-Aston,² East-Claydon, Bottle Claydon, and Addington; and all rent and annual profits whatsoever to the said Manors belonging, in as full and ample manner as heretofore it was held; to Sir Henry Lee, his heirs and assigns for ever, as of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only; and, after the death of Sir Henry Lee, at the rent of 50*l*. per ann."³

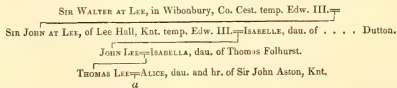
The principal scenes in which Sir Henry Lee was engaged, are probably those mentioned in his monumental inscription. He represented this County in Parliament, as his father had done; and died, (as appears by an Inquisition taken at Stony-Stratford), at Spelsbury, Co. Oxon, 12 Feb. 1610, "seised of the Manor of Queranden, *alias* Querenden, with the Advowson of the Church, held in soccage, at a reserved rent; the Manor of Burston, *alias* Brydesthorpe, held of the King, as of his Honour of Ewelme,⁴ by fealty, the Manor of Hardwick and Advowson of the Church; the Manor of Wedon, held of John Lord Mordaunt, in soccage, by the rent of 20*s*. 6*d*. per ann. the Manor of Blackgrave, (excepting ten acres in capite, at 10*s*. rent), held by services unknown; another Manor in Blackgrave; the Manor of Fleet-Marston, &c.⁵ held of the King, as of his Honour of Ewelme, by fealty and service; the Manor of Little Marston, the Manor of Wretched Merston, held of the Prebendary of Aylesburie, by payment of 20*l*. per ann. to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in soccage."⁶

By the same Inquisition it was found that Henry Lee was cousin and next kin of Sir Henry Lee, K.G. and of full age. This Henry was the descendant of a collateral branch of the family, being son of Sir Robert Lee, of Hulcot, and Grandson of Benedict Lee, younger brother of Sir Robert Lee, Knt. grandfather of Sir Henry Lee, K.G. as may be seen in the following Pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF LEE OF QUARENDON, FLEET-MARSTON, BURSTON, &c.;
LEE, BARONETS, EARLS OF LITCHFIELD, VISCOUNTS QUARENDON;
AND DILLON-LEE, VISCOUNT DILLON.

From Visitations of Bucks, in Brit. Mus.; MSS. in Caius Coll. Lib. Camb.; Willis's MSS.; Cole's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon. and other Authorities.

Arms: Arg. a fess between three crescents S. LEE of QUARENDON. *Crest*: On a Marquess's Coronet Or. a demi-stone column Arg. and on its cap a regal crown Proper. Sir Hen. Lee, K.G. *Arms*, as before. LEE, VISC. QUARENDON and EARL of LITCHFIELD. *Crest*: The column, thereon a bird's leg, erased at the thigh, perched, and preyed on by a falcon, all Proper. *Supporters*: Two lions Erm. each gorged with a plain collar Arg. thereon three crescents S. *Arms*: Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a fess between three crescents S. LEE. 2 and 3 Arg. a lion passant between three crescents S. DILLON. *Crest*: On a wreath a demi-lion; between his paws a roundel. *Supporters*: Two angels, each bearing a branch of palm. DILLON, VISCOUNT DILLON. *Motto*: FIDE ET CONSTANTIA, which was the old motto of Lee of Quarendon, and Lee Earl of Litchfield and Viscount Quarendon.



¹ Gent. Mag. vol. xcii. P. 1. p. 331.

² ASTON ABBATS.

³ Rot. Pat. 44. Eliz. Test. 10 June.

⁴ See vol. i. p. 22.

⁵ Ibid. page 327.

⁶ Cole's Esc. vol. vi. p. 51. Inquis. p. m. 21 May, 9 Jac. I. at Stony Stratford. See also Rot. Fin. Mic. 7 Jac. and Deeds 30 Sept. 7 Jac. I.

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JOHN, or THOMAS LEE, of Lee-Hall, Esq. = MARGERY, dau. of Sir Ralph Hoekel, Kat. of Hoekel-Hall, Co. Cest.

THOMAS LEE of Lee-Hall, Esq. = eld. son and hr. Lee of Lee-Hall.	JOHN LEE of Aston, Co. Stafford.	WILLIAM LEE.	ROBERT LEE of Aston, Co. Stafford.	BENEDICT LEE, Esq. of Burton, Quarendon, Fleet-Marston, and Warwick. Will proved 2 Sept. 1476; bur. at St. Nicholas Ch. Warwick.	ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of John Wood of Warwick; viv. 1476. [Will's MSS.]	HENRY LEE.
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ROGER LEE, devise of an estate at Warwick under his father's Will. EDWARD LEE, devise of Quarendon under his father's Will, 1476. RICHARD LEE of Quarendon, not mentioned in his father's Will, took for his arms Arg. a fess between three crescents Sab. Will'd to be buried in St. Peter's Church, Quarendon, before St. George's Image, in the south aisle. ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. of William Saunders, Esq. of . . . Co. Oxon. JOHN LEE, devise of an estate at Merston by his father's Will, 1476.

JOANE, = Sir ROBERT LEE, Kat. of Burton, Esq. of Birkbrough, or Burston, in Aston Abbat's, and Quarendon; Sheriff of Bucks 1521; Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to K. Hen. VIII.	LETTICE, dau. of Sir Tho. Poston, Kat. of Hawridge, widow of Robert Knollys, Esq. of Nether Wichenham. [Ped. of Knollys, vol. 2, p. 527.]	ISABEL = BENEDICT LEE, Esq. of Hulcot. Will dated Feb. 1545; bur. at Hulcot.	ELIZABETH, dau. of Robert Chayne, Esq. of Chesham Bois; survived her husband.	ROGER LEE = ISABEL, dau. of Robert Chayne, Esq. of Chesham Bois.	HENRY LEE.	JOHN LEE = ALICE, dau. of living 1499. CATHERINE, dau. of . . . Dalby.
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MARGARET, dau. of Sir Henry Wyatt, Kat. of Allington Castle, Co. Kent; bur. 1561, at Quarendon.	Sir ANTHONY LEE, = ANNE, dau. and hr. of . . . Co. Cest.	BENEDICT LEE, Esq. of Birkington, Co. Warwick.	MARGARET, dau. of Robert Pakington, Esq. by Kath. dau. and coh. of Lord Ch. Just. Baldwin; mar. 2ndly, to Thomas Scott, Esq. of Yorkshire. [Ped. of Pakington.]	ELIZABETH, mar. 1st, to Thomas Tresham, Esq.; 2ndly, to Walter Vachell, Esq. of Cowley, near Reading.	Sir ROBERT LEE, Kat. of Hulcot; bur. at Hardwick 2 Sept. 1616.	LUCIA, dau. of Tho. Pigot, Esq. of Beauchamp. [Ped. of Beauchamp.]	THOMAS LEE, D.D.; bur. at Quarendon cir. June 1572.	MARY JANE.	EDMUND LEE of Fights-thorne.	AMICIA.
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Sir HENRY LEE, K.G. of Quarendon, Lt. of Fleet-Marston and Quarendon; ob. 12 Feb. 1610 at Spelsbury, Co. Oxon, s. p. v.; bur. at Quarendon.	ANNE, dau. and coh. of William Lord Paget, K.G.; bur. at Aylesbury. [Ped. of Paget.]	ROBERT LEE, Esq. of Beaconsfield; bur. 7 April 1572.	KATHARINE LEE, = DAVID, Esq. of Oxon; July 1557 at Birkfield.	CROMWELL LEE, of St. John's Coll. Oxon; ob. 1601. [Lysoun's Mag. Brit. vol. 1, p. 500.]	LETTICE, mar. to John's Cook of Oxon; Lin. stand, Co. Suff. Jocosia, mar. to John Chayne, Esq. of Chesham Bois.	JANE, or ELIZABETH? mar. to . . .	THOMAS LEE = ELIZABETH, dau. of Biggen-hall, called second son. WILLIAM LEE, Esq. of Hulcot; bur. 19 Jan. 1611.	MARY, dau. of Sir Robert Chayne, Esq. of Chesham Bois.	Sir HENRY LEE, Kat. of Quarendon; bur. 29 Jan. 1611; Sheriff of Bucks Nov. 1620; ob. cir. 1631.	ELEANOR, dau. of Sir Ric. Worley, Kat. of Oxon; bur. 28 Oct. 1577.	BENEDICT LEE, Esq. of Beaconsfield; bur. 12 Sept. 1572.	HELEN? bpt. at Beaconsfield 10 Sept. 1509.	EDWARD LEE, Esq. of Beaconsfield; bur. 28 Oct. 1577.	DOROTHY, dau. of . . . Browne, and sist. of Anthony Lord Viscount Montacute.
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JOHN LEE, ob. inf. bur. at Aylesbury.	HENRY LEE, ob. inf. bur. at Aylesbury.	MARY, ob. inf. bur. at Aylesbury.	ROBERT LEE, ob. inf. bur. at Aylesbury.	JOANE, dau. of Sir John Birkfield.	PHILIP, bpt. 26 Sept. 1561, bur. 19 Feb. 1568, at Beaconsfield; bur. 9 May 1571, at Beaconsfield.	Qu. of Peter, bur. 19 Jan. 1567; bur. 18 Nov. 1568. RICHARD, bpt. 13 Feb. 1569, called Gent.	AGNES, bpt. 23 Oct. 1564, bur. 9 Feb. 1571.	HENRY LEE, ob. inf. bur. at Aylesbury.	Sir FRANCIS LEE, Kat. of the Temple, London, and of Ditchley; A.M. at Oxon. 18 Sept. 1663; 4th baronet.	ANNE, eld. dau. of Sir John St. John, Kat. of Beaconsfield, mar. 2ndly, to Henry Wilmore, Esq. of Mot, Earl of Rochester; Stowe. holdower in Quarendon. [See PEDIGREE of TIMPLE.]	DOROTHY, dau. of . . . Browne, Esq. of Mot, Earl of Rochester; Stowe. holdower in Quarendon. [See PEDIGREE of TIMPLE.]
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ROBERT = ELIZABETH, dau. of . . . Lax, at. Arcleade, of London; relict of . . . Fleetwood of Prestwood, in Missenden.	Sir HENRY LEE = ANNE, dau. of Sir John Dymers, Kat. of Cotbury, Co. Oxon. Gent. of the Bed-Chamber to K. Cha. I. and hr. of John Dymers, Esq. [Ped. of BERTIE in NOTLEY, vol. 1, p. 235.]	Sir FRANCIS HENRY LEE, Kat. of the Temple, London, and of Ditchley; A.M. at Oxon. 18 Sept. 1663; 4th baronet.	ELIZABETH POPP, dau. and hr. of Thomas Earl of Downe; mar. 2ndly, to Robert Earl of Lindsey, as his third wife; held Quarendon in dower [Ped. of BERTIE, vol. 1, p. 235.]
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ROBERT LEE, son and hr. at. 18 in 1665.	JUDITH, ELIZABETH, dau. and coh. of . . . [Ped. of BERTIE, vol. 1, p. 235.]	ELEANOR, eld. dau. and coh. of . . . [Ped. of BERTIE, vol. 1, p. 235.]	ANNE, younger dau.; mar. to Tho. Wharton, ant. Marquess of Wharton; ob. 1685. [Ped. of WHARTON, vol. 1, p. 544.]	Sir EDWARD HENRY LEE, 5th baronet, Col. 1st Foot Guards; cr. 5 June 1674, 26 Car. II. Baron of Spelsbury, Co. Oxon. and of Woodstock Park, High Steward of Woodstock; ob. 14 July 1716, at Greenwich.	CHARLOTTE FITZROY, dau. dau. of King Cha. II. by Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland and Southampton; ob. 17 Feb. 1717-18.
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CHARLES LEE, ob. juv. EDW. HENRY LEE, b. 1681; Col. of Royal Regt. of Guards; ob. 21 Oct. 1713.	JAMES LEE = SARAH, b. 13 Nov. 1682; Capt. John R.N.; died in the Brandy 1711, s. p.	FRANCIS LEE, ob. juv. CHA. HENRY LEE, b. 5 Feb. 1698, of the Temple, London; ob. 3 June 1708.	GEORGE HENRY LEE = FRANCES, dau. of Sir John Hales, Bart. of Woodchurch, Co. Kent. b. 12 Mar. 1689, 2nd Earl of Litchfield, Viscount Quarendon, Baron Lee of Spelsbury, L.L.D. at Camb. 19 Aug. 1732; ob. 13 Feb. 1742.	FRANCIS-HENRY LEE, ob. juv. FITZROY-HENRY LEE, b. 2 Jan. 1699; Capt. R.N. Adm'l and Gov of Newfoundland; ob. 15 Apl. 1750.	ROBERT LEE = CATHERINE, youngest son, M.P. for Oxon. 1754; ob. 4 Nov. 1776, at 71; bur. at Spelsbury.	CATHERINE, dau. of Sir J. Stoneham, Bart. of Radley Court, Co. Berks; mar. 1747.	CHARLOTTE, b. 1698-9; mar. to BENEDICT LEONARD CALVERT, 3rd Lord BALDING.
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WILLIAM LEE, John Lee, ROBERT LEE, CATHERINE, dau. of Sir J. Stoneham, Bart. of Radley Court, Co. Berks; mar. 1747.	MARGARET LEE, dau. of Sir John Birkfield.	ANNE, ELIZABETH, mar. Edw. No. D.D. Rect. of Welwyn, Co. Herts. s. BARBARA, mar. May 1725 to GEO. BROWNE, Esq. only son of GEO. BROWNE, Esq. of Kidlington, Co. Oxon.	MICHAEL LEE, dau. died y. ing. 23 Dec. 1697.
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GEORGE HENRY LEE, 3d EARL of LICHFIELD, &c. b. 1718; M.P. for Oxon. 1740; High Steward of Oxford 1759; Lt. of the King's Bed-Chamber 1760; Pr. Counsellor; Capt of Band of Pensioners, in cellar of Oxford 1762; ob. 7 Sept. 1772, s. p.	= DIANA, only dau. of Sir Tho. Frankland, Bart. of Thirskley, Co. York; Lt. of the Admiralty; ob. 8 Jan. 1779, at 60. [FEDIGREE of FRANKLAND.]	EDWARD HENRY LEE.	CHA. HEN. LEE; ob. 17 July 1740.	HENRY DILLON, 11th Viscount DILLON of Quarendon, 2nd son of Arth. 3rd son of Theobald 7th Visct. DILLON, by Christiana, dau. of Ralph Sheldon, Esq.; ob. 3 Nov. 1787.	= CHARLOTTE, eld. dau. and at length sole heir; mar. 26 Oct. 1744; ob. 11 June 1794.	MARY, mar. to Cosmo Neville, Esq. of Holte, Co. Leicest.	FRANCES, mar. to Visct. Cornbury.	HARRIET, mar. to John Lord Bellew.	ANNE, mar. to Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.	ARTHUR RICHARD DILLON, broth. of Hen. 11th Visct. DILLON, Ep. of Exeter, in France, Archbp. of Thoulouse and Narbonne, Primate of the Gauls, Presid. of the States of Languedoc, Commandant of the Order of St. Esprit; buried with great pomp at St. Pancras, his Exeqs being performed at Portman Chapel by the Ep. of Roden, in presence of the Royal Family of France, then in exile, 1806. [Lysons's Environs of Lond. Supp. to Ecclesiastical Topog. p. 255.]
HENRIETTA MARIA PUPPES, dau. of Constantine John Lord Mulgrave, by Lepell, dau. of John Lord Hervey of Ickworth; mar. 19 Aug. 1776; ob. 1 Dec. 1782.	= CHARLES DILLON LEE, b. 6 Nov. 1745; admitted as 12th Visct. DILLON 1788, K.P.; ob. 9 Nov. 1813.	LAURA, dau. of le Comte de Rothes; mar. 1769; ob. 1782.	ARTHUR DILLON, b. 3 Sept. 1750; gail-lotined 13 Apl. 1794.	M. DAME DE LA TOUCHE, wid. of Comte de la Touche, dau. of M. Giraudine; mar. 1784.	HENRY DILLON, b. 28 June 1759; Lieut. Col.	FRANCES, dau. of Dominick Hen. Trant, Esq.; mar. 27 Apl. 1790; ob. 12 Oct. 1828.	FRANCES, b. 6 Oct. 1747; mar. to Sir Wm. Jerningham, Bart.	CATHERINE, b. 4 June 1752.	LAURA, b. 2 Apl. 1754.	CHARLOTTE, b. 11 Sept. 1755; mar. to Valentine Brown, son of Lord Kenmare; ob. 15 Aug. 1782.
HENRY AUGUSTUS DILLON LEE, b. 28 Oct. 1777; ob. 24 July 1832.	= HENRIETTA, eld. dau. of Ric. Geoffroy Browne, Esq.	FRANCES CHARLOTTE, b. 17 Feb. 1780; mar. 14 Mar. 1799, to Sir Tho. Webb, Bart. of Wellford, Co. Northampton.	CHARLES HENRY DILLON, b. 1808.	MARIA, mar. to H. S. H. Augustus Philip Duke de Croy Dalmen, qu. CHARLOTTE.	FRANCES, mar. to Edw. John Stanley, eld. son of John Lord Stanley of Alderley, Co. Chest.	MARGARET FRANCES FLORENCE.	LOUISA ANNE ROSE.	HELENA MATILDA.		
HENRY CHARLES DILLON.	THEOBALD DOMINICK GEOFFROY DILLON, b. 5 Apl. 1811.	ARTHUR EDW. DENIS DILLON, b. 20 Apl. 1812.	CONSTANTINE AUGUSTUS DILLON, b. 14 Sept. 1813.	GORELL NORMANBY DILLON, b. 2 Nov. 1823.						

In 1620, Quarendon, according to the Survey, was in possession of Sir Henry Lee, who had been knighted, and 29 June 1611, created a Baronet; and this estate was then estimated at 2100*l.* pr. ann.¹ Sir Francis Henry Lee, his son, the second Baronet, by an Indenture, 30 June, 13 Car. I. recited, in a report made to the House of Lords, 7 Jan. 1644, being late husband of Anne Viscountess Willmott, settled upon Sir John St. John, Knt. and Bt. and others, in trust for the said Anne, after the decease of the said Sir Fra. Hen. Lee, certain jointure lands, called the Upper Uppings, Longclose, Lower Uppings, Billingsfield, Long-furlong, Broad-mead, Westbury-mead, *cum pert.* in Quarendon, for her own use; and upon proof of her having received the rents, &c. of those lands, and in consideration of the good affections of the said Lady, and many good services done to the Parliament, it was ordered that her said Estate be discharged from Sequestration.²

The Estate descending, as is expressed in the Pedigree, to Edward Henry Lee, who, on his advancement to the Earldom of Litchfield, by King Charles II. (8 June 1674), received his second title as VISCOUNT QUARENDON, from this place, subsequently came, by the marriage of Charlotte, eldest sister, and at length sole heir of George Henry 3rd Earl of Litchfield, to Henry 11th Viscount Dillon; and was, about 1800, sold by Charles Dillon Lee, 12th Viscount Dillon, to James Duprè, Esq. of Wilton Park, near Beaconsfield, who is the present possessor.

Quarendon being ecclesiastically a member of Bierton, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, wills of inhabitants of this parish are proved in the Court of the Peculiar of Bierton at Aylesbury, and deposited in the custody of the Deputy Registrars there.

THE CHAPEL,

dedicated to St. Peter,³ originally founded by John Farnham, in the reign of Richard II. where his remains were deposited circ. 1392, under a marble, which, with the rest of the pavement, has been long taken away,⁴ was partly destroyed by a great flood, and rebuilt by Sir Henry Lee, K.G.; and in

¹ Willis's MSS.² Lords' Journals, vol. vii. p. 128.³ See the Plate with Doddershall House.⁴ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

Willis's time, is described as consisting of a nave, covered with lead, two aisles, and a chancel, tiled; the latter about 22 feet by 15. In a cottage near the site of the Chapel, a hearth-stone still remains, evidently formed out of an ancient sepulchral slab, from which brasses have been torn; and the Moat is still to be traced, into which are said to have been thrown other materials belonging to this dilapidated and desecrated edifice.

Surrounding this ruinous building are those rich pastures, noticed by Drayton in the *Polyolbion*, as characteristic of the Vale of Aylesbury.

In 1817, the appearance of the Chapel is described,¹ as affording a melancholy object of contemplation, not merely from its dilapidated condition, but from the mutilation of elegant monuments of the ancient proprietors of the contiguous estate, allowed to moulder into dust, without any attempt to preserve them. Part of the roof and walls had fallen down, not a pane of glass remained in the windows; the floor had been dug up, all the pews, seats, the reading-desk, pulpit, and bell,² taken away: the area was strewn with fragments of monumental statues, cornices, and marbles: and cattle and implements of husbandry were partially sheltered in the sacred precincts.

There were then remaining in the chancel, part of three principal monuments; one on the north side, consisting of a most magnificent sarcophagus, on which the recumbent effigy of a knight of the garter, with his mantle and collar over a coat of mail, of alabaster, painted and gilt in a very superb style, the head reposing on a helmet of finely polished alabaster, the left arm broken off, also part of the right hand, and both the feet; the countenance mutilated, but the gold fresh, and some of the colours unfaded.

On fillets of jasper, in front of the pediment, the motto, "*Fide et Constantia*," which is three times repeated.

On a tablet in the recess, between the pilasters and behind the statue:

Fide et Constantia	{	Vixit Deo; Patriæ et Amicis annos [80]
Fide et Constantia		Christo Sp'vm; carnem sepulchro commendavi
Fide et Constantia		Scio: credo: expecto mortuorum resurrectionem.

On each side are military trophies.

On two tablets below, affixed to the front of the sarcophagus—in capitals:

If Fortune's store or Nature's wealth commend
They both unto his Virtue praise did lende,
The Warres abroad with honor he did passe,
In courtly Justs his Sovereigne's Knight he was.
Six Princes he did serve; and in the frigate
And change of state still kept himself upright.

With Faith untaught, spotlesse and cleere his fame,
So pure that envy could not wrong the same:
All but his virtue now (so vaine is breath)
Tourn'd dust, lies here in the cold armes of Death.

Thus Fortune's gifts and yearthly favours flye
When Virtue conquers Death and Destinie.

Above the monument, affixed to the wall:

Arms: Quarterly 1. *Lee*. 2. *Gu*. a lion ramp. Or.
3. *Gu*. two wolves passant in pale Or. 4. *Arg*. a fess between three unicorn's heads, erased, crined S. impaling Quarterly 1 and 4 *Arg*. a fess between three roses S. 2. *Az*. semée of estoils Or.; an escutcheon Erm. 3. Within a bordure *Az*. studded with ten estoils Or. *Arg*. a lion ramp. of the First.

On a small plain mural tablet of black marble, in a frame of alabaster:

1611.

SUSTINE DŌ PERGO.

Sir Henry Lee Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter sonne of Sir Anthony Lee and Dame Margaret his Wife, Daughter to Sir Henry Wyatt that faithful and constant servant and counsellor to the two Kings of famous memory, Henries the VII. and VIII. Hee owed his birth and childhood to Kent, and his highly honourable uncle Sir Thomas Wyatt at Alington Castle; his youth to the Courte and Kinge Henry the VIII. to whose service he was sworne at xiii. yeares olde: his

¹ By the writer of this History, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxvii. under the signature of Viator.

² The bell is reported to have been carried to Bierton, called the Mother Church.

prime of manhood, after the calme of that blest Prince Edward the Sixth, to the wars of Scotland in Queen Marie's days, till called home by her whose soddeine death gave beginnunge to the glorious reigne of Queen Elizabeth. He gave himself to voyage and travaile into the flourishing states of France, Italy, and Germany, wher soon putting on all those abilities that became the backe of honour, especially skill and proof in armes, he lived in grace, and gracing the Courtes of the most renowned Princes of that warlike age, returned home charged with the reputation of a well-formed travellour, and adorned with those flowers of knighthood, courtesy, bounty, valour, which quickly gave forth their fruite as well in the felde to the advantage (at once) of the two divided parties of this happily united State, and to both those Princes his Sovereigne's successively in that expedition into Scotland in the year 1573; when in goodly equipage he repayed to the seige of Edinburgh, ther quartering before the Castle and commanding one of the Batteries he shared largely in the honor of ravishing that maiden forte; as also in Courte wher he shone in all those fayer partes that became his profession and voves, honouring his highly gracious Mr^{tie} with reysing those later Olimpiads of her Courte Justs and Tournaments (thereby trying and treyninge the courtier in those exercises of armes that keepe the person bright and steeled to hardnesse, that by softe ease rusts and weares) wherein till himself lead and triumphed, carrying away great spoyles of grace from the Sovereigne, and renouwe from the worlde, for the fairest man at armes and most complete courtier of his times, till singled out by the choice hand of his Sovereign Mr^{tie} for meed of his worth (after the Lieutenancy of the Royall Manour of Woodstocke, and the office of the Royall Armory) he was called up an Assessour on the Bench of Honour amonge Princes and Peers, receiving at her Majesties hands the noblest order of (the) Garter, whilst the worme of time gnawinge the roote of this plant, yeldinge to the burden, age and the industrye of an active youth imposed on him, full of the glorie of the Courte he abated of his sence to pay his better parte, resigned his dignity and honour of her Maj^{ties} Knighte to the adventurous Compt George Earle of Cumberlande changinge pleasure for ease, for tranquillity, honour, making rest his sollace, and contemplation his employment, so as absenting from the world, present with himself, he chose to loose the ruit of publike use and action for that of devotion and

piety, in which time (besides the building of four goodly manors) he revived the ruines of this Chappell, added these monuments to the honour of his blood and friends, reised the foundation of the adjoining Hospitall, and lastly, as full of years as of honour, having served five succeeding Princes, and kept himself reight and steady in many dangerous shokes, and three utter turnes of State, with a body bent to earth, and a mind erected to Heaven, aged 80 knighted 60 years, he met his long attended ende, and now rests with his Redeemer, leaving much patrimony with his name, honour with the world, and plentiful teares with his friends. Of which sacrifice he offers his part, that being a sharer in his blood as well as in many of his honourable favours and an honourer of his virtues thus narrowly registreth his proud worth to ensuinge times.—William Scott.¹

On the south side is a large altar-tomb, with pillars of Bethersden marble (repaired with stone) supporting an entablature, under which are recumbent statues of alabaster, of an armed Knight and a lady; the feet towards the east, the hands pressed together, but the fingers, and also part of the feet broken off.

On a blue stone, at the back of the recess, is an inscription, much injured by damp, and only in part legible:

Sir Anthony Lee Knight of worthy name
 Syre to S^r Henry Lee of noble fame
 Sonne to S^r Robert Lee here 'tomb'd lies
 Whereas his fame and memory never dies:
 Great is the fountaine whence himself did rune
 But greater in the greatnesse of his sone.
 His body's here, his soul in Heaven doth rest
 What scorn'd the earth, can not with earth be prest.

The front of the tomb is divided into compartments, with tablets or panels like those of the monument before described, having about an equal number of lines, but so much defaced, that the word *Margaret*, and some few letters here and there, are all that, during many years, have been legible. The indefatigable Browne Willis, in his MSS. however, preserves the following:

¹ The writer was probably descended from Thomas Scott, Esq. of Yorkshire, who married Margaret, widow of Benedict Lee, of Burston, and youngest daughter of Robert Pakington, Esq. by Catharine his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Baldwin, Knt. Ch. Just. of Com. Pleas, and Lord of the Manor of Aylesbury.

Margaret thy name 's a pretious stone so bright
If stone sith heere entombed then well must be
And pretious is the stone to each man's sight
Not in itself but that it holdeth thee
Livinge thou wast a Geme a Pearle so bright
Now dead an Angel shin'st in Heavenly light.

Ne little bende to thy worth give
Worthy of S^r Thomas Wyat thy good Sire
Ne yet in him alone thy Fame doth lyve
Sir Henry Lee thy sonne all states admire.
Blest in Sir Anthony Lee thy livinge Frere
With whom thou retest still entombed here.

The author would have been concealed unworthy to be named:

But would not be Theophilus Tuer for what amisse be blamed.¹

Above the inscriptions, but under the canopy, is a shield, with the arms of *Lee*, impaling a pair of ancient pincers, for *Wyat*, of Allington; and in the centre, above the pediment, another shield, with the family arms. These shields were, undoubtedly, originally surmounted with their proper crests, which, as well as other delicately carved ornaments, have been purloined by the curious, or destroyed by the vulgar.

On the north side was, formerly, another monument, now defaced, and the inscription and ornaments so utterly destroyed, that it is impossible to describe its original design. Willis says that, in his time, there was an alabaster statue of a lady kneeling; and that both the statue and inscription were defaced, *according to report*, by direction of the Bishop of the Diocese; but, as others relate, by the fanatical soldiery in the rebellion, (when several of the neighbouring churches, &c. were desecrated), and the effigy thrown into the moat. It is probable, from the fragments remaining, that the statue was placed under an

arch; and there can be no doubt that it was designed in memory of Anne Vavasour, the *Dulcinea* of Sir Henry Lee. She was one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, of a distinguished Yorkshire family; and is mentioned in a letter from John Stanhope to Lord Talbot, in November 1590, as then a brilliant star at Court: "O' nue mayd Mrs. Vavasor florishethe lyke the lylly and the rose:" and she is described as "a very beautiful woman, but the subject of much mirth and scandall among the courtiers, on account of her attachment to the old gallant Sir Henry Lee."²

Willis mentions the arms of Vavasour, formerly in the east window of this chapel, viz.: in a lozenge, a fessé dancette, with a crescent: *Crest*, a Cock, which are the arms, (differenced by the crescent) of Vavasour, of Haslewood, Co. York.

The inscription, preserved by Lysons and others, is,—

Under this stone entombed lies a fair and worthy Dame Daughter to Henry Vavasor Anne Vavasor her name. She living with Sir Henry Lee for love long time did dwell Death could not part them but here they rest within one cell.³

The fate of her tomb seems, in some particulars, to have been similar to that of Rosamond, the favourite of King Henry II. for the pious inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Quarendon (like the Bishop who removed the remains of Rosamond) thought it a scandalous profanation, that the remains of so frail a mortal should repose within the sacred precincts of the chapel, and are reported to have dug them up, and totally destroyed them: to evince the consistency of their religious zeal, they afterwards desecrated the chapel itself, and permitted the most miserable dilapidation of its ruins;—making a cart-hovel, if not a pig-sty, of its decaying walls.

¹ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

² Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, p. 41; from Lodge, vol. iii. p. 16.

³ It is to be noted, that the Vavasours held lands at Drayton Beauchamp, (a parish only a few miles distant from Quarendon), in the reign of King Edward III.

MONKS' RISBOROUGH.

THIS Parish is bounded, on the North, by Dinton; on the East, by Great Kimble and Great Hampden; on the South, by Hughendon; and on the West, by Prince's Risborough. It contains about 1000 acres, of which 755 are enclosed.

The soil is clay, chalk, loam, and gravel; and the surface greatly diversified, the southern part of the parish being very high land.

In 1821, the population of this parish was returned at 937; and in 1815, the property-tax was assessed at 310*l*.

Monks' Risborough derives its name from the Monks of Christ Church, in Canterbury, to whom the estate was given by Æschwyn, Bishop of Dorchester, about 993 of the Christian Æra, when it was held by *Bocland tenure*. That Monastery had been founded by King Ethelbert, on his conversion to Christianity by St. Augustine, in the sixth century.¹

Kennet remarks, that in 993 or 995, Escwin, Bishop of Dorchester, gave to the Church of Canterbury and Elfric the Archbishop, the Manor of Risberge,² then of *Bocland tenure*, and refers to the *Monasticon* and Warton's *Anglic. Sacr.*;³ but in those books, and in an account of Manors and Advowsons belonging to Ch. Ch. Canterbury, in a MS. of GERVASE of Dover, in the Cottonian Library, Ascywn is recorded to have *restored* Risberg to the Monks, who must therefore have held it at some preceding period. Willis also states, that this Manor was released to the Monks of Canterbury by Ascywn, or Escwy, Bishop of Lincoln, to whom it had been mortgaged, citing *Angl. Sacr.* vol. i. p. 104. He adds, that Ascywn died circ. 995, and was buried in his Cathedral of Dorchester; where, according to Leland, his Effigy on a tomb remained circ. 1539. Willis and Kennet agree in the date A.D. 995; but Gervase of Canterbury places it in 991; a slight difference, probably caused by the obscurity of the manuscript: but not so the error of Willis, who calls Ascywn Bishop of Lincoln, although it does not appear that he ever held that dignity; Remigius, who was the last Bishop of Dorchester, and first of Lincoln, not having been raised to the Episcopal state until many years afterwards.⁴ A Saxon charter of Edward the Confessor is still extant, (but without date), by which that King granted to the See of Canterbury certain lands therein specified, and confirms divers gifts of Kings, Bishops, Earls, and Barons, &c. amongst which is particularised Risborough; and in a note in the *Monasticon*,⁵ it is said, that "Alcinus, Bishop of Dorchester, gave Risburg."

By whomsoever this Manor was bestowed upon the Church of Canterbury, it has been commonly understood that it was an offering of gratitude for deliverance from danger, or for victory obtained over enemies; and both Risborough and Halton, situated near together, and on the border of the kingdom of Mercia, which, about that period, was the scene of frequent conflicts between the newly-converted Saxons and the Pagan Danes, unquestionably suffered greatly,⁶ on account of their vicinity to the road by which the latter passed through this part of the country.

At the Conqueror's Survey, this Manor belonged to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was rated for it at thirty hides of land. It contained fourteen carucates and sixteen hides, and two caru-

¹ Lysons's *Magn. Brit.* vol. i. p. 626, also p. 61.

² See Thorn's *Evident. inter Decem Scriptores*, p. 222.

³ *Tom.* i. p. 21, Ed. prior. *Ibid.* p. 104.

⁴ *Survey of Cathedrals*, vol. ii. p. 44; *Monast. Anglic. N. Ed.* vol. i. p. 98.

⁵ *Vol. i.* p. 83.

⁶ *Monast. Anglic. N. Ed.* vol. i. p. 100.

cates were in demesne; thirty-two villeins and seven bordars had twelve carucates, four servants, meadow for six teams, wood for pannage of a hundred hogs; the total value being estimated at 16*l.* per ann.; at the time the estate came into the hands of Lanfranc, only one hundred shillings; but in King Edward's time, 16*l.* The Manor was formerly held by Esgar, or Asgar, the Standard-bearer (STALRE) of Christ Church in Canterbury, and could not be alienated.¹ It is included among the Lands and Manors which the Conqueror, "for the honour of God, and the good of his own soul, generously and freely restored to the Monks."²

Algar Stalre is mentioned under divers appellations, as Alfgarus, Stallere, Algere, Staller, &c. by different authors. He was Earl of Essex, Lord of Plesseys, and Constable of England at the Conquest.³ The office which he held is expressed by the word *Stalre*, which has been presumed the same as *Dux*, a Duke, or military leader; sometimes Constable, as if derived from *comes*, or *custos stabuli*, Great Keeper, or Earl of the Stables: a chief officer of martial affairs;⁴ and sometimes by the term Standard-bearer.⁵ *Sexilifer: Procurator Aulae, anglie dictus STALRE*. So great is the antiquity of this officer, that, as soon as a nation resolved itself into a regular form, and became settled, the Supreme Governor is believed to have conferred upon the person next himself in rank, the chief exercise of power thereby; so that it is with some reason that they, who have most elaborately written on the subject regard Nebuchadonazar under the Assyrian Kings, and Abner in the Jewish Monarchy, as holding the same office, which, according to the diversities of nations and ages and dialects, gave rise to the titles of Constables, Tribunes, Princes of the Army; *comes stabilis*, *comes stabilicus*, *tribunus equitum*, *præpositus*, *militie præfectus*, *prætorii*; and, as Curopalates, *Ομεγας νουντοαλος*; and Procopius, *ομφοροσαδίας*: an officer who had the principal management of military affairs. "Amongst the Saxons," continues the same Author, "this officer, by the title of *Dux*, was the King's Lieutenant, to lead the men of war to battle, and to judge all causes thereunto belonging."⁶ This Duke was amongst them called *Stalhere*, or Lord of the Stable (for the Saxons call that a stall, which we call a stable), and here signifieth Lord: though *hertzog* be the name of a Duke of Honour, yet *stallere* was *Dux*, a *ducendo exercitu*, and HE IS TO BEARE THE KING'S STANDARD IN THE WARRS. Of this stalhere, the booke of Ely sayth *de famosa villa Estre, alio nomine Plasq. vocata misere ab Ely est distracta: ALGARUS QUIDEM STALHERE, quod Latine Dux dicitur cum invasit.*⁷ But, without proceeding to other authorities, let this passage be applied to the present subject: here we have this very Algar seizing upon the possession of a place, and applying to it a new name, which, having an evident relationship to his own Lordship of Pleshy, sufficiently identifies the person, whilst credibility is given to the relation by the military authority of his office. May it be added, that this very office was probably the source and foundation of Heraldry—heralds being, officers of arms immediately connected with the constabular authority?

Although the term Constable was not specifically employed before the Conquest,⁸ *Centenarius*, used in the laws of Canute, was of the same import; and the Conqueror, although he introduced the French and Norman fashion of bestowing great offices upon men of rank, with suitable titles of honour, mani-

¹ Terra Lanfranci Arch. In Risberg Hund. \odot Ipse Archieps' ten' Riseberge. p. xxxⁱⁱ hid se defd. Tra' ē. xliiiiⁱⁱ. caſ. In dñio. xvi. hidæ. et ibi sunt. ii. caſ. Ibi xxxii. uilli cū. viii. bord. hnt. xii. caſ. Ibi iiii. serui. P'tū vi. car.' Silua. ccc. porc'. In totis ualent' ual. xvi. lib. Qdo. recep. c. sol. T.R.E. xvi. lib. Hoc \odot tenuit Asgar' stalre de ecclia Xt'i Cantuar. ita qd. n. poterat seperari ab ecclia T.R.E. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 143, b.]

² Nomina Ecclesiarum, &c. Bibl. Cotton. Claud. c. vi. fol. 165; in Monast. Anglie. vol. i. p. 109.

³ Hollingshed's Chronicle, p. 886; and Hearne's Curious Discourses, vol. ii. p. 67, 68.

⁴ Discourse on the Antiquity and Office of Constable, in England.

⁵ Introduction to Domesday, p. xxix. n.

⁶ Hence ultimately *Muster Master*, and Judge Advocate General, &c.

⁷ Hearne's Curious Discourses, vol. ii. p. 86.

⁸ See Mr. Agarde's Discourse, Ib. p. 77.

fested great solicitude to preserve the good opinion of his new subjects, by adopting King Edward's laws as the rule of his government, and shaping his administration by that model; gathering from the *Merchenlege*, *Danelege*, and *Westsaxonlege*, whatever might best conduce to the firm establishment of his authority; while, with great policy, he conceded to the natural attachment entertained by his people to their ancient laws and customs.

It is reasonable to infer, that the descent of *Algar-Stalre* was from an eminent stock, whose members had possessed similar authority, or an office of similar description, in still earlier ages. When the office of Constable was conferred upon Walter, son of Robert of Gloucester, it was made hereditary: Walter was to hold "the said constabulary to him and his heyres for ever;" and it is not very likely that so great authority should have been thus rendered permanent in this family, if it had not been previously holden in a similar manner.

If, then, the ancestors of Algar did, in fact, possess Risborough at an earlier period, holding their lands of the Church of Canterbury, and enjoying the high office which he exercised, the setting up the figure of a Cross, become the standard of Christianity, immediately after the conversion of the Britons from Paganism, must appear very appropriate. The office rendered them, in a peculiar manner, guardians of that emblem of their Faith; and the display of such a standard, near the station of their abode, was quite in accordance with the usage of those times, derived from the customs of the earliest antiquity, and continued through succeeding ages, until modern manners effaced the terrors of military despotism, and softened the harsher features of a system which had been long sustained by "the pomp and prodigality" of military display.

A question remains, which would be of great importance, in the history of this curious ensign, to be able to decide:

Were the lands of Risborough originally bestowed upon the Church of Canterbury by one of the ancestors of ALGAR STALRE, to be thereafter holden by the heirs of his family, under the same Monks, to whose establishment they had been given in frank alms? Or, was this estate granted to that house by reason of some other benefaction conferred upon it by the Earls of Essex or Lords of Plessy? which leads to a *conjecture*, if not an *inference*, that the Cross, being the Armorial Bearing or Standard of the Church and Priory, and its appropriate ensign, might have been originally designed as a memorial of the property acquired here by that Monastery, and not a trophy of victory either of the Danes or the Saxons.

WHITE LEAF CROSS,

from its situation at the Hamlet of White-leaf, or Whitef, alias Witlef, has engaged the attention of the learned, and exhausted conjecture, respecting its origin. Its form, described by the name, is cut in the turf, on the western side of a lofty eminence, part of the great range of the Chiltern hills, bordering the southern portion of the Vale of Aylesbury. Its elevation above the whole contiguous district, on the west and south-west, excepting Bledlow and Stoken Church hills, and verging upon the latter, renders it visible to a great distance; and, as it has been frequently renewed by paring away encroaching turf, and supplying defects on the surface of the green hill on which it is cut, the soil consisting of chalk, with but little intermixture of stone or earth of a darker colour, occasions it to have presented nearly the same appearance which it exhibited when it was described by Mr. Wise, whose account is; that, "White Leaf Cross, so called from the hamlet of White Leaf, in the parish of Monks' Risborough, is an antiquity of the same kind with the White Horse,' being formed after the

¹ In Berkshire.

same manner, on the side of a high and steep chalky hill facing the south-west. The perpendicular shaft of the cross is near 100 feet in length, and about 50 in breadth at the bottom, but decreasing upwards till it scarce exceeds 20 feet at the top. The transverse line is about 70 feet in length, and twelve in breadth; and the trench cut into the chalk is about two or three feet deep.”¹

Here it may be remarked, that the dimensions particularised, rather exceed the present admeasurement; and that the depth to which the surface is cut, appears now to be only about half as much as Mr. Wise mentions. He proceeds—“It is formed upon a large basis, whose height seems to be about equal to the perpendicular line, with a proportionable breadth, being therefore much more visible than the cross itself, and of greater use to the eye in catching the view at any considerable distance. The common people have learned to call this base, *the Globe*, but improperly, its form approaching nearer to a triangle. . . . In one respect the Cross seems to have the advantage of the Horse, for it is visible at a greater distance; as from the White Horse Hill itself, there being nothing to obstruct the prospect: which distance, if computed *upon the strait Ickleray*, which runs under both of them, is near thirty miles.

“Though the Cross is in no more danger of being totally obliterated than the Horse, yet the like custom prevails of scouring it up, with a Festival; but this has, of late years,² observed no regular revolution. The common people preserve some imperfect traditions concerning contributions raised upon these occasions, and even from the Colleges in Oxford; but, if any estates have been formerly charged with the expence, it is now borne by the neighbourhood, and never without a *merry-making*.”

To the preceding description may be added, that in 1826, George Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, who had then lately succeeded to the principal estates of the Hampdens in this County, caused the turf around the Cross to be renewed, and its outlines to be accurately marked.

Mr. Wise's opinion, confirmed by other learned antiquaries, respecting the era and design of this monument, was, that it originated in the desire of the Christian Saxons, to preserve a memorial of their victory over Pagan enemies: that, like the White Horse, this Cross was the arms,³ or banner, of England; a standard which was an omen of victory, and therefore an appropriate trophy of conquerors, who had subdued the enemies of their country and their faith. “The Horse,” says this learned author, “denotes a victory gained by the Saxons over some other people; as the Cross, some action in which Christians prevailed over Pagans: and, since history began, if we except the Saxons themselves, we shall find none of the latter in this Island, beside the Danes:” and he adds—“It is undeniable that the Cross was both an omen and a customary emblem of victory, as appears from the coins and other monuments of Christian emperors and kings, from the time of Constantine the Great.”

He observes, that he can not fix its antiquity higher than Alfred, nor so low as Edward the Confessor: and thinks himself obliged to place it as early as Edward the elder. In the year 905, according to the Saxon Chronicle, the Danes, (who were in possession of many strong posts, and seldom remained long at rest from those predatory excursions, by which they ravaged those parts of the country which were least defensible), marched through Mercia, to Cricklade, in Wiltshire, then belonging to the West Saxons. “In 921, they carried off many prisoners, and a vast body of cattle, between Aylesbury and Bernwood Forest, which extended almost to Oxford.”⁴

¹ Gent. Mag. vol. xevii. P. 2. p. 79.

² Mr. Wise's Observations were published in 1742.

³ Mr. Wise was vehemently attacked in 1741, by George North, Vicar of Codicote, Co. Herts, who published “An Answer to a scandalous Libel, entitled, The Impertinence and Importance of Modern Antiquaries displayed, or a Refutation of the Rev. Mr. Wise's Letter to Dr. Mead, concerning the White Horse,” &c. [See Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 310. n.]

⁴ Wise's Observations.

Warton, in his History of Kiddington,¹ alludes to White Leaf Cross, as formed by the Saxons, noticing its situation on the s.w. steep of a chalky hill, the turf being removed, and the ground cut to the depth of three feet; the Cross extending over a considerable area; it being probably designed, in the simplicity of an unpolished people, that the greatness of the work, which rendered it visible from a remote distance, might convey an idea of pomp and grandeur. It is seen from the White Horse, in Berkshire; and both the Cross and the Horse may be discerned from an intermediate eminence near Postcomb, in Oxfordshire.

Among the Fragmenta Spottiana, is the following memorandum, in a list of the Temporalities of the Archbishop and Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury:—"A^o. 829, Wylaf, King of the Mercians, gave *Bokewell*," to the Church of Canterbury.²

In the Chronicles of Gervase, of Canterbury,³ in the Cottonian Library, is the following:—

"A.D. 828, Wiglaf Rex Merciorum dedit ecclesie Christi Dorobern. et Wilfredo archiepiscopo ejusdem ecclesie, Brotwelle in Midd.

"A.D. 991, Aschwinus Dorsetensis episcopus reddidit ecclesie Christi Alfrico archiepiscopo *Risbergh*.

"A.D. 997, Elfgiva regina dedit ecclesie Newinton et Brotwelle in regione Oxindford," &c.

And in 941, probably a mistake for 991, as it follows a donation in 980—"Dux Brithnotus *iturus ad Bellum contra Paganor. dedit Laling*," &c.⁴

In a Charter of privileges, granted to the Church of Canterbury, by King Ethelred, in 1006, mention is made of land at Risborough, though disguised by the orthography, so as, perhaps, to be frequently disregarded by those who may have inspected the Charter:—"Beyond the River Thames, Risborough, a vill, on the margin of the Chiltern wood, rightfully appertaining to Christ Church:—*Ultra flumen Tamensem Hrisebeorgan margine luci Cilterni villula Ecclesie Christi rite pertineas*." This instrument has many signatures affixed, of which the first is—"✠ Ego Ædelredus Anglorum Insuperator hoc privilegium ore manique *crucis signaculo* corroboro."

The See of Canterbury continued to possess Risborough, from the time of

DUNSTAN, Abbat of Glastonbury, who was banished by King Edwin, but restored, and promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury by Edgar, and died on Sunday after Ascension-day A.D. 988.

Ethelgar, Bishop of Selsey, held the See of Canterbury one year and three months.

Siricius, Bishop of Wilton, translated to Canterbury in 989.

Alfric, elected Archbishop 21 April 995.

Elphege, cruelly murdered by the Danes at Greenwich on Sunday 13 Cal. May 1012, having presided over the See about twelve years.

Living, became an exile through fear of the invasion of Swayne; returned in the time of Canute; died in 1020.

Ethelnoth, a favourite of King Canute, sometime Dean of Canterbury, died in 1038, and was buried in his Cathedral.

Eadsius resigned the See to Siward.

Siward died in 1049, and

Eadsius was restored, but survived only till 1050.

Robert, first a Monk of Gemetica, in Normandy, was patronized by Edward the Confessor, but outlawed, and died at Gemetica in 1052.

Stigand, Bishop of Winton, was made Archbishop of Canterbury; held both these dignities; was suspended by the Pope, deprived in 1070, imprisoned, and died.

Langfranc is said to have prevailed upon King William to restore to the Church many valuable possessions of which it had been deprived, and died in 1089.

Anselm succeeded, after a lapse of three years, and died in 1107.

Radulphus, translated to Canterbury from the See of Rochester.

William Corboil, elected at a Convention or Parliament at Gloucester.

Theobald died in 1161.

Thomas à Becket, Chancellor to King Hen. II. whose

¹ Page 68.

² Fragment. Spottian. p. 127. Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 89.

³ Gervasii Dorobernensis.

⁴ Monast. Angl. N. E. vol. i. p. 96-7.

history is the history of the kingdom in his times. He was sentenced to forfeit all his goods and chattels by the Parliament, at Northampton in 1165; murdered in his Cathedral Church 29 Dec. 1170.

Robert, Abbat of Bec, in Normandy, was chosen out of three persons presented to the King by the Monks, but refused to accept the office; and thereupon

Richard, successively a Monk and Prior of Dover, and Chancellor of England, was made Archbishop of Canterbury.

Baldwin, Bishop of Worcester, was translated to Canterbury; accompanied the King to the Holy Land, and died at Acon in 1199.

Reginald Fitz-Joceline, elected contrary to his consent; intruded 27th Nov. 1191, but died 26 Dec. in the same year.

Hubert Walter, Dean of York, Bishop of Sarum, Chief Justiciary of England, and Chancellor; made Archbishop of Canterbury, and died in 1205.

Stephen Langton, consecrated by Pope Innocent III.; died in 1228.

Richard Magnus, elected in June 1229; died in 1231.

St. Edmund, Canon of Sarum, consecrated in 1234; quitted England in 1239; died at Soissy, in Pontinia, in 1240.

Boniface, uncle to Queen Eleanor and the Duke of Savoy, was exiled, and died in Savoy in 1270.

Robert Kilwardby, nominated in 1272, consecrated in 1273; made Cardinal Bishop of Portua by Pope Nicholas III. in 1278; thereupon resigned the See of Canterbury, and the Monks, by desire of the King and Queen, chose Robert Farnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells; but

the Pope refusing to confirm him in the See, nominated, in his place,

John Peckham, who was seated here in 1289; and (17 Cal. Nov.) accepted the homage of Baudewine for half a Knight's fee here.¹ He died in 1292.

Robert Winchelsey, soon after, being made Archbishop, refused to pay a subsidy to King Edw. I. whereupon his possessions were seized until payment had been made; and subsequently, on another occasion, was cited to Rome, and suspended during two years, but returned, and died in 1314.

Walter Reynolds became Archbishop, held the See thirteen years, and died in 1327.

Simon Mepham succeeded. He was excommunicated by the Pope, and died in 1333.

John Stratford, Justiciary of England during the absence of the King in Flanders, and Chancellor, died in 1348.²

John Ufford, or *de Offord*, died before consecration.

Thomas Bradwardyn, highly celebrated as a Divine, died soon after his election.

Simon Islip, promoted to the See 1350; died in April 1366.

Simon Langham, Prior and Abbat of Westminster, afterwards Bishop of Ely, was translated to Canterbury in 1366; made a Cardinal in 1368, which offended the King, who thereupon seized his temporalities: the Archbishop resigned, and was succeeded by

William Wittlesey, Bishop of Worcester, who held Canterbury until his death in 1374.

Simon Sudbury, Bishop of London, was translated. He crowned King Richard II.; was Chancellor of Eng-

¹ This was Baldwin of Wynleswyk (Owlswick). See page 423.

² In his time, the Prior of Christ Church, in Canterbury, was summoned by Quo Warranto, to shew by what right he claimed view of frankpledge, wayf, and chattels of felons and fugitives in his Manors of Ryseberge and Halton, and amerciements of his tenants in the courts of the King and his ancestors, and exemption for himself and his tenants from suits of county courts and hundreds, &c. without license; and the Prior, by Walter Giffard, his Attorney, answered, that William King of England, the Conqueror, gave to Anselm, Archbishop of the Church of Canterbury, all the liberties and dignities appertaining to the Archiepiscopal See, with sac, soc, &c. &c. and all the long list of Saxon privileges, which rights were accordingly claimed and possessed by the Monks of the said Church of Canterbury, in all their lands every where, without molestation or interruption; and pleaded, that the towns of Ryseberghe and Halton were integral parts of his said fee, excepting the tenants of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and that he has in those villis, gallows, tumbrel, and pillory; and claims to have view of frankpledge, and the same, twice in the year, of all commodities in his fee in the aforesaid villis, and without payment to or license from the King; and claims to have waif in his fee in the same, felons' chattels and fugitives of all his tenants, viz. of all who held of him in capite, and of the amerciements of his tenants in the King's courts, and of all within his fee; and to be quit of all claims upon himself and his tenants, and all who hold of his fee, from suits of the county, hundreds, &c. Gilbert de Thornton, who followed on the King's part, replied, that at Ryseberghe there is no pillory, nor at Halton either tumbrel or pillory, and prayed judgement for the King, as the right of his Crown, and to have view of frankpledge, and all the privileges to the same belonging, with farther arguments respecting wayfs: and at length the suit terminated, as in most other cases, with little advantage to either of the disputants.

land; and in the rebellion of Straw and Tyler, beheaded by the insurgents on Tower-Hill, and was succeeded by

William Courteney, son of Hugh Earl of Devon, and Margaret, grand-daughter of King Edw. I. He died 31 July 1396.¹

Thomas Arundel, successively Bishop of Ely and Archbishop of York, was translated to Canterbury; being charged with Treason, he was banished, and his goods were confiscated; but, on the deposition of Richard II. returned, crowned King Henry IV. and died 19 Feb. 1413.

Henry Chicheley, successively Chancellor of Sarum and Bishop of St. David's, was translated to Canterbury; and, by great munificence, has established a never-dying fame. He died 22 April 1443.²

John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was translated to Canterbury, and presided there nine years; being succeeded by

John Kemp, successively Bishop of Rochester, Chi-

chester, and London, and Archbishop of York, was, in 1452, translated to this See; he held it only two years; and, according to Stevens, was made a Cardinal. He was succeeded by

Thomas Bouchier, Bishop of Worcester, afterwards of Ely. He sat during 14 years, and was succeeded by *John Morton*, in 1486, who had been Bishop of Ely, and who was consecrated by a Bull of Pope Innocent VIII. He died in 1550.³

Henry Dean, Bishop of Sarum, elected Archbishop by the Monks of Canterbury, under the direction of the King, 26 April 1501; died in 1503.

William Warham, Bishop of London, translated to Canterbury; died 23 August 1532.

Thomas Cranmer held the See about eight years, and is rendered famous by his sufferings and death amongst the victims of religious persecution in the time of Queen Mary, being burnt in the *religious*, or *contra-religious*, frenzy of that time.

When King Henry VIII. was pleased to assume the Headship of the Church, and to appropriate ecclesiastical possessions to the exigencies of the State, or to his own rapacity, a Commission to dissolve the Priory of Christ Church was issued 20 March (31 Hen. VIII.); and at the Survey which ensued, the Manor of Risburgh, and Halton Manor in the vicinity, were found to belong to that house.

In an account of Ecclesiastical Benefices not appropriated to prelates, religious men, or others, in the Diocese of Canterbury, in the Deanery of Risbergh, the Church of Risberg is entered at 16s. 8d.

The lands of the Church of Canterbury here, at the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Benefices, &c. temp. Hen. VIII. were :

Rysborowe Man'ia'				£	s.	d.
It'm de firma man'ij ib'm p' annū	-	-	-	ix	—	—
It'm de re ^a ass'ie cū firm' duoꝝ molend' ib'm p' annū	-	-	-	xxv	vij	xj ob'q'
It'm de p'fic' cur' ib'm co'is annis	-	-	-	—	xij	—
It'm de vendic' bosc' ib'm co'ibs annis	-	-	-	—	lx	—
<hr/>						
Unde in feod' sen ^{li} cur' ib'm p' annū	-	-	-	xxxvij	—	xi ob'q'
Et in vad' recept' reddit ib'm p' a ^o	-	-	-	—	xxvj	—
				—	liij	iiij
<hr/>						
Et rem'	-	-	-	£xxxiiij	xj	vij ob'q'

The names of John Barlowe, Rector of Risborough, and Doctor Hunte, Rector of Halton, were returned in 1535, as within the Deanery of Risborough, and peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.⁶

¹ See PEDIG. OF COURTENAY, in vol. i. p. 472.

² See HORSFENDE, p. 331.

³ Valor. Ecclesiast. vol. i. p. 15.

⁴ Life of Archbishop Chicheley.

⁵ Monast. Anglic. vol. i. p. 94.

⁶ Ibid. vol. iv. p. 249.

In 1541, (33 Hen. VIII.) the King granted the Manor and Lordship of Risborough, to Francis Bryan, and his heirs for ever, in capite.¹

The Customs of Monks' Risborough Manor.

The Customary Ten^{ts} of the Mannor have estates of Inheritance & may surrender either their whole estates in fee simple or part of them "in fee taylor for life, or for term of years."

A Surrender wth words in the Copy of "*Sibi & suis secundum consuetudinem manerii*," passes estates of Inheritance by the custom of this Manner as well as y^e words *Sibi & heredibus*. That the head silver or Certaine Silver, a fine certaine yearly to be paid to the Lord of this Manner is sixteene shill^l.

The Fine unto the Lord upon Surrender either of Messuage, Burgage, Cottage or Lands, is in certaine *Arbitrable*, at y^e will of the Lord.

In every Surrender the custom is for every Coppyhold tenn^t to pay fine and Harriott for every Messuage that is known & reputed for a Home stall, and for ev^{ry} Home stall, though noe Land, a Harriott likewise for every Burgage whereof there be but four paying Harriott.

If a Coppyholder surrender to his heir, i. e. to him who is immediately to inherit after him, he payeth upon such surrend^r both a fine and Harriott as if the Surrend^r were to a Stranger. A Cottage payeth noe Harriott upon death or surrend^r besides the half year's rent. He that holdeth of this Mannor by Coppy of Court Rolle & dyeth out of the Mannor having noe beast nor other goods within the Manner, is to pay for Harriott upon death or surrend^r half a year's rent.

At the Death or change of every tenn^t the second best beast, and in lieu thereof the second best of his goods is to be paid to the Lord for a Harriott.

The Wife that is a feme Inheretrix (that is hath customary Lands of Inheritance) either by descent or by p^rchase, if she dyeth, the Lord shall have for a Harriott the second best Beast of her Husbands.

If a feme Covert be Ten^t for life or tenn^t in Dower or tenn^t for term of another's life, of Customary Lands upon her Death, the Lord of the Mannor is to have his Harriott y^e second best goods or *Cattell* of her Husband.

The Heir of ev^{ry} Customary Tenant may enter into the Land descended to him from his Auncetors before Admittance, but at the next Court holden after the Death of his Auncester he ought to come into the Court (or for him his Gardener, or such one as the Lord shall assign or depute for his Gardener), and then in open Court shew his or her Evidence & Title whereby he or she claims the Land descended, or otherwise sine Satisfac^o to the Court if default be made herein, the Bayleffe of the Lord is by warrant to seize the same Land to the Lords use, & thereof to take the profits for the Lords use, until the next Court to be holden for the s^d Mannor; & soe from Court to Court until the Heir shall in open Court shew his Title. The Heir may for this purpose purchase a Court, & if the Lord refuse to have a Court holden he looseth the profit of the Land, and the Heir may enter.

The Gardener which holds y^e Lands of Customary inheritance during the Minority of the Heir of a Coppyholder dec^d is to pay but a penny fine at his or their entrance to the Lord, neither is the heir of such Coppyholder at his entrance to pay more then a penny to the Lord for his fine.

If a Coppyholder dyeth his Heir within Age and the Mother of the Heir not then living, the Lord is to co^mitt the Guardianship to the next of the Heires Kindred & Blood to whom by possibility y^e lands are to descend, which Gardener is to enter into bond in the Court unto the Lord of the Mannor to be accountable of the profits that he shall receive of the wards Lands, and there ought to be Indentures of Covenant inrolled in the rolls betweene y^e Gardner & the Lord, & a bond from the Gardner to perform these Covenants.

Noe Customary Tenants of this Mannor without license of the Lord can lett sett or exchange y^e Land that he holdeth by Coppy or otherwise dispose thereof other then by surrender or by way of Lease for three years and soe from three years to three years untill the Terme of one & twenty years be fully expired upon which Lychense he is to fine to the Lord at the will of the Lord & if such a Customary tenn^t shall lett dispose or exchange the Land he holdeth by coppy wth Lychense otherwise then is afores^d he forfeiteth his estate to y^e Lord. A reversioner of Coppyhold land may by the Custom of this Mannor be surrendered upon surrender thereof fine & Harriott to be paid to the Lord in such manner as if the same were in possession. The customary tenn^{ts} of this Mannor may out of Court within any p^rte of the s^d Mannor surrender their Customary Lands into the hands of any one of the ten^{ts} in the presence of two others or into the hands of y^e Bayleffe of the s^d Mannor in the p^rsence of two others of the tenants or in case of necessitye such surrend^r may be of the Mannor or within the Mannor into the hands of one in the presence of one only that the Surrender be to such uses as may stand with y^e custom of y^e Mannor & be p^rsented at the next Court holden for the Mannor after the Surrender so made.

¹ Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. VIII. Test. 10 June.

If a surrend^r out of Court be not brought in & p^resented at the next Court holden within a year and a day after the s^d surrender if within that time a Court be holden otherwise at the next Court it is a forfeiture of their estate into whose hands & in whose presence the surrender is made, whether the same surrend^r be upon Condition or absolute or whatsoever. And also makes the surrender itself if any of the p^rties into whose hands the surrend^r is putt or rather in whose presence y^e surrend^r is made, dye or the p^rty to whose use the surrend^r is made or he or shee that made the surrend^r if all or either of them happen to dye before the next Co^t yet y^e surrend^r is good, if good proof be made of the surrend^r & to whose & what uses the same were made.

Noe customary tenn^t that is an Infant within age, not having attained y^e years of one & twenty may be received to surrender his Copyhold of Inheritance untill his full age. If he doth surrender before though the same be admitted yet it is void.

A surrend^r made by a Woman living at that time a feme covert that is a married woman whether the surrend^r be in Court or out of Court is not good unless Shee be first examined by the Steward of the Court or by some one by him deputed and authorised to take such examination.

The Stewards fee for every such Examination, be it in Court or out of Court is six shill^{rs} eight pence.

If a man taketh a wife an Inheritr^x & if customary lands descended to her from Auncesters or which came to her by p^rchase & he outliveth his s^d wife having Issue by her Living or having had issue borne alive he is to hold the moyety of the lands during his life by the Curtesie of the Custom of this Mannor which moyety is to be sett out and assigned unto him by four at the Least of the Homage that shall be nominated by the Steward for the time being & if there be a house upon the Land which he shall suffer to goe to decay & not keep the same well repaired he forfeits his estate in the house & if y^e Issue that he hath by his wife be inheritable and an infant, then he is to have the whole house the one moyety as tenn^t by the Curtesie the other moyety to be by indenture of Covenant committed to him as Guardian. But if the wife had Issue by a former husband & soe the Issue shee had by him be inheritable or was to have been inheritable only by possibility then he is to have but half the house & y^e same to be assigned unto him as afores^d.

The Wife of a Customary Ten^t who dyeth in possession, shall have by most presidents all y^e lands her husband dyeth possessed of while shee liveth chaste & upon the marrying shee is to have only y^e moyety, which moyety is to be sett out and divided by four of the homage to be appointed by the discretion of the Steward such as by all Intendment will be least partiall in the division &c. for not repairing y^e house shee forfeits her estate in y^e same and for felling of timber on the land.

Tenn^t in tayle after possibility of Issue extinct by y^e Curtesie & tenn^t in Dowry according to the Custom tenn^t for life & tenn^t for terme of another mans life, all these upon death & surrend^r pay Harriott as Tenant in fee tayle or fee simple, that have any estate of Inheritance according to the Custom of the Mannor.

If a copyholder tenn^t in tayle surrendereth it is noe discontinuance of the estate tayle & this surrender barreth only him that surrendereth but if a fine be leyed by him in the Court of this Mannor the Issue shall be barred by it & if he suffer a recovery in the Court of this Mannor those in remainder shall be bound by it.

That Monk's Risborough is a Liberty of itself & therefore y^e Sheriffe of the County ought to have no processes within this Mannor but only the Bayliffe of the Mannor appointed & chosen by the Law.

Noe tenn^t ought to sue each other out of the Court for any matter of trespassse or contention whatsoever under forty shillings without Lycense of the Lord. None of the Tenn^t of this Mannor can take Larks Partridges or Hunt Hares or Conies without Lycense of y^e Lord. Waifes and strays and fellons goods belong to the Lord of the Manor.

By the custom of this Mannor the Tenn^t were to have performed dayes of labour to y^e Lord which were works of divers kinds very serville & burthensom to the Tenn^t & likewise were tyed to divers inconvenienses as that they could not marry their daughters without the Lords Lycense & dyvers such like. Upon Petition therefore made by the Tenn^t to the Lord it was agreed that every y^rd Land *pro operibus* due to the Lord should pay twenty pence & ev^{ry} half y^rd Land should pay tenn pence p^r Ann. & ev^{ry} Cottage should pay three pence this Composition money is added to the rent which being formerly but five shillings for a y^rd land is now by reason of the Composition six shillings eight pence.

The Custom of the Manor is that the Customary Tenn^t of Inheritance may cut down their wood upon their Copyhold Lands at their pleasures & pull down and build up houses at their pleasure in and upon their Copyhold Lands of Inheritance.

The Homestall though all y^e Land be sold from it shall yet have com^{on} for a y^rd Land & the *Hellworth* the Tenn^t may take Chalk and Clay for their necessary uses for their houses from y^e hills.

The Lord may lett any of his wastes by divers p^residents with Lycence to the Tennants.

That Copyholders have been admitted in their absence by their Attorney.

The Lord notwithstanding the Custom may if he pleases dispense with the Covenants Harriott for by the Custom of this Mannor the Jury & Homage at y^e Court Leet to be holden for y^e Mannor are to chuse a fit man of the Inhabitants & resident within y^e Mannor to be Constable for that year.

RECTORS.

John de Thorne, 8 Oct. 1289, Sub-deacon, (called, in another place, *MR. JOHN DE SCHORNE*), had letters of institution and induction to the Church of Risborough, from John, Archbishop of Canterbury, dated at Croydon, having been ordained on a title to this church.¹

Richard Murimuth, presented in 1333; occurs Rector in 1342.²

John de Wodehall, 1367.

William Noion exchanged 26 Mar. 1382, for Haddenham, Co. Camb. with

Thomas de Bernard Castle, who, in the same year, exchanged for Grandsden, Co. Camb. with

John Sundridge.

John Wakeman held this Rectory in 1407, and 1417; and during his incumbency, agreed to appropriate certain tithes to the Chapel at Owlswick.³

Robert Blundell, 1423. He died 6 Dec. 1431, and was buried here, being succeeded by

William Hooper, who occurs in 1440.

Edward Litchfield, resigned 1467, on being made Rector of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London.

John Jewan, LL.B. was collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1 Jan. 1467, as was

Thomas Savage, 1484. He was afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester, and London, and Archbishop of York.⁴ On his resignation,

John Hanly was presented, 14 Mar. 1491; whose successor was

Thomas Wilkinson, who was collated 19 Nov. 1505; on whose death,

John Allen, LL.D. was collated 29 Jan. 1511; on whose resignation,

George Browne was collated 26 Sept. 1528. He is presumed not to have accepted this benefice, being made Archbishop of Dublin; for

John Barlow was presented 26 Sept. 1528; occurs Rector 1534; made Dean of Worcester in 1544, but deprived in 1553.

John Pittes was presented by Queen Mary, in 1553, or 1554. At his death,

William Barrowbee was admitted 17 April 1561, on the presentation of Lord Windsor, to whom the Archbishop of Canterbury had granted the Advowson for a term. He had been Rector of Bradenham in 1528, and was beneficed in Worcestershire, where he continued to reside. At his death,

John Ryches, or *Roths*, was admitted Rector, 7 June 1578, on the presentation of Walter Windsor, Esq. On his resignation,

George Clarke was admitted 4 July 1582, on the presentation of William Clarke, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. He began the Parish Register, and was buried here, 10 Oct. 1615, and was succeeded by

Richard Mockett, S.T.P. collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1615. He died in 1618, and was buried in the chapel of All Souls' Coll. Oxon. of which he was Warden, and where his monumental inscription is as follows:—

“Labor in via in Patriâ Quies
Perenni Memoriam

Venerabilis Viri Richardi Mockett S.T.P. Reverendissimo Georgio Cant. Archiep. a sacris Domesticis ad Causas Ecclesiasticas Commissarii Regii hujus Collegii Custodis integerrimi. Hoc Monumentum sacrabat Thomas Freke Eques Auratus Consanguinitatis et Amoris ergo.

Obiit prid. Non. Jul. Anno æræ Christianæ 1618,
Ætatis suæ 40. Prefectura 5^a”

Thomas Dingley, LL.B. was collated 1 Oct. 1618, and was buried here, 29 March 1624.

William Herward, A.M. succeeded 2 Sept. 1624. He was ejected in 1647, but restored in 1660, and buried here 29 Jan. 1671.⁵

Thomas Tomkins, S.T.P. collated 13 March 1671, “ad Ecclesiam de Risborough Monks, cum Capellâ Sci Petri de Owlswick.” He was of All Saints' Coll. Oxon. Professor of Divinity, Chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon;

¹ See NORTH MARSTON, in vol i. p. 339 to 343.

² In 1341, 15 Ed. III. the taxation called the Ninths, was 25 marks; and it was returned, that together with the ninths of the Temporalities of the Priory of Canterbury, it ought only to be rated at 22 marks; and John atte Ponde, Henry le Mason, William atte Brok, John Colyn, John North, and William Freban, said that, 16 virgates of land in the parish lay waste and uncultivated, which were formerly tilled; that there were few sheep and lambs, therefore the ninths arising from them were of very small value, and there were no merchants or cattle dealers, but all labouring people. [Non. Inquis. p. 329.]

³ Willis's MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.; also Lysons's MSS.

⁴ Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, lib. ii. p. 176.

⁵ In 1651, Nathaniel Anderson was returned to be minister here, and the benefice valued at £165.

and, in his Incumbency, built the Rectory-house. He was afterwards collated to the Rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, London, 11 April 1660: in March 1669, made Rector of Lambeth; and 8 Nov. 1669, installed Chancellor of Exeter. He died 20 Aug. 1675, and was buried at Martin Hosentree, near Droitwich.¹ He was succeeded by

John Wooley, A.M. collated 26 Oct. 1675, died in the same year, and was buried at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane, London, of which church he was also Incumbent.

Abraham Campion, S.T.P. succeeded in 1675. He died 21 Nov. 1701, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, of which Church he was Dean; having also been the author of "A Sermon concerning National Providence," from Ps. cxxvii. v. 1, preached at the Assizes at Aylesbury, March 13 1693-4, and dedicated to Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Just. of England, 4to. pp. 44. Oxford, 1694. He is presumed to have been of the same family as the gallant and distinguished Colonel Campion, who was Governor of the Garrison at Boarstall,² in the civil war, and was killed at the siege of Colchester. Doctor Campion married Mrs. Mary Calamy, widow of the celebrated Edw. Calamy, 26 Sept. 1692; and was succeeded in this Rectory by

Humphry Hody, S.T.P. who was Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford in 1698; instituted 1 Aug. 1704, to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, at the option of the Archbishop of Canterbury,—died 20 Jan. 1765-6, on a journey to Bath, and was buried in Wadham College Chapel, with the following inscription on his monument:

Hic jacet Humphridus Hody S.T.P. Græcæ Linguae Professor Regius, Archidiaconus Oxon. Reverendissimis Dominis D. Johanni Tillotson et D. Thomæ Tenison a Sacris Domesticis et hujus Coll. quondam Socius: qui obiit Januarii 20 A.D. 1706.

John Potter, S.T.P. succeeded 1706. He quitted it for Newton, Co. Oxon. was afterwards Canon of Ch. Ch. and in 1715 Bishop of Oxford. On his resignation,

William Quarles, S.T.P. was collated 24 June 1708. He died in London, but was buried here, 24 Feb. 1727-8, and was succeeded by

Edward Wake, A.M. who was collated 20 June 1728, and died in February 1738, at Canterbury, of which Cathedral he was a Prebendary. He was succeeded by

Joseph Gerard, A.M. pr. 13 Jan. 1738. He was of Merton Coll. Oxon. A.M. 22 May 1728; had a dispensation to hold this living with the Vicarage of Stewkeley, which latter he resigned in 1734, and was again instituted. He died 8 March 1785, (having, about two years before, vacated this Rectory in favour of his son), and was buried here, at the chancel door, in 1785.

James Gerard, D.D. was collated 9 July 1783, on the cession of his father. His mother was Elizabeth Reynolds, of The Place, in this parish, in which her ancestors had long resided. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxon. A.M. 13 July 1765; B.D. 17 June 1777; and D.D. 20 June 1777; Warden of Wadham Coll. died 14 Feb. 1789, and was buried near his father.³ His widow was married, secondly, to the Rev. Thomas Robinson, of Leicester, (author of Scripture Characters); and their daughter and only child, Miss Gerard, still possesses an estate in this parish.

George Heath, A.M. collated 19 Mar. 1789. He was of King's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1768; A.M. 1771: afterwards Fellow of Eton College, head master of the school there, and Canon of Windsor.⁴ On his cession,

Henry Stephen Milner, A.M. was instituted. He was also, in 1787, Rector of Dunton; which he ceded in 1811, on removing to Thurganby, Co. York, of which county he was a native; being the second son of Sir William Milner, 2d Bart. of Nun Appleton, by Elizabeth, dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. Geo. Mordaunt, younger brother of Charles Earl of Peterborough.⁵

Henry Dimock, A.M. instituted 1812. He was born at Chipping Norton, Co. Oxon. being the son of the Rev. Henry Dimock, Rector of St. Edmund the King, and St. Nicholas Acon, Lombard-street, London: was educated at Gloucester school, and Pembroke Coll. Oxon. chosen Fellow of C. C. C. He was, in 1797, P. C. of Halstead, Co. Kent, and of Monks'leigh, Co. Suffolk. In 1814, held the perpetual Curacy of Ash, in Kent, which he exchanged for Monks' Risborough; he died 11 Oct. 1839, at C. C. C. Oxon. being then one of the Chaplains there, and was buried in the College Chapel. He was succeeded in this Rectory by

Henry William Johnson Beauchamp, A.M. collated 5 Nov. 1839. He was of Worcester College, Oxon. and vacated White Ladies, near Worcester, for this Rectory.

¹ His epitaph is, "Thomas Tomkyns, Theol. Professor Coll. Omⁿⁱ Animarum Oxon. olim Socius: Ecclesiæ Cath. Exon. Cancellarius; Lambethanæ &c. Rectori Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ contra Schismaticos Assertor eximius. Vir Ingenio, Judicio, Memoria, Literatura, et Eloquentia clarus Exique morbo correptus. Obiit Augusti 20 A. Dom. 1675, ætatis 37 Cujus Corpus tunc translatum hic subitus quiescit. [Newcourt's Repert. and Wood's Athenæ, Oxon.]

² See vol. i. p. 76, et seq.

³ By information from one of his near and much-valued relatives.

⁴ See ETON.

⁵ See DUNTON.

THE CHURCH,

which is said to be dedicated to St. Dunstan, consists of a nave, with two aisles, (the north aisle having a projection of a few feet, like a transept), a chancel at the east end; and, at the west end, a square tower embattled, and with a fillet or freize, ornamented with a row of small corbelled heads. The tower is strengthened with buttresses, chequered with flints, and contains five bells. At the s. e. angle is a small octagonal turret.

The whole of the building is covered with lead, but the roof of the chancel is considerably lower than the gable at the east end.

In the south porch are two stone seats, and the remains of a piscina. There is a door into the north aisle, another in the west face of the tower; and also an entrance into the chancel on the south side by a descent of two steps. The windows are mullioned; they retain numerous fragments of coloured glass, some portions of portraits, and, in one of them, on the north side, part of the legend, "Orate p' anim," &c. Between the nave and aisles, on each side, are four pointed arches, supported by pillars, having above them as many clerestory windows of three lights each, with cinquefoil heads.

In the south aisle, is a narrow window of two lights, divided by a slender column, and recessed, having on each side three quarter columns; and the upper part of the window elegantly finished with tracery.

Between the nave and the chancel, is a large pointed arch, part closed with masonry. Below, a screen of carved and painted wainscot, divided into a series of perforated arches; and a basement of panels, on which are effigies of men in ermined robes, with turbans, &c. and books in their hands.

On the wall above, the royal arms in fresco, with
Det Deus ut visat multos feliciter annos:
Carolus ense potens, Victor domito hoste triumphe!
1661.

Near the point of the arch above, in Hebrew:

יִתְרָה
"By me Kings reign."

In a compartment on the south side, near the pier, against which are placed the pulpit and reading-desk, are these words:

"This Pulpit and Desk were erected in the year of our Lord 1730.

Edward Wake, Rector.

John Living and Thomas Cooper, Church-wardens,"

On the opposite side, is an account of the Creed, Commandments, &c. having been put up in 1770:

J. Rogers, at *The Place*; and
J. Rogers, at Meadle: Church-wardens.

The FONT, is circular and very large, under the western arch, between the nave and south aisle, and has a broad fillet, with volutes in relief round the brim; and the lower part of the basin, gradually

contracting to the base, is scalloped or grooved, and rests on a circular foot of three grades.



On each side of the arch, at the east end of the nave, is a large sculptured corbel; and in the north aisle, the remains of a handsome canopied niche, with a large foliated and richly sculptured corbel as its base. The canopy is finely groined within, and exteriorly finished with pyramidal

battlements, having trefoils and crockets terminating in small corbel heads, painted with the rest of the stone, in lively colours!

The chancel is wainscotted, partly with oak, and partly with deal; a small modern gate opening into it from the nave. The Communion-table, very small, mean, and nearly square, stands about two-feet from the east wall, and has rails in front of it. Above, in capitals: "Lift up your hearts."

Affixed to a large slab, in the middle of the chancel, is a fine brass effigy of a Priest.



This was probably intended for Robert Blundell, Rector, but the Inscription having been broken off, may be supplied by the following copy of it, from Anthony à Wood:—

"HIC JACET MAGIST. ROBERTUS BLUNDELL QUONDAM HUIUS ECCLES. RECTOR QUI OBIT SEXTO DIE DECEMBRIS A.D. MCCCCXXI. CUJUS ANIMÆ PROPITIETUR DEUS. AMEN."

In the pavement, are many square figured tiles; and some of a larger size, with circles of yellow, and other ornaments.

On the north side of the chancel, is a small mural tablet:

In Memory of Sophia Heath, Daughter of the Rev. George Heath, D.D. Rector of this Parish, and of Mary his Wife. She died on the 1st day of May 1799, aged 18 years: an object of the most tender affection; of the most heart-felt and lasting regret to her afflicted Parents and Family.

On a stone in the pavement:

SOPHIA HEATH.

On ordinary slabs, within the rails:

Here lieth interred the Body of William Quarles D.D. Rector of this Parish, who departed this life the 20th of February 1727.

Here lieth interred the Body of Mary the Wife of William Quarles, D.D. Rector of this Parish, who departed this life the 27th of December 1725.

On a mural tablet, near the north door:

Near this place lieth the Body of John West, late of Aylesbury, Ironmonger, son of Benjamin West, Citizen of London. He died May y^e 13th 1744, aged 55 years.

On another, at the east end of the north aisle:

Near this place lieth the Body of Thomas Stevenson, Gent. late of Monks' Risborough, in the County of Bucks, who departed this life August the 5th 1774, aged 72 years.

Near this place also lieth the Body of Rebecca Stevenson, the Wife of Thomas Stevenson, and daughter of John West, late of Aylesbury, Bucks, who departed this life, July the 25th, 1745, aged 39 years.

Above, are two achievements;

On the First, Baron and femme Az. a chevron between three hogs Arg.: impaling Az. a fess crenelle Erm. between three lioncels passant Or. *Crest*: on a wreath Az. and Or. a jay, Proper.

Motto: Fallentis semita vitæ.

On the other achievement, the same arms, in lozenge, without the crest.

On a mural tablet, near the east-end of the north aisle:

Near this place lieth interred y^e Body of John Rey-

nolds, Gent. the son of Thomas Reynolds, Gent. who departed this life the 4th day of January 1710, in the 77th year of his age.

On another:

Near this place lieth interred y^e body of James Reynolds, Gent. the son of John Reynolds, Gent. who departed this life, Feb^r 28th 1726, in the 53^d year of his age.

On another:

Near this place lieth interred y^e Body of Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, Relict of James Reynolds, Gent. who departed this life, Sept^r 24th 1757, in the 77th year of her age.

On another, in the middle of the north aisle:

Near this place lye y^e Bodys of Thomas Stevenson, son of Thomas Stevenson and Mary his Wife, second

Daughter of John Lydall, of Great Hampden, in Bucks, yeoman. She died September y^e 20th 1735, aged 62. He died June y^e 7th 1740, aged 65.

In the south aisle, on a slab in the floor, is an inscription, nearly obscured:

In the chancel, on three mural tablets:

Sacred to the Memory of Susanna Brooke, sister of the Rev^d Zachary Brooke,¹ Curate of this Parish: who died June 17th 1839, aged 71 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Eleanor Brooke, fourth daughter of Zachary Brooke, Curate of this Parish: who died December 25th 1825, aged 16 years.

Sacred to the Memory of Susan Brooke, second daughter of Zachary Brooke, Curate of this Parish: who died Feb. 15th 1835, aged 29 years.

OWLSWICK,

a small Hamlet, at the extremity of this Parish, towards the north-west (partly in Prince's Risborough), is on the verge of an extensive track of low and humid ground, irrigated by brooks, as at Longwick and Meadle; and bordering upon Dinton, Kimble-wick, and Stone.

In 1307, (1 Edw. II.) a fine was passed of a messuage and lands in Rysberge between Bartholomew atte Strete and Christiana his wife, and Simon . . . indon of Rysberg Monachorum, the right of the said Bartholomew.²

In the same year, another fine of messuages, lands, and meadows in Little Rysberge, Ulneswyk, and Great Kynebelle, between Thomas de Medmenham and Clementia his wife, and Henry atte Ponde, which Henry, as his right, granted to Thomas and Clementia for their lives; remainder to Thomas, son of Thomas, and the heirs of his body; remainder to John, brother of Thomas and son of Thomas, and the heirs of his body; remainder to William, brother of the said John, and the heirs of his body.³

In 1321, a fine was passed of lands and rents in *Monken Rysebergh* and Kennebell, between John, son of Elias Anlach of Walton, and Henry atte Ponde of Monken Risebergh and Kimbell, and Alice his wife, the right of John.⁴

In 1332, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Monks' Risborough, which Henry Baudewyn granted to John Lovekyn of the Long Wyke, and Claricia his wife, for their lives.⁵

In 1333, a fine was passed of lands and messuages in Great Risborough, Monks' Risborough, and Bledlawe, between Edmund de Reynham, and Robert Whitecoote and Edith his wife, and Maud her sister, the right of Edmund.⁶

¹ Zachary Brooke, B.D. was Curate of Monks' Risborough more than twenty years:—he was of St. John's Coll. Camb.; A.B. 1788; third Wrangler, afterwards Fellow, and Classical Tutor, 1800; and Vicar of Great Hormead, Herts. His father, Dr. Zachary Brooke, was a man of very superior classical attainments; of St. John's Coll. Camb. A.B. 1737; Fellow 1741; B.D. 1748; S.T.P. 1753; Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity 1766; Chaplain to the King; Rector of Ickleton, Camb. and Fornceet, Norfolk. He died in 1783; having been the author of several Theological works.

² Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. II.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. 15 Edw. II.

⁵ Ibid. 6 Edw. III.

⁶ Ibid. 7 Edw. III.

In 1345, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Monken Ryseberg, which Thomas, the son of Bartholomew de Strete of Wendover, granted to Cristnie, wife of John Faucelon, for life.¹

In 1389, in Ulneswick, or Owlswick, a fine was passed between John Grice and Nicholas Begenhale, and William Baudewyne, son and heir of John Baudewyne of Ulneswyk, of the Manor of Ulneswyk, with lands in Prince's Risborough, held between John and Nicholas, who had two parts of the gift of William Baudewyn (excepting one messuage and a virgate of land); and William agreed that the third part of the said Manor and lands, which Elizabeth, formerly wife of John Baudewyne, held in dower, and one messuage and a virgate of land, which Henry atte Water, and Joane his wife, held for life, should ensue to the use of the aforesaid John Grice, who thus acquired the whole estate.²

In 1394, a fine was passed between John Preston and Richard Overton, and Thomas Gretham and Alice his wife, and John Colbrigge and Joane his wife, of lands and rents in Prince's Risborough, Monks' Risborough, Horsyndon, Great Kymbell, Donyngton,³ Stone, and Hertwell, the right of John Preston.⁴

Sir Alexander Hampden, Knt. of Hartwell, by his Will, dated in 1617, bequeathed to his brother, Christopher Hampden, for life, those two parts of Owleswicke, which did or should thereafter belong to the Testator, under certain agreements made with Sir Richard Wayneman and Sir Thomas Denton, *Knights* (who had married Margaret and Mary, two of the daughters of Sir Edmund Hampden, Knt. deceased, and nieces of the Testator), on condition of his performing the services and paying the rents due thereupon to the King, and other chief Lords of the fee, with power to commit waste, &c. ordered his executors to pay to his said brother Christopher, out of his estates at Hartwell and Stone, as much money as the other third part of the same Manor (the property of his niece Anne, another daughter of his brother Sir Edmund, and for whom he had provided by an equivalent) should be deemed worth, for life; with remainder to the said Anne Hampden, of the said Manor of Owleswicke, and its appurtenances, in the parishes of Owleswick, Monks' Risborough, Waldrige, and Kingesaye, and to her heirs for ever;⁵ and she becoming the wife of Sir John Trevor, Knt.⁶ they conveyed the said Manor and Estate, by deed dated 6 Feb. 1657, to William Claydon of Towersey, who held a Court Baron at Owlswick in 1659; and by his Will, in 1665, directed Barnes Field, part of his estate, to be sold, bequeathing the remainder to his three grand-daughters, Elizabeth, Letitia, and Hester, daughters of John Grubb of Horsenden, by Bashewell his first wife, daughter of the said William Claydon, who died soon afterwards (1666). Elizabeth was married to William Hawkins, Receiver-General for the Counties of Northampton and Rutland; Letitia to Joseph Sumner of Dinton; and Esther to Mr. Turner of Fingest, whose descendant at that time possessed part of Owleswick. The other portions having been purchased, in 1716, by Edward Stone of Monks' Risborough, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of John Grubb of Horsenden, by his *second* wife, half-sister of the before-mentioned Elizabeth Hawkins, these lands descended to his son, the Rev. Edward Stone, Rector of Horsenden, who died in 1768; and the estate subsequently passed, according to the line of descent shewn in the Pedigree,⁷ until it became the property of Mrs. Sarah Shard, wife of Charles Shard, Esq. of Lovell's Hill, Co. Berks, and Peckham in Surrey; and is now the estate of Mrs. Shard of Grimsdyke Lodge, in the Hamlet of Lacey Green, in Prince's Risborough.

The Manor of The Sands was acquired, with his other lands here, by the Rev. Edward Stone, and passed in the same manner; and, with the *Manor* or *Mansion-House*, have become the property of Mrs. Sarah Stone, relict of the Rev. Edw. Stone, Rector of Horsenden, who claims quit rents and certain immunities belonging to the Manor and its Courts.

¹ Rot. Fin. 19 Edw. III.

² Ibid. 13 Ric. II.

³ DINTON.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 18 Ric. II.

⁵ See HARTWELL.

⁶ See HAMPDEN and PEDIGREE OF TREVOR.

⁷ PEDIGREE OF STONE.

THE CHAPEL AT OWLSWICK

was originally dependent upon the Church of Monks' Risborough; and the Rector there, was anciently inducted with the title of Abbat, having this Chapel annexed.

It was desecrated and destroyed in the Civil Wars, some indications only of the site remaining, contiguous to the Manor-House.

During the Incumbency of John Wakeman,¹ it was agreed that certain tithes should be paid out of West-Warrington Fields, or a noble in lieu of them; and that the inhabitants of the Hamlet should repair to Owlswick Chapel on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to hear Mass, and to honour our Blessed Lady of Owlswick.²

The Parishes of Monks' Risborough and Halton, with the Chapelry of St. Peter's, Owlswick (together with Newington, and the Chapelry of Brightwell Priors, Co. Oxon), being within the peculiar and exempt jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Deanery of Monks' Risborough, the Wills of persons of these places are proved, and deposited in the private dwelling-house of the Deputy-Registrar, at Aylesbury, in his custody.

ALSCOT, OR ASCOT,

is a small Hamlet, contiguous to Prince's Risborough; but the lands belonging to it are chiefly in the parish of Monks' Risborough. It is mentioned in the reign of Edw. III.; and in 1374, John Hornere of Ascote, and Richard Hornere, and Walter Hornere and Agnes his wife, passed a fine of messuages and lands in Monks' Risborough, as the right of John.³

Through whose hands this property subsequently descended, has not been ascertained; but in the last century it became the estate of the family of Reading; and has been recently acquired, by several purchases, by John Evans Tarrant, Esq. who, in 1838, erected a neat modern Residence, called Alscot Lodge, and is its present possessor. The House is pleasantly situated, near the turnpike-road to Thame, by which the estate is intersected, but is partly concealed by shrubberies and plantations: the parochial division, between Prince's Risborough and Monks' Risborough, passing through the demesne.

¹ See p. 419.

² MSS. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

³ Rot. Fin. 48 Edw. III.

PRINCE'S RISBOROUGH.

THE Parish is bounded, on the North, by Ilmere and Aston Sandford; on the East, by Monks' Risborough and Great Hampden; on the South, by Hugendon and Bradenham; and on the West, by Saunderton and Horsenden; it contains 4700 acres of land, of which, about 3830 are arable, 450 meadow and pasture, and 420 wood.

The Parish is eight miles and a half in length, comprising the several Hamlets before mentioned.

RISBOROUGH is a small market Town on the road from Marlow to Aylesbury,¹ in the direct line from Winchester and Reading, to Bedford and Cambridge.

In 1825, an Act of Parliament was passed, under which many improvements in this road were undertaken, to facilitate the communication between Thame and Risborough, by avoiding the hills at Stoken Church.

A weekly market on Thursday is held, under an ancient charter.

A small market-house was re-built in 1824, by John Grubb, Esq. Lord of the Manor; the inhabitants supplying, by subscription, a clock, placed in a cupola on the roof.

A fair is held annually on the 6th of May, (St. John the Evangelist, in commemoration of his miraculous deliverance from the persecution of Domitian, when thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil, before the gate called Porta Latina); and another on the 21st of October.

In 1820, the open and common fields, containing, by admeasurement, 2900 acres, were enclosed, and allotments made to the respective proprietors, in commutation of the tithes of such allotments.

The town is neatly built, on a declivity; and the road through it, making two flexures at acute angles, nearly connects the two lines of ancient British tracks, which became the upper and lower Icknield-ways in the time of the Romans.

The Upper and Lower Icknield pass through the parish from the east to south-west, under the verge of the Chiltern Hills, on which is Gryms-dyke, extending along the summit, and also through Monks' Risborough.

An encampment, which has been considered that of the Emperor Severus, (who died A.D. 211, at York), may be still traced, but with difficulty, being nearly effaced by cultivation.

The Romans, in the reign of Valentinian III. are said to have assisted the Britons in re-erecting the wall of Severus across the Island. They left Britain circ. 488. Grimes-dyke, or Gryms-dyke, although it has been called a wall, has no pretensions to such an appellation. It is merely a trench, not even the character of a rampart of earth in any portion of it remaining, throughout the Counties of Bucks and Herts; and it certainly bears no resemblance to the wall of Severus, in the northern part of England. It has been said that the Saxons, in translating the names of the Roman Emperors into their dialect, termed Severus, *Grym*; as they did Probus, *Godly*; and that in the times when the wall of Severus having been built, Valentinian assisted in its repairs, there were not found a sufficient number of artizans skilful enough to re-edify it: but these remarks can not have had any relation to Gryms-dyke, near Risborough; for it is evident, that throughout its whole course, which was carefully traced by the late Reverend and learned David Roderick, of Choulesbury, and the able and diligent historian of Hertfordshire, Mr. Clutterbuck, no proof appeared of any other instruments having been

¹ Lysons's Magna Brit. vol. i. p. 482.

employed in its formation, besides the mattock and the spade: the line marked out by the ditch, much more resembling a territorial boundary, than a military work; and more likely to have been the limits, in part of its line, of the Mercian kingdom, than a fortification, though undoubtedly capable, in some of its course, of being converted to purposes of defence, against an encroaching enemy.

Much has been written respecting the derivation of the name; and whether alluding to *Severus*, or applying more generally to the extensive and formidable appearance which, upon some of the hills, it assumes, must be left to the judgement of the learned to determine.¹

Near the west-side of the churchyard, are several trenches and banks, called the Mount, anciently enclosed with a moat, and supposed to have been the site of the palace of Edward the Black Prince, but by Mr. Wise, called a Saxon camp.

The site and contiguous lands having been granted to the Hampdens in the reign of Elizabeth,² descended, with the rest of the estates of that family, until, at the decease of John last Viscount Hampden, it came into the possession of George Robert Hobart-Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire; who caused the decayed mansion, which had been long in a neglected condition, to be taken down: and it is believed, that no vestige now remains of the Palace of the Black Prince, nor of the habitation in which the Canons of Notley had a temporary abode, when supplying ecclesiastical duties here.

Tradition assigns the name of Prince's Risborough, to the connexion between the Town and Palace here, with that renowned hero. Brass coins or tokens have been dug up in this neighbourhood; but the greater number are of modern date, such as tokens fabricated in the time of the great rebellion. One of these, in the possession of Mr. Rogers, of Amersham, has an inscription denoting its origin, "EDWARD BURNABY 1665 HIS HALFPENNY." On the obverse, E. B. W. and, in a circlet, enclosing the letters, "OF PRINCE'S RISBOROUGH."

THE MANOR

was, at the Domesday Survey, part of the royal demesnes. RISEBERG had been a town of the *Earl* Harold (as he is usually styled in that record). It was rated always at thirty hides. There was land for twenty-four teams. In the demesnes, were twenty hides; and there were there four plough teams. Thirty villeins, with twelve bordars, had twenty ploughs. There were three servants and two mills, of fourteen shillings and eightpence value; pasture for seven teams; woods for a thousand hogs. The whole rents per ann. £47. of white silver, (and 16d). In the time of King Edward, rents £10. by tale. In this manor lies and lay a certain Burgage of Oxford, the rent being two shillings. Formerly there was a Salt-spring, of Wieg, rendering a load of salt; and in the same Manor was and is a certain socman, and three virgates, issuing from the salt; which he might sell, yet only in the Sheriff's Torn.³

It is a little extraordinary, that in this, as well as many other instances in which salt springs (and some of them of note) are recorded to have been worked, and to have been esteemed of so much value as to have been included in the estimate of the lands noticed in the Norman Survey, no subsequent account is discovered of them; neither history nor tradition seem to have pointed to their local situation; unless the circumstance of there having been, in the last century, a piece of ground

¹ See Hutchins's Dorsetshire; also a View of the Principal Antiquities, &c. in that work. Lond. 4to 1773, p. 26.

² See MISSENDEN, and page 373.

³ Terra Regis. ☉ RISEBERGE fuit uilla Heraldi. p. xxxⁱⁱⁱ hid se defū sēp. Tra' ē xxiiii. caſ. In dñio. xx. hidæ et ibi sōnt. iiii. car. Ibi xxx. uilli cū xii. bord. Int xxxⁱⁱⁱ caſ. Ibi iii. serui. et ii. molini de xiiii^{centis} sol et viii^{centis} den p'tū. vii. caſ Silua. mille porc'. Int' tot' reddit p annū. xl. vii. lib de albo argento. xvi. den mīn. T.R.E. reddeb. x. lib ad numerum. In hoc ☉ jacet et jacuit q'dā burgensis de Oxeneford redd. ii. sol. Adhuc uñ salinarius de Wieg. redd sūmas. et in eod ☉ fuit et est q'dā sochs. iii. uirg tene' salis uendē q'dem potuit. sed tam̄ uiccomiti seruie. [Lib. Censual.]

(now cultivated and enclosed) between the Church and Culverton Mill, forming meadows intersected by ditches, having a stream running with a strong current, from Culverton Mill to Park Mill, and then termed Salt Marshes, being very spongy and oozy, before they were under-drained and converted into tillage, may seem to indicate the vicinity of the old Salt-spring, mentioned in the Norman Survey: although there are still several springs in these fields, they now possess no saline quality.

A fine was passed in 1198, between Henry Foran and Christiana his wife, and Walter de Burton and Basilea his wife, and Andrew de Atte-more and Cecilia his wife, and Henry de Riseberge, of lands in Riseberge, declared to be the right of the latter.¹

A fine was likewise passed in 1202, between John de Horsingdon and William Fitz-Thomas, of lands in Riseberge, the right of the latter.²

In the time of King John, Riseberge was among the lands of the Normans; and in the sixth of that reign, William de Simely occurs in the Claus. Rolls. Robert de Haia held 30*l.* per ann. out of the Manor of Simely, in Risburgh, and a capital messuage in the same, with remainder to his wife and descendants.³

In the same year, the Sheriff of Bucks returned that Hugh de Sanford had 20*l.* in lands in the Manor of Risemberg, which had belonged to William de Simely;⁴ and in the next year, Henry de Curton held 20*l.* in lands in Risemberg, which had belonged to William de Simely, with chattels, which he held of the gift of the King;⁵ and Hugh de Sanford held lands in the Bailiwick of the Sheriff of Bucks, and claims to be quit of Shires and Hundreds, and Suits of Court of the said Sheriff, so long as he was serving the King in Picardy, and had his precept thereupon;⁶ and in the same year, the Sheriff of Bucks was commanded to give seisin to Hugh de Sanford, of many lands in Risborough, which he had obtained by exchange with Henry de Mara.⁷

In 1206, (8 John) Henry de Grey held 30*l.* lands in Riseberge of those which had belonged to Robert de la Haia, and which he held for his support in the King's service; and of others which he held by the King's gift.⁸

In 1223, William de Simely was called to answer to the Lord the King, and to pay his relief in respect to the lands of the said William, which William his father had holden of the King in Risemberge, viz. for one Knight's fee in the County of Bucks;⁹ and whereas Drogo de Turberville provided for the King a certain Knight in Gascoigny, for the service of the King for the Manor of Rysebergg, which is in his custody, with the wardship of the son and heir of William de Simely, the King remitted his fine.¹⁰

A fine was passed in 1235, between Simon, the son of Anketel and William Wander, of lands in Riseberge, which Simon released to William and his heirs.¹¹

A fine was passed in 1244, of lands and rents in Great Risborough, between Richard Earl of Cornwall, and Robert de Sanford and Alice his wife, and Justina, sister of Alice, the right of the Earl.¹²

In 1247, a fine between Philip, son of Oliver, and Stephen, son of Hugh de Culverdon, of the service of certain tenants in Culverdon.¹³

In the same year, between Robert de Aldewell (i.e. of the Old Well, or Spring) and Agnes his daughter, of lands in Risborough, his right.¹⁴

¹ Rot. Fin. 10 Ric. I.

² Ibid. 4 Joh.

³ Harleian MSS. and Rot. Claus. 6 Joh.

⁴ Cardigan MSS.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Cardigan and Harl. MSS.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Harl. MSS.

⁹ MSS. Dodsworth, and Inquis. p. m. 28 Hen. III. n^o 9; Cal. vol. i. p. 2.

¹⁰ Abbrev. Rot. Orig. 26 Hen. III. See also vol. i. p. 5.

¹¹ Rot. Fin. 20 Hen. III.

¹² Ibid. 29 Hen. III.

¹³ Ibid. 32 Hen. III.

¹⁴ Ibid.

In 1254, a fine was passed of lands in Riseberge, between Richard Fitz-John and Peter Everard, the right of Richard.¹

In 1258, a fine was passed of lands in Riseberge and Saunderton, between Peter, son of Peter Everard and the said Peter, which the younger Peter then granted to his father for life.²

In 1270, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Great Risborough, between Thomas Picot and Sara his wife, Mariola and Juliana, sisters of Sara, and Simon Compayne and Juliana his wife, Alice, formerly wife of Humfrey le Buriton, the right of Juliana and Alice, who grant part of the said lands to Richard de Staunford, Clerk, &c.³

The Lordship of Risborough was given by King Henry III. to his brother Richard Earl of Cornwall; and it continued to be holden by Edmund Earl of Cornwall until his death, in 1300, when it again reverted to the Crown, and was settled in dower on Queen Margaret: a writ was sent to her Bailiff respecting certain tithes payable to the Abbat of Notley, in 33 Edw. I.⁴

In 1287, a fine was passed of messuages and lands here between Nicholas de Peliter and Agnes his wife, and Alexander Holway and Beatrice his wife, the right of Nicholas.⁵

In 1297, between John Romaine de Wylnehale, and John de Beauchamp and Maud his wife, of messuages and lands in Ryseberge and Ilmere, the right of John Romain.⁶

In 1314, a fine of lands and rents in Great Risborough was passed between John de Foxle and Constance his wife, and Hugh de Culverdon of Great Risborough, the right of John.⁷ And in the same year, by another fine between the same parties, these lands, &c. were granted to Hugh de Culverdon for life.⁸

In 1317, another fine, between James Freysel of Bledlowe and Agnes his wife, and John Lovekyn of Stoke and Claricia his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents in Great Risborough, which were settled on John and Claricia for their lives.⁹

John de Foxle, and Constance his wife, died seised, in 1324, *inter alia*, of one messuage in Culverdon, with one mill, two tofts, fourscore and nine acres of land, one acre of meadow, and four acres of pasture; also of Suits of Court, in the Manor of Risburgh; and of seven messuages, two virgates of land, fourscore acres of land, and four of meadow; with twenty acres of wood, in Santresdon (Saunderton), and of the Church there, held as of the Honour of Walingford; and also of one messuage and a virgate of land at Bledlawerugge (Bledlow-ridge), which, excepting the last, are, by misprint, inserted in the Escheats as in Berkshire, instead of Bucks.¹⁰

In 1330, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, had a grant of the Honour of Berkhamstead, the Manor of Risborough, the Park and Manor of Cippenham, and the Honour of Walingford.¹¹ He died in 1336, cœlebs.¹²

In 1333, a fine was passed of lands, &c. here, and in Monks' Risborough and Bledlow, between Edmund de Reynham, and Robert Whitecote and Edith his wife, the right of Edmund; and also between James Freysel¹³ and John Lovekyn, of messuages and lands in Great Risborough, which John granted to James for life; remainder to Thomas, son of James, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Edmund, brother of William, and the heirs of his body.¹⁴

In the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* of 15 Edw. III. this parish is denominated Risborough Comitis, and the tax of the ninths twenty-two marks, including the ninths of the Temporalities of the Abbey of Nottele: on the presentation of Richard Cok, John atte Ford, Walter de Iremonger, Henry Mortone,

¹ Rot. Fin. 39 Hen. III.

² Ibid 43 Hen. III.

³ Ibid. 55 Hen. III.

⁴ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 973.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 16 Edw. I.

⁶ Ibid. 26 Edw. I.

⁷ Ibid. 10 Edw. II.

⁸ Ibid. ⁹ Ibid. 11 Edw. II.

¹⁰ Esc. 18 Edw. II. n^o 38; Cal. vol. i. p. 318.

¹¹ See vol. i. p. 20.

¹² Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 10.

¹³ See vol. i. p. 594.

¹⁴ Rot. Fin. 7 Edw. III.

Geoffrey Walder, and John Sergeaunt; who stated, that great part of the lands in this parish were part of the Chiltern, which was land very unproductive; that they have few sheep and lambs, and none in the parish who could be rated to the fifteenths.¹

In 1358, a fine was passed between Rob. Campyoun of Welderugg, and John atte Barre of Monks' Risborough, and Henry Paulyn of Great Risborough and Agnes his wife, of messuages and lands in Great Risborough, the right of Robert Campyoun.²

In 1367, another fine was passed between Robert Testyf, Vicar of the Church of Olneswyk, and Henry Paulyn of Prince's Risborough, and Agnes his wife, of messuages and lands in Prince's Risborough, the right of Robert.³

In 1422, a fine was passed of a messuage in Prince's Risborough, between William Kene of Prince's Risborough, and John Orchard of the same, and William atte Noke of Shenley, and Elizabeth his wife, the right of *William*.⁴

In 1437, (16 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Prince's Risborough, between John Lokewode, William Doe, and Walter Couper, and Richard Ramsay and Alice his wife, the right of John.

In 1442, a fine was passed of the *Manor of COLVERDON*, and messuages, lands, and rents in Colverdon, Saundresdon, Horsyndon, Bledelowe, Ilmere, and Prince's Risborough, which William Stratton granted to Matthew de la Hay, and Anne his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; with remainder to Richard de la Hay (who, with Margaret his wife, were parties to the fine), and the heirs-male of his body; with remainder to the right heirs of Richard.⁵

In 1445, a fine was passed of a Manor, lands, and rents in Saunderton, Prince's Risborough, and Kingsey, between John Compton Esq. Gilbert Jolybrand, *Cik.* John Tailleir, Thomas Kene of Prince's Risborough, and Thomas Nasshe,—and Thomas Cheyne, Esq. and Alianore his wife, the right of John Compton.⁶

In 1474, lands here were, *inter al.* passed by fine between Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, and others, Quer^{as}, and Sir John Leynham, Knt. and Margery his wife, Deforc^{as}, as the right of Stephen Glover, Parson of the Church of Whitfield, who granted to Sir John Leynham and Margery.

In 1481, a fine of messuages and lands in Prince's Risborough, between John Bishop of Ely, William Hastynges of Hastyngs, Knt. Ralph Hastyngs, Knt. Robert Morton, Gen. Gregory Marleborough, and Richard Brian, and John Basset and Margery his wife, the right of Richard Brian.⁷

In 1506, a fine of lands in Northden, in the parish of Hitchenden and Prince's Risborough, passed between Richard Hampden and Edmund Bury, Quer^{as}, and Robert Bellson and Sibil his wife, Deforc^{as}.⁸

In 1532, King Hen. VIII. granted this Manor as parcel of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Notley; and also the Rectory, Church, and Advowson of Risborough, to the Dean and Canons of Oxford, and their successors for ever, in pure and perpetual alms.⁹

It was afterwards surrendered to the Crown, and re-granted by Edw. VI. to Robert King, Bishop of Oxford, under the description of "parcel of the possessions of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Oxenforth."¹⁰ In the same year, another fine of messuages and lands in Prince's Risborough, between Thomas White and John Dorvel, the right of Thomas White.

In 1550, the Manor, *cum pert.* was, by the same King, settled upon the Princess Elizabeth, his sister, for life, as part of the Honour of Ewelme.¹¹

¹ Non. Inquis. p. 320.

² Rot. Fin. 32 Edw. III.

³ Ibid. 41 Edw. III.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 1 Hen. VI.

⁵ Ibid. 21 Hen. VI.

⁶ Ibid. 24 Hen. VI.

⁷ Ibid. 21 Edw. IV.

⁸ Ibid. 22 Hen. VII.

⁹ Rot. Pat. 24 Hen. VIII. Test. 15 Sept.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1 Edw. VI.

¹¹ Ibid. 4 Eliz. Test. 17 Mar.

In 1552, (6 Edw. VI.) the King granted *inter al.* to Sir Edw. Bray, Knt. John Thornton, and John Danby, Gen. an acre of land in Prince's Risborough, in the occupation of Joane Dorwold, for a light in the Church there; to them, and the heirs and assigns of John Thornton and John Danby, of the Manor of East Greenwich, in free soccage, by fealty only.¹

Queen Elizabeth, soon after her accession, by Letters Patent, dated 1 July 1558, recited, that by other Letters, dated 10 May (2 and 3 Phil. and Mary), she had granted to Francis Pigot, then her servant, for his faithful services, certain demesne lands, meadows, and pastures, called the Demesnes of the Manor of Prince's Risborough; one close in Chilton;² two closes of four acres; eight acres abutting on Burton-way; nine acres in the east part of Risborough; three acres and a half abutting on Gylton's piece, called Copey-way; half an acre near Akenell-way;³ fifty-two acres, called Copeland, near Longhead; thirteen acres east of Purtewell; five acres called Purtewell-head; five acres west of Holloway; three acres east of the same; four acres of meadow in Bedmead; sixteen acres in Bremers; a close of wood and pasture, called Stocking; another close, called Curr-close; half an acre in White-land; four acres in Barrenfield, near the Park; one acre in Darboste; one acre and one rood near the Mill; one acre at Millesworth; one close of pasture, called Potter's Lithe; three acres and a rood, and sixteen acres in Longe-wyke; four acres near the Parke, in the occupation of Ric. Newe; two acres in Westye; one rood in Longe-wyke; one acre in Lot-meade; one coppice in the tenure of the Fraternity or Guild of Jesus; a parcel of meadow, called the Walnut Close, adjacent; thirty-two acres in Longe-wyke, late Henry Butler's; sixteen acres in the same field, late in the tenure of William Serjeant; sixteen acres also, late of Thomas Claydon; sixteen acres of Richard Hebb; sixteen acres in the occupation of Thomas Child; eleven acres in Barrenfield; twenty acres and a half in Whiteland; one rood under the Hill; two closes of pasture, of eight acres, in the tenure of Henry Roose; ten acres in Burying-Field; twenty acres in Whiteland, in the tenure of Thomas Butler; sixteen acres in the Common Fields, between Tho. Cubland's and John Temple's; sixteen acres in Longwike, in the tenure of John Stevens; one acre and a half in Beadmead, in the same tenure; one acre there, in the tenure of Will. Butler; thirty acres in . . . field, in the tenure of Tho. Fetyplace; eight acres in Whiteland, on the west part of Purtewell; two acres in Barrenfield, in the tenure of John Jewel, abutting upon Guillon's piece: sixteen acres in Longwike; two acres and a half of meadow in Beadmead, in the tenure of William Fetyplace; seven acres in Puttingshall, in Whitelands; one parcel of meadow, called Gosnayles, in the tenure of Henry Butler; a parcel of meadow in the tenure of Ric. Tryne; sixteen acres in Longwyke, in the tenure of . . . from Michaelmas then next, for twenty-one years, to the said Francis Pigot; and the Queen now demises all the before-mentioned premises, for the better support of Elizabeth, widow of the said Francis Pigot, and in consideration of his faithful services, to the said Elizabeth, for twenty-one years from this date, at the annual rent of 3*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*⁴

In 1567, the Queen, in order to preserve certain Woods belonging to the Crown, and for 26*l.* 3*s.* per ann. demised to William Wyndsor, Esq. King's Wood, Smallridge Wood, and Stockynges, parcel of the Manor of Prince's Risborough, except all great trees, saplings of oak, and twelve staddels in every acre, according to the form of the statute,⁵ for twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 19*l.* 14*s.* for King's Wood, and also 19*s.* and for Stockynges 5*l.* 10*s.*⁶

In 1577, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, reciting her demise to Elizabeth Pigot, widow, granted

¹ Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 1 Sept.

² Not the Village so named, but the high land in that part of Risborough which verges on the *Chiltern Hills*.

³ Icknield-way.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 1 Eliz. Test. 1 Jul.

⁵ "The Bill for the Preservation of Woods," 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 17.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 10 Eliz. Test. 6 Aug.

her reversion in the premises to Tho. Cornewallys, Esq. one of her Gentlemen Pensioners, from the determination of the lease of Elizabeth Pigot, for fifty years, at the same rent.¹

In 1581, the Queen granted to Robert Wake, Citizen and Mercer of London, the Manor and Lordship of Prince's Risborough, *cum pert.* and the Rectory and Church, sometime to the Monastery of Nutley belonging, afterwards parcel of the possessions of the Bishoprick of Oxford; and a Mansion-House, called *Broke-house*, in Risborough, adjoining, which William Clarke sometime inhabited; from Lady-Day, for twenty-one years, if the said Bishoprick should so long remain in the Queen's hands, at 40*l.* per ann.²

In 1582, the Queen demised to Edward Kempton, Merchant-Tailor of London, King's Wood, of the extent of 139 acres; Smalridge Wood, of fifteen acres; and the woods and underwoods, called Stockings, in the Manor of Prince's Risborough, for twenty-one years from Michaelmas then ensuing, at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann.³

In 1585, the Queen, on the petition of Sir James Crofts, Comptroller of her Household, grants to John Walton and John Cresset, Gen. *inter al.* one acre and two great lands in Alscotfield, in Risborough, in the occupation of Lionel Duckett, appointed to maintain a light in Risborough Church.⁴

In 1594, Queen Elizabeth, in recompense of all sums of money due to Capt. David Powell, deceased, for his services in the wars in France, and in Higher and Lower Germany, and at the request of Jane Powell, his widow, demises to Hen. Best, all the woods, underwoods, and wood-land, called Stockings, containing sixty acres, within the Manor of Prince's Risborough (and parcel of that Manor assigned to the Queen before her accession, let to Robt. Sandys, under the Exchequer Seal, 24 July 1583, (26 Eliz.) for twenty-one years, at 3*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* annual rent, &c. &c.) from Lady-Day 1605, for thirty-one years, at the same rent.⁵

In 1600, the Queen demised lands in Prince's Risborough, in the occupation of Ralph Stone, to Joseph Mayne, from Lady-Day, for twenty-one years, if the premises which had come into the Queen's hands, by recusancy of one Edward East, late of Bledlow, should so long remain in her possession.⁶

The Manor of Prince's Risborough was granted by King James I. as part of the dower of Queen Anne, his Consort.⁷

In 1619, the King granted to Charles Prince of Wales, &c. the Lordship and Manor of Prince's Risborough, parcel of the possessions of the Lady Elizabeth before her accession to the Crown of England, and afterwards part of the Jointure of the Lady Anne, late Queen, to him and his heirs, Kings of England, for ever.⁸

A mutilated copy of letters of *Inspeiximus*, dated 12 June 1597, under the Great Seal of England,⁹ is exhibited at Prince's Risborough, with the title of the Charter of the town of Risborough, containing in substance the ordinary grants made to the tenants of the Honour of Walingford, afterwards the Honour of Ewelme, and reciting Letters Patent of King Hen. III. and his royal predecessors,¹⁰ of their privileges and exemptions, to the inhabitants, tenants of the said Honour; and superadding:—

“This writing was allowed by John Dormer, Esq. Sheriff for the County of Buckingham, for the liberty of Prince's Risborowe in the County aforesaid, 3 March, 40 Eliz. by,
R. ROBERTS, Under-Sheriff.”

¹ Rot. Pat. 20 Eliz. Test. 15 Jan.

² Ibid. 25 Eliz. Test. 28 Nov.

³ Ibid. 37 Eliz. Test. 28 Jan.

⁷ Rot. Pat. 1 Jac. I. Test. 19 Sept.

⁹ As translated by Mr. Will. Hewlett, of 34, Great James Street, Bedford-row, translator of ancient documents.

¹⁰ See an account of the Honour of Walingford, &c. vol. i. p. 17, et seq.

⁶ Ibid. 24 Eliz. Test. 16 July.

⁴ Ibid. 28 Eliz. Test. 12 April.

⁵ See BLEDLOW, p. 122, and Rot. Pat. 43 Eliz. Test. 7 April.

⁸ Ibid 17 Jac. I. Test. 11 Oct.

A similar endorsement by Thomas Denton, Esq. Sheriff, 9 Jan. 43 Eliz. RICH. GOODWYN, Under-Sheriff. The like by WILLIAM BORLASE, Esq. Sheriff, 8 Feb. 44 Eliz. Roberts, Under-Sheriff. The like by ANTHONY CHESTER, Esq. 6 Jan. James Geve, Under-Sheriff. The like by Sir Rich. Ingoldsby, Knt. Sheriff, 19 Mar. A.D. 1605. The like by Sir Rob. Lovett, Knt. Sheriff, 23 Dec. 1615. The like 8 Apl. 18 Car. by Richard Grenville, Sheriff. The like 16 July 1713, by Hatton Tash the elder, Esq. Sheriff.¹

The distresses of King Cha. I. induced that monarch to alienate considerable portions of the Crown lands, when the Adwoson and Manor, with the Paramouncey of Prince's Risborough, were transferred to certain citizens of London; who, in 1637, conveyed the same to . . . Chibnall.²

King Charles I. by Letters Patents, recites that, whereas, a debt was due from the Crown, to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London, (and also that King James I. had granted to him, when Prince of Wales, divers lands, rents, &c. and *inter alia* 82*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* reserved out of the Manor of Prince's Risborough), demised to Sir Henry Hobart and others, from Lady-day, 17 Jac. I. for 99 years, and the assignment of the same by the surviving trustees of that grant, 16 May, 4 Car. I. to William Williams and others, in pursuance of a warrant under the Privy Seal: now the King grants and confirms, at the request of the said Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens, to Edward Ditchfield, John Highland, Humphrey Clark, and Francis Moss, the reversion and remainder, and all the Manor of Prince's Risborough, with the rents of assize of free tenants, amounting to 12*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* and three pounds of pepper; Rents of Copyholds there 44*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* pr. ann. with 16*s.* increase, and also four acres of demesne land in Chilton, two closes of four acres, 8 acres near Barton-way, 9 acres east of the town, 3½ acres in *Guilton's* piece, 3½ ditto, 5 acres of arable on the way near the same, half an acre near Acel (Icknield) way, 52 acres called Copland, 13 acres east of Purtwell, 5 ac. in Purtwell head, 5 ac. near Hollyway, 3 acres near the same, 4 acres in Bedmead, &c. &c. as before recited in Patent of 1 Elizabeth, the rents, &c. of the whole Manor of Risborough, being 100*l.* 7*s.* 11½*d.* and 3*lbs.* of pepper pr. ann. without profits of Court, parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, and annexed to the Honour of Ewelme tendend. at 82*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* excepting the Park of Risborough.³

In 1653, by Indenture, dated 10 Jan. Ralph Adeane, of Gray's-Inn, Lond. Gent. conveyed, for 10*s.* to Fra. Stephens, of Clement's-Inn, Gent. the Manor of Prince's Risborough, then among the lands forfeited to the Parliament.

In 1654, John Bowler, Merchant-Taylor of London, by Indenture, dated 23 Oct. conveyed to John Smith, jun. son and heir-apparent of John Smith, of St. Mildred, Bread-street, London, Merchant, in consideration of 150*l.* two messuages in Prince's Risborough, being lands forfeited in the rebellion. The Manor also, with Horsington, Monks' Risborough, and West Wycombe, together with messuages and lands in Longwich, were conveyed by Indenture, 15 Dec. 1654, by William Skyner and others, trustees for the sale of forfeited lands, to *William Page*, of Westminster, Esq. for the nominal consideration of 5*s.* the premises having been parcel of the lands of John Denham, attainted.

By an Indenture, dated 23 March 1672, Francis Lord Hawley and others, conveyed to Peter Lely, Esq. of Covent Garden, a fee-farm rent of 82*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* issuant out of the Manor of Prince's Risborough, payable by the heir of Richard Deane.⁴

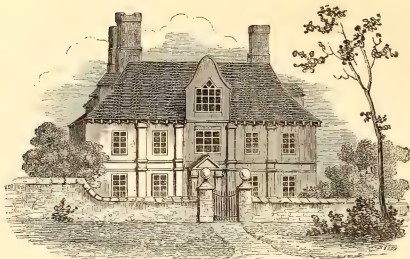
Thus was that famous painter, Lely, whose genius has preserved the portraits of so many personages of eminence and rank, introduced into a connection with Buckinghamshire.

¹ From original entries on a slip of parchment, annexed to the preceding deed.

² Of this family was Anthony Chibnall, who, in 1674, married Susan Mayne, of Hoggeston. [See Par. Regist.]

³ Rot. Pat. 4 Car. I. Test, 14 June.

⁴ Rot. Cl. 24 Car. II.



BROOK HOUSE,

in the north-western part of the town was, during many years, the property of the family of Penton, of Hampshire. Queen Elizabeth called upon Mr. Penton, when her Majesty visited Hampden,¹ in one of her Buckinghamshire Progresses; but certainly not in the present building, which must be of more modern date. The house in which Mr. Penton then resided, was an old mansion, of which, some remains were recently standing close to the Church-yard. It had long fallen to decay, but had once been distinguished with rude caryatides, supporting its projecting windows; and there was therein, a curious *niche*, immemorially called Queen Elizabeth's *oven*.

Henry Penton, Esq. the last of the family who held this estate, was a native of Winchester. He was educated in the College there, and afterwards removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge. He represented his native city in several Parliaments, and held the office of Letter Carrier to his Majesty—a lucrative sinecure. In Lord North's administration, he was made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and so continued during several years. He married first, Anne, eldest of the two daughters and co-heiresses of John Knowler, Esq. Recorder of Canterbury, (sister of Mary Countess of Digby;) but had by her no issue. A separation by consent having ensued, and she dying in April 1806, he married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Peter Judd, Serjeant-at-Mace to the Corporation of the Borough of Stratford-on-Avon, Co. Warwick, by whom he had several children: he died in April 1808. The widow was married, secondly, in Nov. 1812, to Capt. Welby, of the Second Royal Regiment of Life-Guards, son of Sir William Welby, Bart.

Mr. Penton's estate in Risborough was afterwards sold to Mr. Thomas Grace, Banker, of Aylesbury; and in 1813, was purchased by the Rt. Hon. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, (afterwards Earl of Burlington), together with a portion of tithes of the middle Hamlet of Lacey Green, situated between the tracks called the Upper and Lower Icknield-way, included in the Manor of Wardrobes, Stocken Farm, Lacey Green, Loosley Row, and Culverton, consisting of about 1560 acres.

PERPETUAL CURACY.

The provision for the minister, was a fixed annual payment of 40*l.* per ann. payable by the Impropriator.

In 1729, the benefice was augmented with 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, in addition to 230*l.*

¹ In the time of Griffith Hampden, Esq. who made a new approach to Hampden through his woods, to receive his Royal Guest; which has obtained the name of the Queen's *gap*. See also QUARENDON.

given by Henry Penton, Esq. Impropricator and Lord of the Manor, with which were soon afterwards purchased 33 ac. of freehold land, during the Incumbency of the Rev. Tho. Penn, who gave 20*l.* towards the completion of the purchase. In 1811, the annual amount of the income of the Curate, was 58*l.* 2*s.* the population of the parish exceeding 1500; a Parliamentary Grant of 800*l.* was accordingly obtained; and subsequently, at five several times, additional assistance from Queen Anne's Bounty, to the amount of 1500*l.* to meet benefactions of 300*l.* by Thomas Marshall, of the Borough of Southwark; 200*l.* by the Trustees of the Pyncombe Charity, at Taunton, Co. Somerset; 366*l.* in money and tithes, with a rent charge of 8*l.* per ann. by John Grubb, Esq. Impropricator and Patron, payable out of the great tithes; and 40*l.* given by the Rev. Rich. Meade, minister, obtained principally by the exertions of the Incumbent, assisted by the Diocesan; with which a suitable house for the Incumbent has been erected,¹ and 2,224*l.* residue laid out in the purchase of 60 acres of freehold land, in the open fields of Risborough; which, in 1820, under the Inclosure Act, was commuted for an allotment by the Commissioners, and subsequently produced only about two-thirds of the former income; so that in 1826, the Benefice was less than 150*l.* per ann. the Glebe lands being 78 acres 28 perches.²

The Churchwardens receive annually 2*s.* being the rent for two roods and 17 perches of freehold land, formerly in the open fields, belonging to the Church, and probably ancient lamp lands.

The Impropricator was directed, by the bequest of a former possessor, (said to have been a maiden lady) to provide annually a fat bull to be killed, and a boar to be made into brawn; four bushels of wheat, and four of malt, to be made into bread and beer; and the whole to be distributed among the parishioners at Christmas.³

The custom of maintaining a bull and a boar by the Impropricate Rector, for the use of his parishioners, was one of the common relics of ancient feudality, and appears to have given rise to an extraordinary relation as to this custom in Risborough.

Lysons mentions,⁴ that "the donation of a bull and boar on Christmas-day," was observed here; but has not added, that they were distributed *in large pieces, smoking hot from the copper, at five o'clock in the morning*, for breakfast on Christmas-day, until the nuisance became intolerable; and the donor (or distributor of the bounty) took the opinion of the most eminent counsel respecting it, who, advising, that "he was not bound by the custom, there being *no tie* on the estate to cover the expence," it was discontinued.

In 1820, under the Inclosure Act, an allotment was made to the Incumbent, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor, of 39 ac. 10 per. of freehold land,⁵ upon trust, to provide fuel for parishioners not paying rates to the Church and Poor, (these lands being let on lease for 14 years), in compensation for the right and liberty of cutting and carrying away beech, brush-wood, furze, fern, and other fuel.

PERPETUAL CURATES (nominated by the Lords of the place.)

WILLIAM SYLYMAN, buried here 1483, as appears by his Epitaph.⁶

Thomas Norreys occurs Curate 1507.

William Stratton, 1524.

William Vigers, 1532.

John Stallworth subscribes Minister 1554.

William Gilliott, 1561.

John Reeves occurs Minister in 1598 and 1605.

¹ The old lay Parsonage Farm-House was pulled down about the commencement of the present century; and under the Act of 43 Geo. III. all such purchases as that of the residence of the Rigby's, for the use of the Incumbent for the time being, are denominated Parsonage Houses, though never having belonged to the Impropricate Rectory.

² MSS. Meade, P. Cur. of Risborough.

³ Lysons's Magn. Brit. p. 627.

⁴ See page 627.

⁵ This land was bounded, on the East, by Monks' Risborough; on the South, by High Wood; on the West, by land sold to Lord George A. Henry Cavendish.

⁶ JOHN, in the Register.

John Fryer subscribes Curate 1608.

Thomas Tangley occurs 1615.

William Townsend, Minister, 1629.¹

Francis Horne, or *Hieron*, 1628, 1631, 1640.

Joseph Billing held it as a *Vicarage*, 6 July 1641.

William Townsend, returned in 1650, as "a *Constant Preacher*."

Samuel Dix styles himself Minister 1653. He was made Vicar of Winslow in 1663; and married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Dunton,² Chaplain to Sir H. Ingoldsby, and Rector of Aston Clinton.³

Richard Woolhouse, admitted Curate 26 Feb. 1663. He quitted it for Stone.⁴

Timothy Hall, A.B. admitted 26 April 1669. He was also Rector of Horsenden, and afterwards Bishop of Oxford.⁵ On his resignation of this Curacy, he was succeeded by

Jervase, or *Gervase Widdowes*, A.M. 19 Oct. 1678. He quitted it for Brill,⁶ where he died; and was succeeded in this Benefice by

Thomas Webb, admitted 10 May 1685. He died 23 Feb. 1707, and was buried here;⁷ being succeeded by

Charles Cornish, A.M. who was also Vicar of Ilmere, and Curate of Kingsey, where he died, and was buried.⁸

Nathaniel Anderson, A.B. licensed 6 Sept. 1798-9. He had been previously Vicar of Grandborough,⁹ and was Rector of Hawridge from 1692, until his death in 1724. In March 1721, he retired from this Curacy, and was succeeded by

Thomas Penn, A.M. who was admitted in 1721, and held this Curacy until his death, in 1755. He was of Pembroke Coll. Oxon. A.M. 1699, Vicar of Great Missenden,¹⁰ and Rector of Aston Sandford.¹¹ He was buried here: having been the Author of "The Church of England-man Supported and Encouraged in the Established Worship; wherein the Beauty and Excellence of the whole Service is set forth." 8vo, 1733.

Daniel Salter, LL.B. admitted July 1755. He was Fellow of All Soul's Coll. Oxon.; LL.B. 5 June 1751; LL.D. 30 June 1759; resigned in 1775; and was succeeded by

Edward Stone, A.M. Fellow of Wadham Coll. Oxon.; A.M. 27 Mar. 1767; also Rector of Horsenden;¹² Vicar of Stagsden, Co. Beds; and some time Rector of Hartwell and Little Hampden (which he resigned); and, dying 15 Feb. 1811, was succeeded by

Richard Meude, A.B. of Wadham Coll. Oxon. licensed 27 Mar. 1811; also Rector of Horsenden,¹³ to which he was, on the same day, presented.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the north-western part of the town, and consists of a nave with two aisles, 60 feet long by 50 wide; a chancel 37 feet long; at the west end of the nave, a square tower (containing six bells, re-cast out of the former peal), and surmounted by an octagon spire of stone, 100 feet in height, with a ball and vane. The old spire fell down in 1803, and considerably damaged the fabric of the Church, as well as destroyed the bells. The building has been newly pewed and seated; and a gallery erected at the west end of the nave, in 1825, altogether capable of accommodating a congregation of 642 persons.

The principal entrance is under a porch on the south side. There are also doors at the west end and on the north side, and one on the south side of the chancel.

In the nave are four square clerestory windows on each side, and a small window near the tower. In the north aisle are four mullioned windows of various sizes, and two small ovals. The east window of the south aisle has two lights, with a mullion; and lofty slender three-quarter circular columns, of red and white marble, on each side; as also beneath the cornice of the recess.¹⁴ At the east end is also a beautifully-recessed window, consisting of three lancet-shaped lights, with rich cornices; and a double row of slender columns, supporting pointed arches, with plain mouldings.

Between this window and the east end of the aisles, is a seat in the wall, under an ornamented and

¹ Willis's MSS.

² Dunton's Life and Errors.

³ See page 89.

⁴ See STONE, p. 462; also LITTLE MISSENDEN.

⁵ See HORSENDEN, p. 334.

⁶ Vol. i. p. 110.

⁷ See page 438.

⁸ Vol. i. p. 292.

⁹ Ibid. p. 250.

¹⁰ See page 379.

¹¹ Vol. i. p. 48.

¹² See page 332.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Lysons, p. 487.

corniced arch; and contiguous, a piscena, under a canopy, having clustered columns like those belonging to the stall.

The approach to the rood-loft, at the north-east angle of this aisle, has a long flight of steps still remaining, within an arched door-way; and a perforation through the opposite pier, corresponds with it. There are also in the north aisle, as well as in the south, brackets for lights.

The east window of the chancel consists of three cinquefoil-headed lights, in a lower range or series, with six openings above them, having double trefoils; this window has a square cornice and moulding.

On the north side are two windows, each of two lights; and a quatrefoil in the spandril, with slender pillars.

On the south side are two windows, each of two lights, trefoil-headed, with a quatrefoil above, between two slipped trefoils.

On the south side, near the east end, is a cavity for a piscena, under a nail-headed arch.

The Communion-Table stands at a distance from the east wall, having so remained ever since the time of Cromwell and the Presbyterians.

The Church-yard, which had, before, been very insufficiently fenced, was re-enclosed, amongst the recent alterations and improvements; and, to its original extent of three roods five perches, an addition has been made of twenty-two perches; the wall surrounding the whole has been re-built, at the expense of the Parish, and three neat iron-gates placed at the respective entrances.

The Font, which had been removed from the western arch, on the south side of the nave, to the middle of the west end, and, in 1804, thrown down and injured by the fall of the spire, has been again removed to the south side.

The expenses of repairing the Church and its precincts, in 1825, exceeded 1000*l.* towards which the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, &c. of Churches, contributed 150*l.*; and 392 free-sittings for the poor were accordingly provided, the pews being formed to contain 250 persons. The chancel was completely repaired by the Impropriator and Patron.

On a mural tablet, near the east end of the north side of the chancel:

Near this place lieth buried the Body of the Rev^d M^r Thomas Penn, M.A. who departed this life June 25th A.D. 1755. He was Curate of this Parish 34 years, and Rector of Aston-Sandford, in this neighbourhood, upwards of 46 years: æt. 79.¹

On a small tablet, against the north wall:

To the Memory of M^r John Grace, son of M^r John & Joyce Grace: died June the 26, 1764, aged 36 years.

Also Rebecca, the wife of M^r John Grace: died November the 18th 1770, aged 39 years.

On another:

To the Memory of M^r John Grace, who departed this life August y^e 28th 1760, aged 65 years.

To the Memory of Joyce, the wife of M^r John Grace, who departed this life April 5th 1761, aged 62 years.

On another tablet, with the figure of an anchor:

RESURGAM.

This is erected as a Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Christopher Rigby, Esq. of his Majesty's Navy, who departed this life the 4th of January 1795, and was interred near this spot, in the Church-yard.

And also to the Memory of Sarah, his Daughter, who died May 10th 1790, at Bristol Hot Wells, and was buried in a vault in Clifton Church, over which is a marble.

On a mural tablet, on the south side:

Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Grace, who died Sep^r 26, 1818, aged 64 years. Also of John, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Grace, who died on board the Hon. Comp.'s ship Alnwick Castle, lying off Canton, in China, Nov. 25th 1815, aged 15 years, and was buried at French Island.

On a black marble slab, within the altar-rails:

Heare lieth y^e Body of Thomas Webb, A.M. Minister

of this Parish, who dyed Feb^y 23^d 1707-8, aged 69 years : who gave Twenty Pounds for ever for the use of Catechisms.¹

Whoso thou art y^t reads these lines on me
Ponder e'er long y^t Death will seize on thee
Gett unto Christ whilest it is day
For to eternal life he is y^e way
My day is past & I am gone
I hope through Christ to rise bright as the sun.

In the chancel, within the rails, are marks on a slab of a plate and effigies, but no inscription remains. In the pavement of the nave are likewise marks of four brasses, which have been long taken away.

On a small stone, near the Clerk's desk :

Under this seat there is a Clark
Who is inclosed in the dark
Who often times sang forth God's praise
And now at last did end his days.

Joseph Watson, who departed this life y^e 17 of June 1703, aged 24 years.

On the cover of a plain altar-tomb of stone, in the north aisle :

Here lieth the body of Thomas Meade, who departed this life y^e 30th day of Aprill 1685, aged 50 years. £5 he gave to the Poor present, and £100 for ever to be

employed to place out poore Apprentices whose Parents doe not take collection : by seven trustees.

Lo ! thus he died for vaine and fraile is flesh
Yet his soule doth live by faith in endless blisse
By faith in Christ, whose grace was so enlarg'd
That by his Blood man's sin hee hath discharg'd.
In Christ I hope to rise among the just
Man is but grass, all must to worms and dust.

On a black marble, in the floor of the south aisle :

Here lieth interred the Body of Henry Hawes, Gent. whose ancestors lived in this Parish for many generations. A man of great probity, who in hopes of a joyfull Resurrection resigned his soul to God, March the 23^d 1705 : in the 50th year of his age.

Here also lie y^e remains of M^{rs} Frances, late wife of Thomas Barrabee of West Wiccombe, Gent. & formerly wife of the said Henry Hawes, by whom she had fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, six sons of which survived her. She was daughter of the Rev^d Thomas Disney, Rector of Stoke Hammond, in this County. A woman of exemplary piety and charity, who, in performing the Duties of the Church and Closet, has left few her equals. She had many excellent Endowments, & has left Posterity a bright Example of all Christian Virtues, for their imitation. She exchanged this mortal life for immortality April y^e 26, 1743, in the 79th year of her age.

At the west-end of the nave, on two tablets of wood, affixed to the wall, is the following account of

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

On the first tablet,

MRS. JOAN CHIBNALL left by will, to be given yearly for ever, on St. Matthew's day, to eight poor Widows, or ancient Maidens, a cloth gown, and an ell of linen each; ten shillings for a sermon, and 4*l*. among the poor.²

¹ In a Parliamentary return made in 1806, it is stated, that this benefaction was lost, by default of the persons to whom it had been entrusted, without sufficient security for the due performance of the conditions of the bequest. The family paid the interest during many years.

² Joane Chibnall, of Prince's Risborough, by will, dated 22 Jan. 1646, proved at London, by Ralph Deane, Executor, 27 Sept. 1649, bequeathed "to eight poor widows, or ancient Maides, of the parish of Prince's Risborough, yearly, for ever, eight gowns of Cloath, each of the value of 18*s*. at the least, (together with a similar charity to Chalgrove, Britwell-sallome, Britwell Prior, and Watlington, Co. Oxon.) to be distributed yearly at the feast of St. Matthew, in Brook House, in Prince's Risborough, or at Chalgrove, at the discretion of her Executor, before divine service, viz. to every woman one *gowne* and one ell of *linnen cloath* of 2*s*. the ell; the parties receiving to be nominated by her heir, but no one to receive the gift oftener than once in two years, if there be any other poor widows or maids in the parish : and ten shillings to be paid to the minister of Prince's Risborough, on St. Matthew's day, annually, for ever, for preaching a sermon there on that day, or to any other minister in his stead : and likewise 4*l*. in money, to be distributed amongst the *poore* of the said parish, as her heir, if present, or in his absence, the Curate or Churchwardens and Overseers, or greatest part of them present, shall appoint, so that no one have above 2*s*. nor less than one shilling." [Extract made by Tho. Toovey, Vic. of Watlington; ex autograph, J. Badcock, of Vine Cottage, Watlington, dated 1817.]

1616, *Dr. William Smith* bequeathed 40*l.* to purchase land, and the rent thereof to be distributed yearly to the poor, on St. Thomas's day.¹

1685, *Mr. Thomas Meade* bequeathed 100*l.* to be employed in apprenticing children, inhabitants of this parish.²

1713, *Mrs. Catherine Pye* gave, during her life, an estate at Towersey, (let in 1830, at 54*l.* pr. ann.) to educate poor children.

The rents of certain lands are appropriated to the repairs, &c. of the Church.

On the second tablet:

1772, *Mr. Richard Stratton* bequeathed to Christ's Hospital, London, 500*l.* constantly to maintain and educate one boy, belonging to this Parish.³

1784, *Mrs. Elizabeth Eustace* gave, during her life, a meadow, &c. the rent thereof to provide *lots* of linen for the poor, on St. Thomas's day.⁴

In the Church-yard, between the porch and the west end of the Church, is a Tomb, erected in memory of many of the family of Smith, long, residents and landed proprietors in this parish; and recording the names of Edward Smith and Elizabeth his wife,—and John Smith, their son, who died 28 July 1827, æt. 62; and of Edward, another son, who died at Windsor, (where he was a respectable Solicitor,) 3 Feb. 1831, æt. 56.

At the north-east corner of the Church-yard, is a small Cottage, called *The Vicarage*, having an ancient and curious circular chimney of stone. This has been conjectured the habitation of the Monks of Notley Abbey, when the performance of divine service was supplied from that Convent.

¹ He was a native of this town, M.D. of the University of Cambridge. Lands were purchased with his bequest; in lieu of which, under the Inclosure Act of 1820, an allotment was made of 3 ac. 2 r. 36. per. producing 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per ann.

² Lands awarded at the Inclosure, (3 ac. 3 r. 22 per.) in lieu of the estate belonging to this Charity, in 1806, producing 6*l.* per ann. [From information of the Incumbent.]

³ He was a native of Risborough, and Common Councilman of Coleman-street Ward.

Richard Stratton, of the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, by will, dated 13 June 1772, bequeathed to the Governors of Christ's Hospital 500*l.* to be paid within three weeks after the decease or marriage of his wife Rebecca, in trust, for the children of the said Hospital; on condition that the Governors and their successors should admit one boy of Prince's Risborough into the said Hospital, who shall not have received alms of the said parish, and being not less than seven, nor exceeding nine years of age, to be maintained and educated with the other children there, until of a proper age to be put out apprentice; and then some other poor boy to be in like manner admitted from time to time, and appointed to the said Charity by the order or recommendation of the Vestry of the parish of Prince's Risborough; (and in case of refusal of the Governors to accept the legacy on those terms, the said sum of 500*l.* to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers, and by them laid out in purchase of Government securities, the interest of which to be applied in maintaining and educating at school, from between the age of seven and nine years to fourteen, one such poor boy, and for afterwards apprenticing him under similar appointment), with power to the Vestry of the said parish, to remove for misbehaviour: and further devised to the said Rebecca Stratton, her heirs and assigns, certain freehold tenements in London, charged with the payment of the said sum of 500*l.* for such purposes: and

Rebecca Stratton, widow, by her will, 2 Mar. 1788, bequeathed to the Rev. Weedon Butler, of Chelsea, [See CALVERTON] Clerk, and Carew Eilers, Gent. of Gower-street, Co. Middlesex, 500*l.* in trust, in exoneration of the like sum charged on the freehold estate, bequeathed by her late husband, Richard Stratton, as before mentioned; to be within three months after her decease paid to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, or to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish of Prince's Risborough, for the purposes stated; and the Governors having accepted the same, the exhibition to Christ's Hospital is still continued accordingly; and at an election held 17 Jan. 1832, when Henry Stratton, son of Mr. Wm. Stratton, of the White Lion, and Thomas, son of Mr. James Gilbert, of the George Inn, were candidates,—the former, being chosen by 80 votes against 54,—the rated inhabitants voted according to their appointments under the Vestry Act, which, having passed long subsequent to the foundation of the scholarship, was intended to be made a question at some future period, in order to determine the right of persons to give more than one vote each.

⁴ The meadow, originally conveyed to five Trustees in Risborough, and three in Bledlow, produced 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. but the award of the Commissioners under the Inclosure Act, assigned to them only one acre and four perches, which produced in 1826, only 3*l.* per ann.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

The Parish Registers consist of

1. A Book of Baptisms, Weddings, and Burials, from 14 Oct. 1561, to 16 May 1695; out of which a leaf has been torn in the Baptisms, from 1586 to 1590.
2. A Parchment Book, 1604 to 1608, nearly illegible.
3. A Register of Burials, from 27 Sep. 1678, to 16 Mar. 1727, on paper, perfect, and in pretty good preservation.
4. Register of Baptisms and Marriages, from 1695 to 1721, on parchment.
5. Register of Baptisms, 15 Oct. 1721, to 6 July 1788, (deficient from 2 Sep. to the end of the year 1778.) It contains the Marriages from Sep. 1722, to 22 Feb. 1754, on parchment, in good preservation, and the earlier part in a very neat legible hand.
6. Register of Burials, from Nov. 1721, to Aug. 1786, on parchment.
7. Burials, 25 Aug. 1786, to 31 Dec. 1812.
8. Burials, 13 July 1788, to 31 Dec. 1812, both in good preservation, but incorrectly kept.
9. Marriages, from 1754 to 1776.
10. Marriages, from 1776 to 1803.
11. Marriages, from 1803 to 31 Dec. 1812.
- 12, 13, 14. Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials.

A small Parochial Library has been established here, by the Rev. Richard Meade, Perpetual Curate, with the assistance of Dr. Bray's Trustees; consisting of 120 works, chiefly in Divinity and Ecclesiastical History.

Here are also two endowed Meeting-Houses; one, formerly of Presbyterians, which, having been closed during half a century, has been re-opened by the Home Missionary Society. The other belongs to the Anabaptists.

LACEY GREEN

is a Hamlet, deriving its name from a family who resided there, and possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood. It is from three to five miles east of Risborough, and, with the contiguous villas of Speen and Loosley Row, contains more than a thousand inhabitants.¹

LOOSLEY ROW, situated on the Chiltern Hills, in the southern part of this parish, is on the side of a lofty eminence, on the summit of which is a windmill, whence is an extensive and beautiful panoramic view, including Windsor Castle and the Surrey Hills on the south, the plantations and buildings in Stowe Gardens on the north-west, Brill-Hill, Oving-House, the Hills of Quanton and Pitchcott, and expansive openings over Thame, to Shotover and Stoken Church, great part of Oxfordshire, Berks, and Northamptonshire, stretching into Bedfordshire, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire, including many interesting objects, which are described in this work.

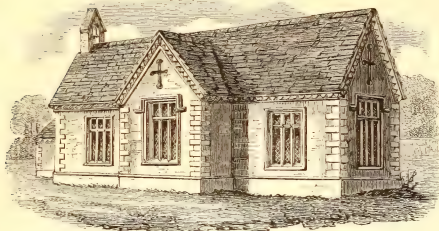
The Upper Hamlet of St. John, Lacey Green, has been returned as containing, in

Loosley Row, 68 houses, 164 males, 169 females; total, 333 inhabitants.

Lacey Green, 66 houses, 141 males, 146 females; total, 287 inhabitants.

Speen, 63 houses, 162 males, 157 females; total, 319 inhabitants.

¹ Loosley Row is mentioned in the Fine Rolls in 1482, when messuages and lands in *Lousole rowe*, in the parish of Prince's Risborough, were passed between Thomas Kytwyld, and Richard Redhole and Christiana his wife, the right of Thomas. [Rot. Fin. 22 Edw. IV.]



LACEY GREEN CHAPEL.

A Plan having been arranged by the Rev. Richard Meade, Incumbent of the Parish, for the erection of a Chapel of Ease here, for the use of persons precluded by the distance from attending Divine Service in the Church of Risborough; by his zealous exertions, a sufficient sum was raised by subscription for that purpose, and the building consecrated on Sunday, 3rd July 1825, by the Honourable and Right Reverend George (Pelham) Lord Bishop of Lincoln, an eloquent Sermon being preached on the occasion by Henry Kay Bonney, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, and Chaplain to the Bishop, from 1 Kings, ch. viii. ver. 27. The endowment consists of eighteen acres and a half of freehold land, given by John Grubb, Esq. of Horsenden, Lord of the Manor; eight acres and a half given by the Right. Hon. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington) of Latimers; and the site of the Chapel and Burying-Ground, within which it stands, by the Rev. Rich. Meade, A.B. Rector of Horsenden, and Perpetual Curate of Prince's Risborough; other contributions being also made, to the amount of more than 2000*l*.

The Right Hon. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Burlington	£44 10 0	Thomas Wethered, Esq. Great Marlow	-	£10 10 0
The Right Hon. George Robert Hobart-Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire	10 10 0	A. E. Biddle, Esq. Wycombe	-	10 10 0
The late Right Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Hampden, G.C.H.	10 10 0	Robert Wheeler, Esq.	-	10 0 0
The late Right Hon. John Lord Visct. Hampden	10 10 0	Mr. James Grace	-	10 0 0
Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. M.P. deceased	10 10 0	To these Subscriptions from Proprietors of Lands in the Parish, were added, the following Contributions from the Nobility and Gentry resident in, or connected with the Neighbourhood, &c. :-		
Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart. M.P.	5 5 0	The Society for Promoting the Building of Churches		460 0 0
Messrs. Weller, Amersham	10 10 0	Hon. and Right Rev. George (Pelham) Lord Bishop of Lincoln		50 0 0
Mrs. Stone, Lacey Green	25 0 0	His Grace John, late Duke of Bedford		10 0 0
Mrs. Shard, Lacey Green	25 0 0	His Grace Richard Nugent Grenville Chandos Temple, late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.		25 0 0
Matthew Raper, Esq. Wendover	10 10 0			
A. Welland, Esq. Loosley Row	10 10 0			
Rev. Richard Meade	20 10 0			
Rev. Richard Lendon	10 10 0			
Rev. Isaac King	10 10 0			

The Most Hon. Charles Ingoldsby, Lord Mar- quess of Winchester	-	-	£10	0	0	Mrs. Clowes, Delaford Park, Iwer	-	-	£5	5	0
The Most Hon. George Marquess of Chandos, (since) Duke of Buckingham and Chandos	10	10	0	0	0	Thomas Tindal, Esq. Aylesbury	-	-	5	5	0
Right Hon. John Wm. (late) Earl of Bridgewater	25	0	0	0	0	John Newman, Esq.	-	-	5	0	0
Right Hon. Catherine Anne, Countess-Dowager of Bridgewater	-	-	5	0	0	The (late) Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rector of Elles- borough	-	-	5	0	0
Right Hon. Philip late Earl of Chesterfield	25	0	0	0	0	Joshua Watson, Esq. Clapton	-	-	10	0	0
Right Hon. Montagu Earl of Abingdon	25	0	0	0	0	Mrs. Duppa, Homerton	-	-	10	0	0
Right Hon. Henry Earl of Dartmouth	10	0	0	0	0	Messrs. Praed and Co. Bankers, Fleet-Street	-	-	10	0	0
Right Hon. George Lord Kenyon	20	0	0	0	0	Lady Carr, Ealing	-	-	10	0	0
Right Hon. George Lord Boston	10	0	0	0	0	Lady Mordaunt, Harrow	-	-	5	5	0
Right Hon. William Wyndham (late) Lord Grenville	-	-	10	0	0	Geo. Butler, D.D. Head Master of Harrow School	5	5	5	0	
Right Hon. Thomas Atherton, Lord Lilford	10	0	0	0	0	Rev. Cha. P. Burney, Greenwich	-	-	5	5	0
Right Hon. Cha. Geo. Spencer (late) Lord Arden	10	0	0	0	0	The Trustees of Lord Crew's Charity	-	-	30	0	0
Right Hon. (late) Lord Gambier	8	0	0	0	0	Mrs. Sheppard, Amporn, Hants	-	-	30	0	0
Right Hon. Lord Francis Almaric Spencer, Baron Churchill	-	-	10	0	0	Mrs. Waldo, Worthy, Hants	-	-	41	0	0
Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bt. M.P.	-	-	10	0	0	Mrs. Long, Winchester	-	-	5	0	0
Right Hon. Richard Ryder, M.P.	-	-	20	0	0	Very Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Rochester	21	0	0	0	
Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings Park	5	0	0	0	0	Robt. Forster, Esq. Warwick	-	-	5	0	0
Hon. Philip Pusey	-	-	20	0	0	President and Fellows of Magdalen Coll. Oxon.	20	0	0	0	
Hon. and Rev. C. J. Perceval, A.M. Rector of Calverton	-	-	6	0	0	Warden and Fellows of All Souls Coll. Oxon.	10	0	0	0	
The (late) Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. Hartwell House	-	-	20	0	0	Master and Fellows of Balliol Coll. Oxon.	5	5	0	0	
The late Sir John Aubrey, Bart. M.P. Dorton House	-	-	20	0	0	Rev. William Cleaver, A.M. Rector of Wanlip	5	5	0	0	
The late Sir Tho. Baring, Bart. M.P.	-	-	120	0	0	Rev. Dr. Ashurst	-	-	5	0	0
The late Sir Robt. Bateson Harvey, Bart. of Langley	-	-	5	0	0	Fiennes Wykeham Martin, Esq. Leeds Castle, Kent	6	0	0	0	
The late Sir George Naylor, Knt. Garter King- at-Arms, Bradenham	-	-	10	10	0	Rev. William Hughes, A.M. (late) Rector of Pitcheott and Bradenham	-	-	21	0	0
John Norris, Esq. Hughendon House	-	-	25	0	0	Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of Lincoln, <i>to- wards Endowment</i>	-	-	20	0	0
Rev. . . . Landor, of Hughendon	-	-	10	0	0	Total	-	-	£1706	0	0
J. Watts Russell, Esq. M.P.	-	-	20	0	0	And in smaller Contributions, of about 200 Benefactors, in sums not exceeding £5, about £500; to which should be added, the following Benefactions to the Chapel itself, for use or ornament:—					
Robert Williams, Esq. M.P.	-	-	21	0	0						
John Camden Neild, Esq. of Bledlow	-	-	20	0	0	The Design, by Jno. Norris, Esq. F.A.S.					
Geo. Purefoy Jervoise, Esq. M.P. of Hernards, Hants	-	-	10	10	0	A Bible, 4to, by Miss Atkins, Windsor.					
Mrs. Purefoy Jervoise, of Shalston	-	-	5	0	0	A Bible and Prayer-Book, 4to, for the Desk, and One Hundred Common Prayer, 8vo, for the Free Seats, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London.					
T. T. Drake, Esq. M.P. Amersham	-	-	10	0	0	Altar Services, Royal 4to, by Aylesbury District Committee of Ditto.					
John Drake, D.D. Rector of Amersham	-	-	5	5	0	Prayer-Book, 4to, by South Bucks District Committee of Ditto.					
J. Drummond, Esq. Denham	-	-	10	0	0	A Prayer-Book, 4to, and the Homilies, folio, by the Prayer- Book and Homily Society.					
John Penn, Esq. Stoke Poges	-	-	10	0	0	A Silver Paten, by Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth.					
Sam. Smith, Esq. M.P. Wendover	-	-	5	0	0	A Silver Chalice, by Philip Rundell, Esq. London.					
Rev. Christopher Rigby Collins, formerly of Risborough	-	-	12	10	0	A Flaggon, by Mrs. Isaac Hulls, Wycombe.					
Rev. T. à Beckett Turner, P.C. of Wotton	-	-	5	5	0	A Cast of the Lord's Supper, in Bas-Relief, by Mr. Jas. Gomme, F.S.A. Ditto.					
Rev. Edw. Vansittart Neale, Taplowe	-	-	5	0	0	A Bell, by Thomas Mears, Esq. London.					
Rev. John White, LL.B. Rector of Hardwick	-	-	5	0	0	A Pulpit Cushion, &c. &c. of Genoa Velvet, by Mrs. Waldo.					
Rev. Robt. Wetherell, A.M. Rector of Newton Longville	-	-	5	0	0	A Surplice, by the Rev. Charles Turnor, M.A. F.R. and A.S. Preb. of Lincoln, late Vic. of Wendover.					
C. Chester, Esq. Chicheley	-	-	5	0	0	Register Books, by Messrs. Eyre and Strahan, London.					

MINISTER,

Charles William Hughes, A.B. of C. C. Coll. Camb. licensed Sept. 1826, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John the Evangelist at Lacey Green, on the nomination of the Rev. Richard Meade, A.B. Perpetual Curate of Prince's Risborough, and Rector of Horsenden.

The expenses of the Chapel were thus provided for, chiefly through the zealous exertions of the worthy Minister of Prince's Risborough, in whom, and his successors, the right of nomination to it, as a Perpetual Curacy, is vested.

The building is of flint, with squared stones at the angles, 60 feet long and 30 wide, cruciform, with a slated roof; and a very small turret on the western point, containing a little bell; the gables, on the north and south ends, having a small sculptured cross.

The windows are of ground glass, in small panes, excepting one at the east end, executed by Thomas Hills, Esq. at the expense of 153*l.* 9*s.* decorated with the arms of the See of Lincoln, and of the following Benefactors:—

1. Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. 2. Bishop of Lincoln. 3. Earl of Bridgewater. 4. Earl of Chesterfield. 5. Tho. Visc. Hampden. 6. John Visc. Hampden. 7. John Duke of Bedford. 8. Geo. Robt. Hobart-Hampden Earl of Buckinghamshire. 9. Willoughby Earl of Abingdon. 10. George Marquess of Chandos. 11. William Earl of Dartmouth. 12. George Lord Boston. 13. W. W. Lord Grenville. 14. Charles George Lord Arden. 15. Lord Geo. Aug. Henry Cavendish. 16. Rev. Sir Geo. Lee, Bart. 17. Sir John Aubrey, Bart. 18. Sir Tho. Baring, Bart. 19. Sir Scrope Bernard Morland, Bart. 20. Sir William L. Young, Bart. 21. John Grubb, Esq. 22. Abraham Welland, Esq. 23. John Norris, Esq. 24. Fiennes Wykeham Martin, Esq. 25. Matthew Raper, Esq. 26. Rev. Christopher Rigby Collins. 27. The Seal of the Church of Rochester. 28. Rev. Mr. Barker. 29. . . .

And on shields, decorating the ceiling:

1. John Grubb, Esq. 2. Sir S. B. Morland, Bart. 3. John Duke of Bedford. 4. Rev. R. Meade. 5. Rev. J. Gould of Beaconsfield. 6. Rev. Ch. Turnor, V. of Wendover. 7. John Hicks, Esq. Bradenham. 8. Mr. North of East Acton. 9. Mr. Pegg of Wooburn. 10. John Dutton, Esq. 11. Will. Hunter of Eton Coll. 12. James Gomme, F.R. and A.S. and Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis.

In 1832, 88*l.* having been subscribed towards a permanent fund for future repairs of the building, a Purchase was made by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, of 35 acres 3 roods 9 perches of arable land, near Haddenham, at the junction of the Dinton and Stonebridge roads, for the augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy, to meet 200*l.* contributed by the five following additional Benefactors:

Sir Tho. Baring, Bart. 100*l.* The late Lord Grenville, 50*l.* The late Dr. Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Oxford, 20*l.* Will. Rickford, Esq. (then M.P. for Aylesbury), 20*l.* Edward Horwood, Esq. of Aston-Clinton, 10*l.*

GRYMSDYKE LODGE,

surrounded by a demesne of about 256 acres, is situated at Lacey Green, being the estate of Sarah, widow of Chas. Shard, Esq. of Lovell House, Co. Berks. The estate, belonging to it, had been long in the possession of the family of Stone, Mrs. Shard's paternal ancestors, together with lands in Prince's Risborough, and other neighbouring parishes. The trench, called Gryms-Dyke, may be traced in a wood at Napple Common, between the estate of the Cavendishes and the Lordship of Horsenden.

Another estate at Lacey Green, of about 100 acres, is the property of Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart. who also possesses other lands in the Hamlet of Longwick, of about equal extent.

DISTRICT NATIONAL SCHOOL.

This establishment was formed 7 Oct. 1839, in union with the Board of Education of the Wendover Deanery for the Parishes of Prince's Risborough, Bledlow, IlmERE, Horsenden, Monks' Risborough, and Saunderton, under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; the Earl of Buckinghamshire; Sir Robert Frankland Russell, Bart. M.P.; Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart. M.P.; Cha. Baillie Hamilton, Esq. M.P.; and John Grubb, Esq.;—the management of the School being vested in the Rev. H. W. Johnson Beauchamp of West Wycombe; Rev. Charles William Hughes of Lacey Green Chapel; Rev. Isaac King of Bradenham and the Lee; Rev. William Penry, London; Rev. Richard Meade, P.C. of Risborough; Rev. John Meade; Rev. H. J. Parsons; and Rev. W. Edwards Partridge; with such of the laity, being Members of the Church of England, as shall subscribe, at the least, 1*l.* per ann.; and such of the Members of the Wendover Deanery Board as reside in the district. The amount of the Subscriptions, including the Donations of the Lords of the Treasury, 105*l.*; National Society of London, 100*l.*; Archidiaconal Board for Bucks, 40*l.*; and the Cholmondeley Trust, 50*l.*; exceeding, in 1841, 500*l.*; and the amount of Annual Subscriptions approaching to 50*l.* The average number of Children educated are more than two hundred, including infants.

PEDIGREE OF STONE OF PRINCE'S RISBOROUGH, IN ALLIANCE WITH MEAD, GRUBB, AND REYNOLDS.

EDWARD STONE of Lacey Green, Co. Bucks, 1616.—SYBETH SYNTH of Cookham, Co. Berks.

EDWARD STONE, only son.—ELIZABETH.

1st, ELIZABETH REYNOLDS of The Place, in Monks' Risborough; mar. 1701. — EDWARD STONE, purchaser of Owleswick—2nd, ELIZABETH, dau. of John Grubb of Horsenden, by Mar. in 1716; b. 1702; ob. 1741-2. — Eliz. wid. of John Wilkinson, his second wife.

EDWARD STONE, A.M. Rect. of Horsenden 1737, and of Drayton, Co. Oxon, Fell. of Wadham Coll.; ob. 1768; bur. at Horsenden, at 66. — ELIZABETH, dau. of John Grubb of Horsenden, by Anne D'Anay of Caumont, in France; mar. 1741. — THO. MEADE, son of John Meade and Elizabeth—ELIZABETH, only dau. h. 1709, Prince's Risborough, who died there in 1685; ob. 1772, which Thomas, the younger, ob. 1770, at 67.

EDWARD STONE, A.M. b. 1743; Rect. of Horsenden 1769, of Hartwell 1783; P.C. of Prince's Risborough; Vic. of Stagsden, Co. Beds; ob. 15 Feb. 1811, at 61; bur. at Wingfield, Co. Berks. — SARAH WITTS, dau. of JOHN MEADE. b. 1734; ob. 1783; bur. at 1811, at 61. — EDWARD MEADE, — ANN SAMPEY, — SAMUEL. — ELIZABETH. — BROOME WITTS, Esq. Receiver-Genl of Co. Oxon.; b. 1745, mar. 1769; ob. circ. 1835. — THOMAS MEADE. Greenwich. — SAMPEY, mar. 1780; ob. 1785. — RICHARD, ob. celebs. 1823; bur. at Horsenden. — WILLIAM, ob. 1823.

SARAH, sole dau. and heir, b. 1770; mar. to Cha. Shard, Esq. of Lovell's Hill, Co. Berks. — RICHARD MEADE, A.B. of Wadham Coll. Oxon. b. 1782; Rect. of Horsenden 1811; P.C. of Prince's Risborough. — FRANCES ALDWIN SOAMES of Yardley, Co. Herts, dau. of Nath. Soames, Esq. of Islington, Co. Midd; mar. 1811.

JOHN MEADE, of St. Peter's Coll. Camb. b. 1812. — RICH. HENRY MEADE, Supton, of Bradford, Co. York, b. 1814. — LUCY BOWSER, mar. 1837 at Bombay. — EDWARD MEADE, b. 1846.

HARRY MEADE, b. 1837. — MARY, b. 1839.

STOKE MANDEVILLE,

is bounded on the North, by Stone, Hartwell, and Aylesbury; on the East, by Weston Turville; on the South, by Ellesborough; and on the West, by the Kimbles.

Stoke Mandeville, in Elesberie Hundred, was one of the Manors of the Bishop of Lincoln, at the time of the Norman Survey: and being held with Bierton, as ecclesiastically connected with Halton, Risborough, and Quarendon, though particularized in Domesday Book, but little exact information has been preserved of its early condition.

The accounts of this place, in some of the National Records, being for the most part detached notices respecting its ancient possessions, are very insufficient documents, from which a correct history of its material possessions can be authenticated. It may only be assistant to that purpose by presenting the following brief notices:

A fine was passed in 1219, between *Master* Hugh de London, P. and Martin, Abbat of Messenden, Def. of tenements in Stoke, the right of the Abbat.¹

A fine was passed in 1247, between Alan, son of Robert and William Fitz Hamon, of the Manor of Stoke, the right of Alan.²

In 1276, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents, in Stoke Maundewyl, granted by William Gene of Stoke, Clk. to Master Roger Gene, of the same, for life.³

In 1285, a fine was passed of lands, in Stoke Maundevyll, between William de Kirkeby and Christina his wife, and Bartholomew Malmaynes and Joane his wife, the right of William and Christina.⁴ King Edw. I. in 1296, had granted to William Kirkeby free warren in Kirkeby, Co. Leicester, Stoke Halling, &c.

King John having exchanged part of Risberge, which was a Royal Burg, for certain lands in Stoke Mandeville; one moiety of the Manor was held in 1302, by William de Kirkeby, who died seised of it in that year;⁵ and, at his death, his lands were divided among his four sisters and co-heirs, viz: Margaret, wife of Walter de Doseville; Alice, wife of Peter Prilly; Matilda Houby, and Mabil Grimbaud.⁶ The other moiety of Stoke Mandeville Manor was assigned to Walter Dosevill and Margaret his wife, agreeably to a Partition made in Chancery.⁷

In 1309, a fine was passed of a mediety of the Manor of Stoke *juxta* Aylesbury, between Christina, late the wife of William de Kirkeby and William Juge, which William Juge granted to Christina for life.⁸

¹ Rot. Fin. 4 Hen. III.

² Inter Alanum fil. Robti. Q. et Willm fil. Hamonis Imped. de W de Stoke jus Alani. [Ibid. 32 Hen. III.] Inter Galfm. Priorem de Dunstable and Adam de London terr in Stoke jus Prioris.

³ Ibid. 5 Edw. I.

⁴ Ibid. 14 Edw. I.

⁵ Esc. 30 Edw. I. n° 31.

⁶ Inq. in Hatton MSS.

⁷ Rex dilecto et fideli suo Walt'ro de Glouc'. Ex suo citra Trent' salt'm. Sciatis qd sed'm p'ticõem in Cancellaria supra fact, de assensu accidiem et p'icipam hereditates que fuit Willi' de Kirkeby def' q' de Nobis &c. assignavimus Waltro' Dosevile et Margarete ux' ejus uni soror et heredum p'dci Willi' div'sas ter' et ten' in Medburn Holt Bringhurst Prestgre' Blacton et Drayton in Com' Leic' in Carleton et in Magna Norton, in Com' Northt' in West Twyford in Com' Middx' W de Munden in Com' Hertf' et medietatem W de Stoke *juxta* Aylesbury in Com' Buk' hend' in p' partem ipsor de hereditate p'dca, &c. [Rot. Orig. 30 Edw. I. ro. 15.]

The Inquisitions taken at the deaths of these Dosevills, were: 9 Edw. III. n° 7, for John Dosevill; 11 Edw. III. n° 2, for Margaret Dosevill; and 28 Edw. III. n° 31, for Hugh Dosevill. John Kirkeby, the Bishop of Ely, died in 18 Edw. I. but Stoke is not mentioned among his lands. [Esc. n° 37.] William was his brother and heir.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 3 Edw. II.

In 1310, another fine was passed of lands in Stoke Maundevill, which William Billy granted to Robert le Burlee, for life, with remainder to Nicholas, son of Robert the younger, and the heirs of his body;¹ and, by another fine, in the some year, lands here were passed from William de Billy to Robert de Burlee and Juliana his wife.²

In 1324, a release was made to Robert Alton, of all the right of John de Stonore, to the lands and tenements formerly belonging to Peter de Leicestre, or Gilbert Poignant, in Stoke Mandeville.³

One moiety of the Manor of Stoke Mandeville, in 1326, was held by Johanne, the wife of Eudo la Zouche, who then died seised of it.⁴

In 1327, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents, in Stoke Mandeville, between John Moton and Warine his brother, and William Moton and Joane his wife, the right of John.⁵

In 1370, a fine was passed of the Manor of Stoke Maundevill, between John de Strensall, Clk. and Nicholas de Bricklesworth, Clk. and Robert Derwalshawe and Joane his wife, the right of John Strensall, who granted the same to Robert Derwalshawe and Joane, and her heirs.⁶

In 1373, another fine of a mediety of the Manor of Stoke Maundeville, between Ralph de Derwalshawe and Joane his wife, and Robert Le Straunge, Knt. and Cecilia his wife, the right of Joane.⁷

In 1386, a fine was passed of lands in Stoke Mandevyll, between Geoffrey Hychynden, and Thomas Wydyngfeld and Katherine his wife, the right of Geoffrey.⁸

In 1391, a fine of tenements and rents here, (and in Esulberg) between John Aspele and John Audlaf, and Robert More and Alice his wife, the right of John Aspele.⁹

Oldbury Manor, in Stoke Mandeville, in 1392, was held by William Moton, Chr. who then died seised.¹⁰

The site of the lands, among the hills and woods, is near Prestwood Common, between Missenden and Hampden, on the left hand side of the road to the latter; near Rignall on the north, and Honour End Farm on the south;¹¹ being an insulated portion of Stoke Mandeville parish; and, by a memorable circumstance, connected with English History, as the land assessed for ship money, when in possession of the Patriot HAMPDEN; giving rise to the trial which brought Mr. Hampden into great celebrity, and was ultimately productive of such important consequences to the King and the Nation, as well as to Hampden himself.¹²

Edmund Brudenell, Esq. of Raans, in Amersham, died circ. 1425, (3 Hen. VIII.) seised of the Manor of Newbury, in this parish; having, by his testament of the above date, bequeathed an annual rent of ten marks out of the said Manor, for a Chaplain to pray for his soul and the soul of Alice his wife, for thirty years.¹³ He also bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Stoke, 40s.¹⁴

Henry Brudenell, Esq. of Agmondesham, died seised of the Manor of Oldbury; and, by his Testament, dated 22 Jan. 1430, (9 Hen. VI.) bequeathed this estate to Robert Brudenell his third son; with remainder to Edmund Brudenell, son of William his brother, and the heirs of the body of

¹ Rot. Fin. 4 Edw. II.

² Ibid.

³ Placit. 17 Edw. II. ro. 132. Abbrev. p. 34.

⁴ Esc. 20 Edw. II. n° 31.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. III.

⁶ Ibid. 44 Edw. III.

⁷ Ibid. 47 Edw. III.

⁸ Ibid. 10 Ric. II.

⁹ Ibid. 15 Ric. II.

¹⁰ Esc. 16 Ric. II. n° 21. The late Rev. Mr. Cooke was of opinion, that this was Kirkeby's moiety. [Cooke's MSS. in possession of the Author of this Work.]

¹¹ From information of the late Sir Scrope Bernard, Bart. confirmed by actual view. See the Map.

¹² See HAMPDEN, p. 238, et seq.

¹³ Probably in the Church of Agmondesham, where he willed to be buried.

¹⁴ MS. Lib. Brudenell, p. 85; Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 314.

the said last named Edmund; remainder to Margaret, sister of the testator, and the heirs of her body: remainder to his right heirs.¹

Robert Brudenell, probably succeeded to these lands; but Edmund Brudenell, nephew of Henry Brudenell, Esq. and son of William his brother, held the estate at his death; and, by Will, 7 Oct. 1458, (36 Hen. VI.) gave the Manor of Stoke, and all the lands contained in the rental of Stoke, with other property, to Edmund Brudenell the younger, of Agmondesham, one of his sons; with remainder to Henry Brudenell, his uncle in tail: remainder to Peter Brudenell of Aynho, in tail: remainder to William Bulstrode, his brother in tail: remainder to his right heirs for ever: also to Dru Brudenell, (*inter alia*.) at twenty years of age, all his lands in Stoke Mandeville; and in Stoke Halling, certain lands.²

PEDIGREE OF BRUDENELL OF STOKE-MANDEVILLE.

Arms: A chev. Arg. bet. three morions P. Crest: A sea-horse naiant Arg. his crest and tail Or. Motto: En grace affie.

HENRY BRUDENELL, of Doddington, Co. Oxon.
son and hr. of Will. de Bredehill, who was
seised of lands in Bucks, 19 Ed. I.

RICHARD BRUDENELL, of
Aynho, Co. Npht. bro.
and hr. of Henry.

ISOLDA, mstr.
to J. Arnold.

THO. BRUDENELL,
living 19 Ric. II.

WILL. BRUDENELL, eld.,
son of Aynho, Co. Npht.
and Raas, Co. Bucks,
temp. Ric. II.; bur. at
Amersham.

AGNES, dau. and hr. of Tho. de la Grove, by Alice,
dau. & hr. of Walt. de Raan of Raas, in Agmon-
desham, by Margery, dau. & hr. of Sir John Black-
ett, Knt. of Chalfont, Co. Oxon. M.P. for Bucks
1337; carried Raas, Colshill, &c. in marriage to
Brudenell; bur. at Amersham.

SIR HUGH BRUDENELL, a Com-
mander under K. Ed. III. taken
prisoner at Ouchy le Chateau,
near Soissons, 20 Oct. 1373, 47
Ed. III. [Not known how nearly
related.]

EDMUND BRU-
NELL, Ck. of
Parlt. temp. Edw.
III. Attor^y to K.
Ric. II. Coroner
of England.
Will dat. 1425
(3 Hen. VI.);
bur. at Amer-
sham.

ALICE,
joint-exe-
cutrix of
her hus-
band's
Will.

PETER
BRU-
NELL,
younger
brother.

WILL. BRU-
NELL, dead
before 1425;
supposed to
have been
buried at
Hedgerley.

AGNES, dau. and
hr. of Robt. Bul-
strode, Esq. carr^d
to her husband
M^r of Chalfont
St. Peter's, and
held *see joint* M^r
of Hedgerley.

JOHN
DE
CHO-
PEN-
DEN,
2nd
hus-
band.

HENRY BRU-
DENELL, Ld. of
Shardeoles,
Oldbury, &c.
Will dat. 22
Jan. (9 Hen.
VI.).

ELIANOR,
dau. of
Hugh
Preston,
Esq. son of
Sir
Tho.
Preston,
Knt.

MARGARET BRUDENELL, Avice,
devisée in remainder of
M^r of Oldbury, in default
of heirs of her nephew
Edmund, son of her bro.
William.

AGNES,
dau.
and hr.
of Tho.
Dip-
den.

EDMUND BRUDENELL,
Esq. Ld. of Raas,
Colshill, Chalfont
St. Peter's, Oldbury,
in Stoke-Mandeville;
Patron of Missenden
Abbey; Knight of the
Shire for Bucks temp.
Hen. IV. Will. dat.
7 Oct. (36 Hen. VI.)
prob. 1 Aug. 1463.

PHILIPPA, dau.
of Philip Engle-
field, Esq. of
Englefield, Co.
Berks, and
Fressingfield,
Co. Essex; ob.
bur. at Amer-
sham.

WILL. DE CHOPINDEN,
Ld. of Hedgerley in
right of his mother,
devisée in remainder
of lands in Chalfont
St. Peter's, Iver,
Denham, and Fulmer,
in default of John and
Henry Brudenell;
took the name of Bul-
strode.

EDMUND BRU-
DENELL, ancestor of
the Brudenells of
Shardeoles.
[Engl Compend.]

JOHN BRUDENELL,
devisée of lands,
and of the M^r of
Shardeoles.

ROBT. BRUDENELL,
Ld. of Oldbury, an-
cestor of the Bru-
denells of Stoke-
Mandeville.

MAUD,
dau. of
...

ALICE, sole
dau. and hr.
of her mo-
ther; mar.
to Ric.
Walker, jun.
Esq. of Groom-
bridge, Co.
Kent, son of
Ric. Wal-
ker, Esq. a
Commander
at Agin-
court, who
took the
Duke of
Orleans pri-
soner; ob.
12 July (2
Hen. VII.)

Dru Bru-
DENELL,
born in
1445; Just.
of the Peace
13 Edw.
IV.; Sher.
of Berks
and Oxon.
1 Ric. III.
of Bucks
and Beds
1474.
Will dat. 24
Feb. (5 Hen.
VII.); ob.
14 Mar.
1479; bur.
at Amer-
sham.

HELLEN, of
ELIANOR,
dau. of John
Broughton,
LL.D. of
Teshington,
Co. Beds;
ob. 9 Mar.
1469; bur.
at Amer-
sham.

MARGARET
ENTWISLIT,
cous. and hr.
of Sir Ber-
tram En-
twisell, Knt.
Visc. Brick-
beck in
Normandy,
relict of W.
Wyvill, of
Co. Leicest.
ob. 17 Hen.
VII.

SIR ROBERT
BRUDENELL,
Knt. Serjt.-at-
Law 1505;
King's Serjt.
Just. of King's
Bench 22 Hen.
VII.; Just.
Com. Pless 1
Hen. VIII.;
Ch. Just. Com.
Pless 12 Hen.
VIII.; ob. 30
Jan. 1531;
bur. at Dean,
Co. Npht.

PHILIPPA,
dau. of . . .
Power of
Blechedon,
Co. Oxon.;
ob. s. p.;
bur. at
Dean, Mar.
1532.

JOHN BRU-
DENELL,
Esq. of
Blechedon,
Co. Oxon.;
ob. s. p.;
bur. at
Dean, Mar.
1532.

JOHN BRU-
DENELL, mar.
to Sir John
Ewerby,
Knt.

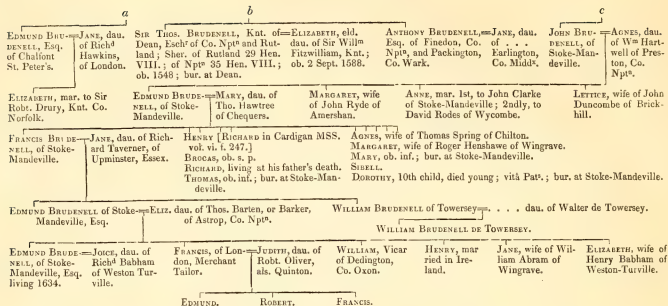
JOHN BRU-
DENELL, mar.
1st, to
John Turing-
ham, Esq.;
2ndly, to
John Cheney,
Esq. of Che-
sham Bois.

MARY, dau.
of . . .
Gerry.

BRUDENELLS,
EARLS
OF
CARDIGAN.

¹ MSS. Lib. Brudenellorum, p. 90, in possession of Robert, late Earl of Cardigan. Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 314, 315.

² Ibid. p. 377.



Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt. exchanged the Manor of Maynfelds, which had been granted to him 13 April,¹ for other lands in Oxfordshire, with Sir John Williams, Knt. of Thame.²

In 1436, (15 Hen. VI.) a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Missenden, between Henry Morcote, Clk. Robert Collette and John Clement, and William Clarke and Joane his wife, the right of Henry Morcote. The family of Clarke was of Ardington, Co. Berks;³ and Mr. Lysons states, that the property remained in their descendants, until William Wiseman Clarke, Esq. in 1790, sold the same to Mr. Charles Lucas, of Aylesbury.

In 1501, (17 Hen. VII.) a fine was passed of the Manor of Prestwood, in Great Missenden, Stoke Mandeville, and Wendover, between Richard Empson and others, and John Wydmere and Agnes his wife.

In 1503, another, between Richard Empson and others, and John Sheperd and Joane his wife, of the Manor of Prestwood, and lands in Great Missenden, Stoke Mandeville, and Wendover.⁴

In 1552, the King granted *int. al.* to Sir Edw. Bray, Knt., John Thornton, and John Danby, Gen. 1½ acre of land and 1 acre of meadow, in Stokenanfield, in the occupation of the Churchwardens, for the maintenance of a light in the Church of Stoke Mandeville, for ever; to the said Edward, John, and John, and the heirs and assigns of John Thornton and John Danby for ever, of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free soccage.⁵

Edmund Brudenell, Gen. of Stoke Mandeville, conveyed circ. 1639, to Thomas Harborne of Aylesbury, Gen. in consideration of 20*l.* the Manor of Stoke Mandeville, with its appurtenances and view of frankpledge, profits of courts and all liberties, royalties, franchises, rents, revenues, and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

By an Indenture, 16 April 1649, Edward Wade of Ellesborough, Yeoman, conveyed, for 540*l.* to Henry Babham, of Walton, in the parish of Aylesbury, Gen. part of the Manor House of Stoke Mandeville, and one bay of the west end of a tiled barn and cow-house, belonging to the same; and several closes and pieces of arable land in Stoke Mandeville, in the tenure of Cicely Bankworth, widow.

¹ Test. 24 April, 5 Edw. VI.

² Rot. Claus. 6 Edw. VI. n° 9.

³ Lysons. * Rot. Fin. 19 Hen. VII.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 1 Sep.

Henry Babham, the elder, by Indenture, dated 26 Sep. 1670, (22 Car. II.) granted, for natural love and affection to Henry Babham, jun. his grandchild, a messuage and lands in Stoke Mandeville. This Henry Babham was of Walton, in the neighbouring parish of Aylesbury.

A moiety, or two fourth parts, of lands in Stoke Mandeville, was conveyed by Francis Jennings of Stoke Mandeville, Gen. by Indenture, dated 6 Dec. 1653, to Richard Jennings, Grocer, of London, being amongst the forfeited lands: consideration, 5s.

In 1712, Thomas Jackson, Esq. was in possession of the Manor of Stoke Mandeville.¹

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary, stands in a low watery meadow, three furlongs south of the village: and consists of a nave, with a north porch, a south aisle, chancel at the east end, at the west a brick tower, embattled; (its longest diameter being from south to north) and at the north-east angle, a demi-octagon turret, containing spiral stairs. The nave and aisle are covered with lead; the chancel and porch tiled. The appearance of the building indicates that the original tower and north aisle were demolished by violence: and there are many moats and ditches nearly enclosing the site; but no particulars of their history are preserved.

At the east-end of the chancel is a large mullioned window; and on the south side was anciently, a narrow lancet-shaped window in a recess, long since closed. The windows are very irregular; and the tower, which, with the rest of the building was repaired in 1827, has been rather fantastically covered with white-wash, as high as the roof of the nave, above which the red bricks appear; and, by way of variety, the parapet and battlements have been daubed with yellow colour. Between the nave and chancel is a semi-circular arch; and on each side, a perforation through the wall: one partly shut up by a pew, the other remaining open. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina, under a bracket arch. Between the nave and aisle are three pointed arches, supported by two octagon pillars and two piers. At the west-end of the nave is a larger arch, resting on ogee piers. Between the north door and the east end of the nave is a window with mullions, under a pointed arch; some smaller windows have stone mullions, and others are only square openings close to the roof. In the south aisle, some few fragments remain of painted glass, in the eastern window; and a corbelled head terminates the cornice.

The Font, under the central arch between the nave and aisle, near the south door, is octagon, on a pedestal of the same form, decorated with trefoiled arches. On the panels around the bason are carvings, in relievo, of a shield, vine leaves, an ancient casket or charity box; four leaves, conjoined by their footstalks in the centre; a rose, a shield, with a devise, viz. in the fess point a roundel; two roundels at the superior angles, and another at the point in base, mutually conjoined by labels passing from each to the other; four leaves, with a rose in the centre between them, within a quaterfoil, enclosed by a circle.

The Pulpit, which is square and of rude construction, is on the south side of the nave, ascended by two steps from the reading desk, being only a Daughter Church to Bierton.²

In the south-east angle of the nave is an altar-tomb of stone, having the north side sculptured with an Arabesque ornament, on two panels. On the tomb, in a recess formed by two square columns, terminating above the pediment which they support in small pinnacles, is the recumbent statue of a female, (about three feet in length) elegantly cut in white marble, but gaudily painted. This lady is represented as a great beauty, her hair covering a semi-circular roll: she reposes with

¹ Willis's MSS.

² See page 104.

her left arm on a cushion, covered with crimson damask on its upper side, and green beneath, with gold tassels at the corners: her head reclines on her left hand, her right has some of the fingers broken off: the rest of the effigy is in good preservation. She is habited in a close dress, with high stiff vandyked collar; her neckerchief in plaits: long bodice; a green dress, with a hoop or farthen-gale, and a crimson sash tied loosely in a knot around her waist: long sleeves, with vandyked cuffs at the wrists: round toed shoes, without heels. Near the statue, projecting from two square cavities or catacombs, one above the other, are the heads of two infants, in swaddling clothes, crimson and green, with gold fringe; the faces exquisitely cut, and coloured to resemble life, rather than death.

Between two pyramids, on a shield in the centre of the pediment (now broken and displaced) are the arms of Brudenell, viz. three morions: the crest destroyed.

On a brass plate affixed to the back of the recess, above the figures, in Roman capitals:

Cruell death by mortall blades
Hath slaine foure of my tender babes
Wherof Mary Thomas and Dorothy
Within this place ther bodies lye
But God which never man deceaved
Hath ther sovles to Him receaved
This death to them is greatest gayne
Increasinge ther Joy freeing them from payne
O Dorothy my blessed Childe
Which lovingly lyved and dyed mylde
Thou wert my tenth even God's owne choyce
In the exceedingly I did rejoyce
On Good Fryday at night my Doll depted
Adew my sweete and most true harted
My body with thine I desyre should lye
When God hath appointed me to dye
Hopeing through Christ he will provide
For my soule wth thyne in heaven to abyde
And I your Father Edmund Brudenell
Untill the Resurrection with thee will dwell
And so adewe my sweete Lambes three
Untill in Heaven I shall you see
Such is my hope of Richard my Sonn.

In the pavement of the aisle, near the west end, is a large black slab, with the following words:

Here lies the Body of Thomas Jackson, Gent. who departed this life the 19th day of July, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1723, aged 55 years.

Arms embossed on the stone: Three suns, impaling a cross, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis.

In the pavement of the chancel is a similar slab, with the same arms in lozenge, and

Here lies y^e Body of Mrs. Ann Jackson, who departed this life, Feb. y^e 22^d 1723, aged 72 years.

On the south side, near the Communion Table, in the floor, above the grade on which the table stands, (there being no rails to inclose it) is a very large brown slab, having thereon marks of brasses, viz. a large shield, two figures, and a plate.

In a lozenge shaped frame affixed to the north wall of the nave, above the pew of Mr. Webb:

Arms: Vert. a chev. Erm. bet. three talbots, Or.

Crest: A wolf's head erased Arg.

Motto: Home propose mais Dieu dispose.

This was probably the memorial of Mr. Ligo Webb, who, with his wife, lies buried here.

The Parish Register contains numerous Entries of the family of Webb; and the burial of John Neighbour of Weston Turville, 12 June 1839.

PEDIGREE OF WEBB, OF STOKE MANDEVILLE.

Arms: Vert. a chev. Erm. bet. three talbots Or. *Crest*: A wolf's head Arg. issuant from a ducal coronet Proper.
Motto: Home propose mais Dieu dispose.

LIGO WEBB, of Stoke Mandeville m. MARY bur. at Stoke Mandeville.

JOHN WEBB, of Apsley, Co. Berf. ob. 22 Feb. 1817, at. 61.	ELIZABETH, dau. of John Neighbour, of Weston Turville, bur. at Stoke, 8 Sept. 1827.	THOMAS LIGO WEBB, of Stoke Mandeville, ob. 2 Jun. 1806, at. 55, coel.	ELIZABETH, ob. coel. 20 April, 1813, at. 59.	SARAH, bur. 1 Dec. 1831.	ANNE, ob. coel. 14 Julii 1814, at. 51.	ARABELLA.
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LIGO WEBB, ob. coel.

CHRISTOPHER WEBB, of Missenden, living 1825, coel.

MARY WEBB, ob. coel. 17 Sep. 1821, at. 24.

JOHN LIGO WEBB, of Stoke Mandeville, living 1825.

THOMAS WEBB, of Stoke Mandeville.

SARAH, bapt. 10 June 1798; bur. at Missenden 1 Dec. 1831.

ELIZABETH, dau. of John Ligo Webb, Gent. of Stoke Mandeville, bapt. 18 May 1800; bur. 13 Aug. 1828.

STONE; WITH BISHOPSTONE, AND SEDRUP.

STONE, anciently STANE, a station, as its name implies, gave denomination to the old Hundred in which it was situated,¹ but since merged in the modern Hundred of Aylesbury.

The Parish is bounded, on the North, by Eythorpe in Waddesdon, Fleet Marston, and Quarendon; on the East, by Aylesbury and Hartwell; on the South, by Stoke-Mandeville; on the South-west, by Little Kimble; and on the West, by Upton, in Dinton; containing, by computation, about 2,500 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture.

The soil is a loamy clay, with strata of lime-stone, sand, and gravel.

No considerable spring or stream has its origin in, or runs through, any part of the parish.

Besides the Hamlets of Bishopstone and Sedrup, (anciently Southwarp), some houses in the northern part of the Parish have acquired the appellations of Littleworth and Twivydale,

The road from Aylesbury to Thame, Co. Oxon, passes through the village at about three miles s. w. from the former town; and modern alterations in the course of the line, have brought it a little more northward of the Parish Church than before. At the intersection of this road, by another from Kimble and Hampden, to Eythorpe and Winchendon, the late Sir William Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, who had a good taste for improvements, set up a direction-post, with four arms, respectively decorated with the livery cuffs of the four principal families of Hampden, Lee, Vanhattem, and Stanhope, to whose seats at Hampden, Hartwell, Dinton, and Eythorpe, they severally pointed.

THE VILLAGE

consists of ordinary and irregularly-built farm-houses and cottages. The Vicarage, on the west side of the Churchyard, was a very small cottage-like residence, with a garden behind it; but has been of late years rebuilt, enlarged, and greatly improved.

The population, in 1811, was returned at 592; in 1821, it amounted to 716; and has since progressively increased. The property-tax was assessed, in 1815, on 3057*l.* per ann.

THE MANOR OF STONE,

(for Bishopstone was not then separately denominated) belonged, at the Norman Survey, to Robert de Todeni, of Belvoir, in Leicestershire; who also held lands in Chedington, and Clifton-Reynes, in this county. Seven hides of land here, were held under him by Gilbert; sufficient for six ploughs. In the demesnes were two, and seven villeins, with eleven bordars, had four ploughs. There were four servants, and one socman,² paying fifteen shillings annually. The Manor was valued constantly at one hundred shillings; and, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was holden by Vlf, or Wolphus, the King's *Huscarle*, a Husbandman, or Bailiff.³

¹ See vol. ii. page 1.

² A Freeholder owing suit and service to the Lord's Court, who was not liable to be disfranchised at the will of the Lord, without his own consent; and, according to Bracton, answering to the term *Liber Homo*. [See Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, Introd. vol. i. p. xlvj.]

³ Terra Robert de Todeni et Gisleb' de eo ten' vii. hid. In Stanes. Tra. e vi. car. In dñio sunt 11^{re}. et vii. uilli cñ. xi. bord. hñt. 1111. car. Ibi. 1111. serui. et 1. socñs reddit xv. sol p annũ. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit semp. c. sol. Hoc 2 tenuit Vlf. Huscarle. R.E. [Lib. Censal fol. 149. See also Introduction to Domesday Book, p. xv.]

The lands of Robert de Toden formed the Barony of Albani, when held by his sons; who were so distinguished, probably,¹ in consequence of the attachment of the family to St. Alban's Abbey, in which both Robert de Toden and his wife closed their lives; and where also William de Albini, their eldest son, was shorn a monk. Clifton-Reynes formed part of that Barony; and Stone is believed to have been included in it, until William, grandson of Robert de Toden, taking up arms against King John, forfeited his lands, when this estate probably shared the fate of Clifton, and was forfeited to the Crown.

Of Gilbert, the sub-feudatory of Robert de Toden, it may be in vain to conjecture to whom he was allied, or how long he remained in possession of this estate; but as the family of Braci possessed lands in the contiguous parish of Dinton, it is probable that this Gilbert was the ancestor of Gilbert de Braci, who, in 1234, paid 23s. 4d. as his aid for four hides and a half in Stone;² and in 1254, held seven hides, and paid 14s. hidage, four shillings to the Court, and the like for the View of Frankpledge.³

Gilbert de Bracy also held seven parts of one Knight's fee of Thomas de Lincoln.⁴

In 1259, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Stanes, between William Bracy de Stanes and Joane, daughter of John de Watteden and Margery his wife, the right of William.⁵

BISHOPSTONE.

The Hamlet of Bishopstone, on the eastern side of the parish, probably derived its name from having been the estate of Odo, Bishop of Baieux. The Manor, containing seven hides, was sufficient for seven ploughs. In the demesnes were three; and one villein, with fifteen bordars, had one plough, and might have employed two more. There were seven servants, pasture for the plough teams. It was altogether estimated at one hundred shillings; and in the days of King Edward the Confessor, 6l. It had been holden by two brothers, (Monks?) one of whom was a tenant of Vlf, (or Wolphus), who possessed likewise a Manor in Stone, and the other, a tenant of Queen Edith; who both might alienate their land at pleasure.⁶

Besides these seven hides belonging to Odo, three hides more, which were surveyed with Hartwell, were in the hands of Helto, his sub-feudatory;⁷ and when the Bishop forfeited his estates, in the reign of William Rufus, his nephew, all his possessions came to the Crown, and were subsequently granted to the family of Munchensi, with Dinton,⁸ and continued in the same descent through many generations.

Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half-brother of the Conqueror, attended him to England; and, though an ecclesiastic, was raised to the Earldom of Kent, the first title of dignity and trust, which, after the victory at Hastings, King William granted. He received also the Castle of Dover, (which, from its strength and importance, was called *Clavis et repagulum totius Regni*, i. e. the lock and key of the whole kingdom; and the County of Kent was committed to his charge; soon after which, he was joined with William Fitz-Osborne, Commander in the Conqueror's army, in the chief authority over all the military forces of the realm.

¹ Clutterbuck's Herts.

² Test. de Nevil, p. 262.

³ Dicunt quod villala de Stanes est de eordē Com. et faciunt sect. Com. & Huā. l. et feod. Gisleb. de Bracy dat p'ann. p. hidag. xix. sol. p. sect. iij. sol. p. visū francpl'. iij. sol. et cōputat. p. vii. hidis. [Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. vol. i. p. 31.]

⁴ Test. de Nevil, p. 245.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 44 Hen. III.

⁶ TERRA EPI BAIOCENSIS. IN STANES HUND'. ̄ Ep̄s Baiocensis tenet in Stanes vii. hid. Helto ten'. de eo. T'ra. ē. vii. car'. In dñio sunt, iii. et un' uills cū. xv. bord. hnt. i. car. adhuc. ii. poss. feri. Ibi. vii. serui. p'tū car'. In totis nalentijs ual et ualuit. c. sol. T.R.E. vi. lib. Hoc ̄ tenuer. fr̄s' un' Vlf et al hō Edm̄ar potuer dat et uende' cui uoluer. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 144.]

⁷ See HARTWELL.

⁸ See DINTON.

Odo was likewise a Count Palatine, a title given to him, not as Earl of Kent, or a local Earl, but as he had a personal office in the Court under the King, or a general power of Lieutenantcy, extended through the kingdom; in consequence of which, he gave laws as King, having power over all other Earls and great men of the land.¹ He was also one of the Barons of the King's Exchequer, and *Justiciarius Angliæ*, that is, the principal person under the King for administering justice throughout the nation; in which high and eminent office he continued until the end of the reign of Henry III. Odo, at that time, being reputed the wisest man in England.

In Lent, after the coronation, the King going into Normandy, left Odo, and William Fitz-Osborne, guardians of the Kingdom, with directions to build castles throughout the land, wherever they thought fit. Odo seated himself in Kent, and became so powerful, as to seize several Lordships belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; which, being made known to Lanfranc, when he was advanced to that See soon afterwards, the Prelate made his complaint to the King, who commanded that the County of Kent, and especially those of the inhabitants who had most knowledge of the antient usages and customs there, should, without delay, assemble, and do right therein. Meeting therefore, on Penenden Heath, Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance, sat in the King's stead, as Chief-Judge; and, after much dispute, passed sentence in favour of the Archbishop, that he should enjoy the lands belonging to his Church, as freely as the King himself did his own demesnes.²

But the extraordinary power and wealth which Odo had amassed by pillaging the English, made him forgetful of himself, so that he grew violent and oppressive as well as ambitious, and determined to purchase the Papacy. To that end he bought a stately palace at Rome, and filled it with costly furniture, intending to make it his residence, and designing to send all his treasures thither, that he might be ready, on the death of the reigning Pope, to carry his views into effect.³ In order to conceal his intentions, he took the opportunity of his brother's absence in Normandy, to begin his journey to Rome; and having allured, by the promise of large gifts, Hugh Earl of Chester, and a great band of choice soldiers, to follow him into Italy, he went to the Isle of Wight, where his ships lay ready for him; but contrary winds preventing his embarking so soon as he expected, he was forced to remain some time there. This broke all his measures; for the King, having intelligence of his design, came over and surprised him, just as he was setting sail, and ordered him to be seized immediately; but, being an Ecclesiastic, no one dared to touch him; whereupon the King himself laid hands on him: Odo, at the same time crying out, that *he was a Clerk*, and as such, could not be sentenced by any but the Pope; to which the King replied, that he neither seized any Clerk or Bishop, but his own Earl, whom he had made Vicegerent in his kingdom; to which method the King was advised by Archbishop Lanfranc, which Odo never forgave, but ever afterwards bore an implacable hatred to him; and the King, resolving that he should give an account of that trust, commanded him to be carried into Normandy, where he was kept a prisoner, in the Castle of Roan, the remaining four years of the Conqueror's reign. Odo, quickly after his seizure, being convicted of numberless extortions, his effects and lands were all confiscated to the King's use.⁴

Whilst the King was in his last sickness, among other prisoners of state, he refused to release his brother Odo; but, on William Rufus's accession to the Throne, in 1087, he was set at liberty; and, coming over to England, was confirmed in the possession of his Earldom of Kent, being much favoured by the King. When Odo found, however, that he had not the whole sway and disposal of every thing, as formerly, he fell from his allegiance, and seduced many others to do the same; inciting them to advance Robert Curthose, (eldest son of the King, to whom he had left the Dukedom of Nor-

¹ Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 130; also Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 20. Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 686.

² Madox's Excheq. p. 743. Dugdale's Orig. p. 20. Dugdale's Bar. vol. i. p. 23.

³ Alford's Annals, 1077.

⁴ Ibid. 1083.

mandy) to the Throne of England; and in order thereto, began an insurrection in Kent, where he burnt several towns belonging to the King, and Archbishop Lanfranc, attributing all the misfortunes which had befallen him, to the advice and counsel of the Archbishop. Odo carried all his plunder to Rochester, of which he had the custody, whence he marched to his Castle of Pevensey, in Sussex, where he was in hopes he might hold out a siege, till the Duke of Normandy could come to his relief; but, at the end of six weeks, he was forced, for want of food, to surrender it to the King, and to promise on oath, to quit the Realm, and never to return to it, until the King should command him. Besides, he bound himself to deliver up, before his departure, the Castle of Rochester, where many gallant men, and the chief of the Norman Lords, were shut up, under the command of Eustace Earl of Boulogne. For this purpose, he was conducted to the gates of Rochester, where he feigned to persuade the Governor to deliver up the City; but Eustace, guessing at his meaning, detained him, and the soldiers who conducted him, as prisoners. Upon this, the King immediately marched with his army to Rochester, and besieged the city so vigorously, that those in it were at last compelled to surrender themselves: and Odo, losing all his honours, for ever abjured the kingdom, and went into Normandy, where he was received by Duke Robert, having the whole care of that province committed to him.¹

The character given of Odo, by Ordericus Vitalis, represents him as eloquent and magnanimous, courtly and courageous: he honoured religious men much, and stoutly defended his Clergy, with his tongue and his sword. In his youth, in regard to his kindred, having been advanced to the Bishoprick of Bayeux; he held that See more than fifty years. The Church of the Virgin at Bayeux was built by him, and furnished with costly vestments. In the Church of St. Vigor, formerly belonging to the Bishop of Baieux, near the wall of the city, he placed Monks, and made a cell to Dijon. He patronized scholars, at Liege and elsewhere, to study philosophy, and gave them exhibitions. Amongst those who were educated by him, were, Thomas Archbishop of York, and Sampson (his brother) Bishop of Worcester; William de Ros, Abbat of Feschamp, in Normandy; Thurston, Abbat of Glastonbury, and many others. Notwithstanding he was much entangled with worldly concerns, he bestowed his wealth on the Church and the poor; and being, at length, tired of the world, he contemplated a journey to Rome, with his nephew Duke Robert; but died at Palermo, in Sicily, in 1096, and was buried there. He left a natural son named John, who, for his eloquence and ingenuity, was highly esteemed in the Court of Henry I.

The lands and possessions which Odo held in England, were very great, through the favour of his brother. In Kent, he had one hundred and eighty-four lordships, besides two hundred and fifty-five in other Counties.

The Seal of Odo is extremely rare; on one side, representing him as an Earl, mounted on his war-horse, in armour, holding a sword in his right hand; on the reverse, as a Bishop in his pontificals, giving the benediction. His arms are said to have been: Gu. a lion ramp. Arg. surmounted with a Bishop's crozier; in bend sinister, Or.²

STONE.

Of the manner, or the time, when the family of St. Clere obtained their possessions here, no certain account has been discovered. Part of Stone was held with lands in Aylesbury; and John de St. Clair, or Seyncler, in the reign of Edward II. married Joane, daughter of Thomas de Aldham, by Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of William de Montacute, sister and heir of Margaret de Montacute;

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 23. Rapin, p. 183. Alford's Annals, 1088. Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 153.

² Guillim. p. 286. See also, Hasted's Kent, vol. i. p. 131, et seq.

which William, was younger brother of John de Montacute of Marsh, Co. Bucks, temp. Hen. III. who died without issue-male.¹ The arms of St. Clare were, Az. a sun resplendent Or.; and hence it might be conjectured, that this family had inherited the ancient possessions of the Montacutes.

William Blackstan and William de Mersh held five virgates and a half, and paid 2s. 9d. for hidage, 12d. for suit of courts, and the like for view of frankpledge;² and William de Cnovill, or Cloville, held half a Knight's fee, here, of Warine de Monchensy.³ In the reign of Hen. III. numerous fines were passed by the family of St. Clair, of lands in Stone, Bishopstone, &c.

In 1218, Hugh the son of Alice . . . and Gilbert de St. Clare, passed a fine of lands here;⁴ and in 1227, between William the son of Fulk, and Hugh the son of Alice, of, probably, the same estate.⁵ Another, in 1238, between William de la Merse and John de St. Clare, of the service of tenants in *Merse* and *Stane*.⁶ In the same year, another fine of lands and rents in *Bissopeston*, between John the son of William, and Henry the son of William, the right of the former.⁷

In 1240, another fine was passed between William Fitz-Richard and William Gunn, the son of Ralph, of rents in *Suthcotes*,⁸ which William Fitz-Richard conveyed to Gunn and his heirs.⁹

Before the time of Henry III. Stone had received an addition of three hides of land to the number mentioned in Domesday-Book, which exactly agrees with the extent of Southwarp, or Sedrup, then included with Hartwell, belonging to Helto, a sub-feudatory to the Bishop of Bayeux,¹⁰ and afterwards held under the Monchensies, by the family of St. Clare. At the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, William de St. Clare, William of the Marsh, and William Blackstan, held one Knight's fee of John de St. Clare, in Stone, of the old feoffment, under the Honour of Swanscombe;¹¹ and in 1254, (39 Hen. III.) William de St. Clare and his under-tenants, paid suit to the County and Hundred; for hidage, 12s. 3d.; suit, 4s.; view of frankpledge, 4s.; their land being six hides and half a virgate.¹²

At the same period, Savary de Clavill, or Clovell, held two hides and a half, and paid annually for hidage 5s.; suit of court, 1s. 6d.; and view of frankpledge, the same: and William Blackstan and William de Mersh held five virgates and a half, and paid 2s. 9d. hidage; courts, 1s.; and the like for frankpledge.¹³

William de Clovell held half a fee here of Warine de Monchensy.¹⁴

In 1310, (4 Edw. II.) a fine was passed between Roger West and Maud his wife, and Agnes her sister, with John de Bissopeston, Clk. of messuages and lands in Stone and Hartwell, which Maud granted (as her right) to John de Bishopstone, for life, with remainder to Maud, daughter of John atte *Hatthe*,¹⁵ of Iver, for life.

In 1331, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents, in Stone, which John the Clerk, (St. Clare?) of Bissopeston, granted (as his right) to Robert de St. Clare and Joane his wife, for their lives; remainder to Robert their son and the heirs of his body; remainder to William his brother and his heirs; then to Richard, another brother, and his heirs; then to Thomas, brother of Richard, and his heirs; with remainder to John Golye and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.¹⁶

William Blackstan, who held part of the lands of the St. Cleres, at the compilation of the Testa de Nevil, seems to have retained that estate in his family during many generations: and it may be presumed that the following documents relate to their possessions here.

¹ See PEDIGREE OF MONTACUTE, in Hist. North^{ton}, vol. i. p. 432.

² Test. de Nevil, p. 245.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III.

² Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. 12 Hen. III.

⁶ Ibid. 23 Hen. III.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Sedrup, or Southwarpe?

⁹ Rot. Fin. 25 Hen. III.

¹⁰ See HARTWELL.

¹¹ Test. de Nevil, p. 245.

¹² Wills de Sco Claro et hoies sui faciunt sect. Com.' Hundr'd dat. p' hidag. xiiij. sol. iij^q. p' sect. iij. sol. p' visu faciul. iij. sol & cōputetur p' vi. hidis dim virgat. tre. [Rot. Hund. vol. i. p. 31.]

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Test. de Nevil, p. 245.

¹⁵ Atte the Heath.

¹⁶ Rot. Fin. 5 Edw. III.

In 1331, a fine was passed of messuages and lands, in Bishopstone *juxta* Stone, between Thomas atte Temple of Bishopstone and Maud his wife, and Thomas atte Temple of Bishopstone and Joane his wife; which Thomas and Richard granted to Richard and Maude, and their heirs.¹

There seems to be some mistake in these names; but the descendants of this family held lands in Stone and Upton, during a long period; for in 1492, another fine was passed, between Sir John Donn, Knt. and William Temple and his wife, and William atte Tower and his wife.²

By an agreement between King Edw. III. and Sir John Molins, Knt. of Stoke Poges, an exchange was effected between them; and on payment of a sum of money out of the Exchequer, &c. the remission of an annual payment out of the hidage and other services, of divers estates, and *inter al.* of lands and tenements, in Bishopstone and Stone, late William St. Clere's, amounting to 14s. 5d. per ann. was made to Sir John Molins; who afterwards held the same in fee, by the service of presenting one red rose to the King annually, on the feast of St. John the Baptist; with remainder to William Molins, son of Sir John, and his heirs.³

In 1340, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Stone and Hartwell, which John de Bracy granted to John de Bracy and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of John.⁴

In 1354, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Stone and Hartwell, Great Kynebell, Little Kynebell, and Eselberg, between John Serjeant and Henry de Mershe, the right of John Serjeant.⁵

In 1377, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Bishopstone and Stone, between John Glover, of Ashendon, and John Gunn and Dionysia his wife, the right of John Glover.⁶

Another, in the same year, between John Glover and Joane his wife, and Robert Pykot and Alice his wife, of messuages and lands in Stone.⁷

Another, of messuages, lands, and rents in Bishopstone and Stone, between John de Saunton (Saunderton?) and John Glover, of Ashendon, and Joane his wife, the right of the former.⁸

In 1378, a fine of lands in Bishopstone, between Edmund Glover of Arcnote,⁹ and John, son of John Glover of Bicester, and Joane his wife, the right of Edward.¹⁰

In 1382, another fine of rents in Stone and Kymbell, by which John Corbrigge and Henry Fulwell granted all their rights to John atte Thorne and Joane his wife, and their heirs, with remainder to William de Broughton and Maud his wife, and the heirs of William.¹¹

In 1384, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Bishopeston, between John Gurney Senior, and Richard Blackston, of Over Wynchynndon, and Isolda his wife, and John Kytlesby and Maud his wife, which Richard Isolda and John granted to John Gurney for life, remainder to Richard, son of John and the heirs of his body; remainder to William, brother of Richard, son of John, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Bartholomew Gurney and his heirs.¹²

In 1387, a fine of messuages and lands in Stone and Hartwell, was passed between William, Rector of the Church of Cublyngton; Elias, Vicar of the Church of Wycombe; Ralph Hale, and John Worton, and John Bracy and Alice his wife, the right of the said William.¹³

In 1388, a fine was passed of lands and rents in Stone, Bishopstone, Suthrop, and Mershe, which John Stanton, of Little Kymbell, granted *inter al.* to John Glover and Joane his wife, John Parke and Isabel his wife, Henry Alleyne and Margery his wife, and the heirs of Joane Glover, Isabel Parke, and Margery Alleyne.¹⁴

In 1390, a fine of lands in Bishopstone, between William Byfield and John Samwell, and John Glover of Ashendon, and Joane his wife, the right of William Byfield.¹⁵

¹ Rot. Fin. 5 Edw. III.

² Ibid. 8 Hen. VII.

³ Rot. Pat. 3 Edw. III. Test. 25 June.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 14 Ed. III.

⁵ Ibid. 28 Ed. III.

⁶ Ibid. 1 Ric. II.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Co. Oxon.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 2 Ric. II.

¹¹ Ibid. 6 Ric. II.

¹² Ibid. 8 Ric. II.

¹³ Ibid. 11 Ric. II.

¹⁴ Ibid. 12 Ric. II.

¹⁵ Ibid. 14 Ric. II.

In 1393, a fine of lands in Stone was passed, between Richard Gurney, son of John Gurney the elder, and John Parke, of Brightwell, and Isabel his wife, the right of Richard.¹

In 1394, another fine of lands in Stone, Hartwell, Dinton, Prince's Risborough, Monks' Risborough, Horsenden, and Kimble, between John Preston and Richard Overton, Q^{ua} and Thomas Gretham and Alice his wife, John Colbrigge (Corbrigge?) and Joane his wife, declared the right of John Preston.²

In 1395, a fine was passed between Richard Gurney and William Gurney, and John and Isabel Parke, (the latter being called one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Valet), of lands and rents in Stone, the right of Richard Gurney.³

In 1401, another, of messuages and lands in Stone and Hartwell, which John Glover and Joane his wife, granted to Robert Pycot and his heirs; John Burbache and Thomas Denton being also parties.⁴

Another fine in the same year, between John Shefford the younger, and Reginald Shefford and Joane his wife, the right of John.⁵

In 1402, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Stone and Hartwell, between William Gurney and Richard Gurney, and Robert Porter and Christiana his wife, which Robert and Christiana granted to William Gurney and his heirs.⁶

In 1412, a fine was passed of Bracy's Manor in Stone, between Bernard Saunterdon and John Glover, of Little Kymbell, and Joane his wife, the right of Bernard.⁷

In 1420, a fine of messuages and lands in Stone, (also in Great Kymbell and Little Kymbell), between Simon Gournay, John Gynes, Edward Downe, and Matthew Colet, and John Bellenden and Joane his wife, and John Farneburgh and Isabel his wife, the right of Simon Gournay.⁸

In 1426, a fine of *one fourth-part of the Manor of Stone*, between John Barton sen' and John Travell and Margery his wife, the right of John Barton.⁹

In 1429, another fine passed of messuages and rents in Stone, Great Kymbell, Bishopstone, West Mersh, East Mersh, and Salangre, between John Hampden, Esq. Thomas Tewyer, Clk. Robert Seman, Clk. and Nicholas Bagenhale, and Thomas Durem, of Great Kymbell and Mary his wife, the right of John Hampden.¹⁰

In 1431, a fine between William Whaplode and Joane his wife, and John Coton and Elizabeth his wife, of lands and rents in Bishopstone, (and also in Ivinghoe, Pychelyston), &c. the right of William Whaplode.¹¹

In 1448, a fine was passed of the Manor of Stone, between Robert Whytyngham, Knt. Thomas Stanley, Knt. John Fray, John Hampden of Hampden, John Hampden of Kymbell, and John Ewerby, and Robert Shottesbroke and Isabel his wife, the right of Robert Whytyngham.¹²

In 1458, another fine of lands and rents in Stone, Bysshopston, Hertwell, Little Kynbell, and Turville, between Thomas Stonore, Esq. Thomas Sakevyll, Esq. Humfrey Forster, Esq. Richard Warner, and William Kaynie (Cheyne?) and Thomas Nowers and Joane his wife, and William Bosenho, the right of *Thomas*.¹³

In 1462, a fine was passed of lands in Stone, between William Gurney and John Blackall and Elizabeth his wife, the right of William.¹⁴

¹ Rot. Fin. 17 Ric. II.

² Ibid. 18 Ric. II.

³ Ibid. 19 Ric. II.

⁴ Ibid. 3 Hen. IV.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid. 4 Hen. IV.

⁷ Ibid. 14 Hen. IV.

⁸ Ibid. 8 Hen. V.

⁹ Ibid. 5 Hen. VI.

¹⁰ Ibid. 8 Hen. VI.

¹¹ Ibid. 10 Hen. VI.

¹² Ibid. 27 Hen. VI.

¹³ Ibid. 37 Hen. VI. This was probably in consequence of the connexion by marriage of the family of Stonor with the Hampdens; Edmund Hampden, the common ancestor of the Hampdens, of Hampden and Kimbel, before mentioned, having married the widow of Sir Ralph Stonor, who had issue by both marriages.

¹⁴ Ib. 2 Ed. IV.

In 1469, a fine of lands passed, between John Stockton, Citizen and Alderman of London, Richard Gardyner, John Don, Nicholas Wendover, and Thomas Gurney, and William Andrewe and Isabel his wife, late the wife of Henry de Haliwell, the right of John Stockton.¹

Sir Robert Whityngham, Knt. having been attainted by Act of Parliament in 1461, at the beginning of the reign of Edw. IV. for his attachment to the Lancastrians, and his lands being at the disposal of the Crown, the King, in 1464, granted to Sir Thomas Montgomery, Knt. one of the King's Carvers, and his heirs male, the Manor of West Orcharde, in Hartwell, in the Parish of Stone; the Manor of Stone, *alias* Saint Clare's Manor, *alias* Bracy's, &c. late belonging to Sir Rob. Whityngham, attainted;² with special exemption from the effect of the Act of Resumption, passed in the 8th of the same reign.

Soon after Sir Robert Whityngham's death, the King granted, upon petition, to Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Whityngham, and John Verney her husband, for the special services of Sir Ralph Verney, father of the said John, that the attainder of Whityngham should be reversed, and that the petitioner might come to an agreement with Montgomery, and redeem the lands of the Whityngham's; thereupon Sir Ralph Verney acquired these lands for the use of the descendants of Sir John, by Margery Whityngham; and they afterwards passed, with the property of Sir Ralph, in Dinton.³ In 1481, Ralph Verney passed fines of lands in Stone and Hartwell, with John Hayle, son and heir of Alianore Hayle, daughter and heir of William George, as the right of Ralph Verney.⁴

Sir Richard Empson, Knt. who had acquired Whityngham's Manor in Kymbell,⁵ and other estates in this County, in 1507, passed a fine, with William Southcote and Maud his wife, and others, of lands in Stone, Bishopstone, Hartwell, and Southorpe;⁶ part of which, under the description of lands in Bishopstone and Southorpe, in the parishes of Stone and Little Kimbell, were, in the next year, again transferred from William Shefford and Isabell his wife, to Thomas Greenway.⁷

Empson, who was probably the too willing instrument of an avaricious monarch, did not escape the opprobrium attached to every species of tyranny. According to Lord Bacon, he was the "son of a sieve-maker, and triumphed alwaies upon the *Deede done*, joined with Dudley, who was another vitious instrument of Henry VII. and turned law and justice into *wormewood* and *rapine*, by causing divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes, in forme of *Law*: and when the *Bils* were found, presently committed them. But neverthesse would not produce them to any reasonable time to their *answer*, but suffered them to languish long in prison, by sundry artificiall *Devices* and *Terrours*, to extort from them great *Fines* and *Ransomes*, which they termed *Compositions* and *Mitigations*. They also charged the *subjects* lands with *Tenures in Capite*, by finding *false Offices*, and thereby to worke upon them for *Wardships*, *Liveries*, *Primier Seisines* and *Alienations*, refusing upon divers pretexts and delays, to admit them to traverse those *false Offices* according to the law. Nay, the *King's Wards*, after they had accomplished their full age, could not bee suffered to have *Liverie* of their *Lands*, without paying excessive *Fines*. They also vexed men with Informations of Intrusion upon scarce colourable Titles."⁸ After the death of the King, Sir Richard Empson being attainted, his lands came to the Crown; and were, by Henry VIII. variously distributed. That Monarch also had his favourites; and in a very short time after the disgrace of Empson, King Hen. VIII. granted to Sir Thomas Parre, Knt. and Maud his wife, *inter alia*, lands, teneements, meadows, pastures, woods, rents, and services, in Stone, Somterope (Sedrup), and Byshopstone,

¹ Rot. Fin. 9 Ed. IV.

² Rot. Pat. 4 Ed. IV. p. 2, m. 19.

³ DINTON, p. 138.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 20 Edw. IV.

⁵ See GREAT KIMBLE, p. 384.

⁶ 23 Hen. VII. Term. Mic.

⁷ Ib. 24 Hen. VII.

⁸ Hist. of the Reigne of King Henry the Seventh, p. 211.

late belonging to Sir Richard Empson, Knt. with Court Leet, Frankpledge, Advowsons of Churches, &c. in the hands of the King, by the attainder of Sir Richard Empson.¹

King Henry VIII. by Letters Patent, in 1542, granted to the Dean and Chapter of Oxford, by him then newly founded, the Rectory of Stone, and Advowson of the Vicarage, with lands and tenements in Bishopstone and Southcote, parcel of Oseney Abbey lands; to hold to the said Dean and Chapter, and their successors for ever: and also certain rents issuant out of lands late belonging to Notley Monastery in this parish.² But this, like many other grants of the same period, was afterwards resumed; for the King, in 1545, granted, *inter alia*, to Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. and John Croke, Esq. (for a sum of money), the Manor of Sentlers (St. Clair's), *alias* Senclers, in Stone, near Aylesbury, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances; and the Rectory and Church of Stone, and right of Patronage of the said Church:³ and a close of demesne land, called Westcrofte, in Upton, in the same County of Bucks, held of the Manor of Upton, now or late in the tenure of Tho. Venor and Joane his wife, and Richard Venor and William Venor, sons of the said Thomas Venor the elder and Joane, with all the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, pastures, woods, rents, and services of free and customary tenants, &c. &c. in the town-fields and parish of Stone, and belonging to the Manor of Senclers; and the said Rectory of Stone, and their appurtenances, (excepting Mortuaries, reserved to the Rector): and the Manor of Upton, its rights and privileges; granting, however, to Sir Anthony Lee and John Croke, the messuage or tenement in Bishopstone and Southcote, now in the tenure of Richard Robins, and two pieces of meadow or leas at Hayford, and the appurtenances to the same; also lands, pastures, &c. in Bishopstone and Southcote, late belonging to the Cathedral Church of Oxford, being in Stone, of the annual value of 20*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* in Bishopstone 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* *tenend.* to the said Sir Anthony Lee and John Croke, their heirs and assigns for ever; Stone and Senclers in capite, (with Chilton and Esington), by the service of one hundredth part of a Knight's fee, and the annual payment of 2*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* and Bishopstone, Southcote, and other lands expressed, *tenend.* as of the Honour of Ewelme, in the County of Oxford, by fealty only, in free soccage, and not in capite, at 2*s.* 5*d.* annual rent: also that the said Sir Anthony Lee and John Croke, their heirs and assigns, shall have and enjoy in the Manor of Senclers, the lands messuages, and other premises, parcel of the same, with Court Leet, View of Frankpledge, and all belonging thereto, with fines, amerciaments, &c. assize of bread, wine, and ale, waifs, felon's chattels, and fugitives, felo-de-se, deodands, outlaws, and exigents, &c. markets, tolls, customs, fairs, privileges, franchises, &c. with free warren, and all other rights enjoyed by the before-mentioned Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church aforesaid; free from all other payments and deductions, besides the sum of 10*s.* 8*d.* issuant out of the Rectory of Stone, annually, payable to the Archdeacon of Bucks, for procurations and synodals, and the rents and services aforesaid.⁴

SOUTHWARP, OR SEDRUP,

a hamlet, belonging to this parish, is separately described in Domesday Book, where it is recorded to have belonged to William Fitz-Constantine. His lands, held by a sub-infeudation, by Suetin, consisted of one virgate and seven acres: there was sufficient for half a plough team, and it was and had been always valued at 6*s.* Vluric held this land, a man of Stigand the Archbishop, and could sell it.⁵

¹ Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. VIII. Test. 25 Nov.

² Rot. Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. Test 15 Sept. and Willis's Hist. of Cathedrals, vol. ii. p. 419.

³ Ibid. 37 Hen. VIII. from an attested MS. copy.

⁴ Ibid. Test. 6 Mar.

⁵ Terra Willi Filij Constantini. In Stanes Hvnd'. WILLELM' fili' Constantini ten' et Sueini' de eo in Sudcote. i. uirg' t'ra et vi. ac's. T'ra ē dim' car' Val' et ualuit sep' vi. sol' Hanc t'ra tenuit Vluricus hō Stigandi archiepi. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. Buk, No. 34, fo. 151.]

Lands in this parish, described in the Ecclesiastical Survey of Hen. VIII. late belonging to the Abbey of Oseney, and given to the Deanery of Oxford.

Bishopston cu' Southcote.			£.	s.	d.
Val' in redd' & firma ibm p' annū	-	-	-	xxiiij	-
Inde in					
Pp' et Rep'			£.	s.	d.
Redd' resolut' John Verney milit' & hered' imp'pm p' sect' cur' ib'm relaxand p' annū	-	-	-	-	xij
Et valet clare			-	xxij	-
Stone.					
Val in firma r'corie ib'm una cum terris p't' pase' & pastur' & reddit' tenenc' p' annū sic dimiss'	-	-	-	-	-
Thomæ Vyno' p' indentura'	-	-	xxj	vj	—ob
P'pet' Rep's.					
Redd' resolut' John Verney milit' & heredibus suis imp'pm p' hidag' p' annū	-	-	-	v	viii
Procurae' & synodal' solut' archi ^{ro} Buck' imp'pm p' annū	-	-	-	x	vij
Pepetua elemos' distribut' inter paupes paroch' ib'm p' annū	-	-	-	x	-
Et valet clare			xix	xxvj	iiij
			xix	xix	vij

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE Advowson of this Church was given to the Monastery of Oseney, Co. Oxon, by William de Braci, with the consent of his wife and his son Gilbert; who likewise, with Susan his wife, and others, his friends and sons, confirmed the donation of his father: and by a fine, levied in 1175,¹ these gifts were ratified by Robert de Burnham, Archdeacon of Buckingham, who admitted Hugh, Abbat of Oseney, to the possession.

In 1234, a fine was passed between John, Abbat of Oseneye, and Ralph Polecot and Agnes his wife, of a messuage in Stone, the right of the Abbat and Convent.²

In 1258, the Convent obtained a licence from Pope Alexander to appropriate the Rectory: and retaining possession, the original grant of the Church was mentioned in a confirmation Charter of Edward II. citing the Insepimus of his grandfather, Henry III. and including one hide of land, with the tithes, houses, meadows, &c. belonging to the same.³ In the assessment to the ninths, (15 Edw. III.) in which the ninths of the temporalities of Oseney were included, it was certified by John de Lutone, William de Clonville, Geoffrey Wysman, Robert de Barneberg, John Fulk, and Thomas Meyn, that the *Rector* of the Church had two virgates of land in glebe, from which no ninths could be collected; ⁴ but it is to be observed, that the Vicarage had been long before ordained, and the Convent presented Vicars to the Church in regular succession, until the reign of Henry VIII. when the Rectory, with all its lands, meadows, pastures, &c. then demised to Thomas Vynor, under a lease, was estimated at 21*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.* deducting certain rents, payable to Sir John Verney, Knt. and his heirs, of 5*s.* 8*d.* procurations and synodals to the Archdeacon 10*s.* 8*d.* per ann. and alms annually distributed to the parochial poor 10*s.* leaving a clear yearly income of 19*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* as in some accounts, and according to others 19*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*⁵

In 1286, John Polecot recovered seisin in the King's Court, at *Edelsburgh*, against Robert de St. Clare, Reginald Toky, and Robert Toky, of two marks rent, with the appurtenances in Stone, near Aylesbury.⁶

¹ Rot. Fin. 32 Hen. II.

² Ibid. 19 Hen. III.

³ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 254.

⁴ Inquis. Nonar. p. 328.

⁵ Valor. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 219.

⁶ Rot. Orig. 14 Edw. I. ro 17.

In a Confirmation Charter of Edw. II. to Oseney Abbey, the Insuperior of his predecessor, Henry III. is cited, and the grant of the Church of Stone and a hide of land, with the tithes, houses, meadows, &c. belonging thereto, by William de Bracy, referred to.¹

In 1410, a fine of messuages and lands in Stone, was passed between William, Abbat of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Oseney, and John Pygot and Mary his wife, and Robert May and Elen his wife, the right of the Abbat and Convent.²

The Improprate Rectory and Patronage were included in King Henry VIII.'s grant of a Manor here, to the Cathedral Church of Oxford.³ Notwithstanding which grant, Willis states that Queen Elizabeth, in 1589, having kept the new Bishoprick of Oxford vacant during near forty years, took away the Impropriation and Advowson of this Church, *inter al.* which were afterwards granted to the family of Dormer; but the Advowson and Impropriation were previously granted to Sir Anthony Lee, Knt. and John Croke, together with the Manor, although they might have been subsequently conveyed to the Dormers; and purchased, as Willis mentions, by Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. of Hartwell, between 1661 and 1667: after which, they descended, together with the Estate and Manor of Hartwell, as described in the history of that parish, until the time of Sir William Lee, Bart. when some alienations took place: but the Advowson remained vested in Sir William Lee, and subsequently passed with the estate of Hartwell to John Lee, Esq. LL.D. the present possessor.⁴

King Edward VI. in 1552, granted *inter al.* to Edward Lord Clinton and Say, High Admiral of England, certain closes in Bishopstone, in the occupation of William Andrews; formerly given to maintain an Obit or Anniversary in the Church of Aylesbury, *habend.* in free soccage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.⁵

THE VICARAGE.

By an Inclosure Act, in 1776,⁶ an allotment was made to the Vicar and his successors, in lieu of the tithe of hay and all other Vicarial tithes of Southwarp; and a plot of ground, estimated at 8*l.* 15*s.* per ann. with other lands, in lieu of Vicarial tithes of the ancient inclosures in Stone: called Corn Close, Round Hill, Little Bittenham, Great Bittenham, Lower Bittenham, Middle Bittenham, Upper Bittenham, Colsell Meadow, Farm Close, Little Court Close, and Great Court Close, and all the ancient Inclosures there, belonging to the several possessors of the lands enclosed under the Act; and an annual rent-charge of 35*l.* clear was accepted by the Vicar, from 29 Sept. 1776, (instead of 21*l.* formerly paid as a compensation for tithe of hay and all other Vicarial tithes, of all other ancient Inclosures, belonging to Sir William Lee, on the east and north-east side of the turnpike road, leading from Aylesbury to Thame; and on the east side of Stone, from the town to the flash gate in the river Thame, subject to land-tax) to be paid by quarterly portions at the Church door. By the same Act, an allotment was made to Sir William Lee, his heirs and assigns, in compensation for his tithes of corn and grain in the open fields and ancient Inclosures in Southwarp, of the annual value (then) of 44*l.* 15*s.*: and another allotment, for the tithes of corn and grain, payable out of ancient Inclosures, and plots of ground, belonging to the Earl of Chesterfield, in Stone, called Burgham Meadow, Bull Close Meadow, and Bott's Close: and an allotment of *four nineteenth parts* of all the arable land, (excepting glebe) within the open fields of Stone and Bishopstone, (deducting proportionably for the roads) for all great tithes, payable out of the lands

¹ Monast. Anglic. vol. vi. p. 254.

² Ibid. 12 Hen. IV.

³ Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. Test. 6 Mar.

⁴ HARTWELL, and PEDIGREES OF LEE, FIOTR, &c. p. 308.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 17 Mar.

⁶ 16 Geo. III.

in the said parish and hamlet, to the Earl of Chesterfield: and another allotment to the same proprietor, in respect to the tithes of ancient Inclosures in Stone, called Colsell Meadow, Court Close, Little Court Close, and Farm Close; and of ancient Inclosures in Bishopstone, belonging to several persons, in full bar of, and compensation for, all such tithes respectively.¹

The Vicarage, rated at 9*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* was exonerated from land-tax by an Act of Parliament in 1805,² being then returned at 115*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* per ann.; seventy-two acres were allotted for Glebe, under the Inclosure Act of 1776.³

Sixty-six acres two roods and twenty-nine perches of land, in Stone, are reputed to belong to the Rector of Hartwell, and are deemed extra-parochial.

VICARS.

JOHN, died Vicar in 1273; and was succeeded by *John de Farendon*, presented 18 May 1273, by the Convent of Oseney; and at his death,

Jordan de Hertwell was presented 25 Nov. 1274.

Hugh de Baston resigned in 1306, on being presented to the Vicarage of Weston; and was succeeded by

Richard de Walle, 30 June 1306; who resigned, and

William de Rothwell was presented 14 Dec. 1319.

William Ward resigned in 1323.

John de Cudlington, presented 13 Aug. 1323; and on his decease,

Giles de Thurmerston was presented 11 Dec. 1323; who, at his death, was succeeded by

William Dugh de Hertwell, pr. 13 July 1349; and on his decease,

John de Geydon, pr. 19 August 1361.

William, son of *Ralph Thurstrop*, exchanged, in 1381, for the Vicarage of Sandford; and was succeeded by

Thomas Turvey, 21 July 1381. He resigned, and was succeeded by

William Turvey, 7 Nov. 1409.

John Plant resigned in 1472.

Thomas Allen, presented 11 Mar. 1472.

Robert Richardson died in 1488.

John Sylby, presented 15 Feb. 1488; resigned, and was succeeded by

John Harris, 18 Dec. 1489; and, at his death,

Thomas Clark, presented 18 Nov. 1491.

Robert Harris, presented 27 Oct. 1517; was Vicar in 1535; but resigned, and

William Barwick was presented 10 July 1541, by the King, on the Dissolution of Oseney Abbey; being deprived, he was succeeded by

William Marshall, in July 1554. He was buried here 31 July 1575.

Bartholomew Pusey is supposed⁴ to have held the Church by sequestration during about twelve years, and was then presented, 27 Sept. 1587, by Queen Elizabeth, by lapse. He was buried here 7 Mar. 1605.

John Bayly, A.M. presented in 1605, by Dame Dorothy Pelham, and, according to the directions of his Will, was buried here in the chancel 17 May 1616. He was succeeded by

Ephraim Mariet, 1616; who was buried here 24 Feb. 1626.

Thomas Clever, presented in March 1626-7, by Sir John Dormer, Sir John Curzon, and Mr. William Mayne, Trustees of the Estates of the Dormers. He was living here in 1639, and supposed to have been ejected in 1647; being succeeded by

Thomas Phummer, who was Vicar in 1648, having been previously Curate from 1639; and having conformed in 1661, continued Vicar until his death, 16 Aug. 1668; being succeeded by

Richard Woolhouse, A.M. presented 20 Jan. 1668, by Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. He was buried here 4 Jan. 1677, having been previously called *Vicar* of Over Winchendon.

John Wood, A.B. presented 2 May 1678, by Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. He quitted it for the Rectory of Greens Norton, Co. Northampton,⁵ but his name is not included in the List of Incumbents;⁶ and was succeeded by

Richard Strickland, A.M. 25 May 1681, on the same presentation; and resigned for the Rectory of Bridgeford, Co. Notts, where he died, and was buried; but was succeeded in this Vicarage, by

Benjamin Gutton, 21 Dec. 1702, on the presentation of Dame Alice Lee, widow. He quitted it for the Vicarage of Dinton.⁷

John Seymour, instituted 7 June 1706, on the presentation of Sir Thomas Lee, Bart.; and was buried here 27 Nov. 1719.⁸

¹ Stat. 19 Geo. III. c. 46.

² Ibid. 46 Geo. III. c. 113.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Willis's MSS.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Bridges's Hist. vol. i. p. 241.

⁷ See DINTON, p. 145.

⁸ Lansdowne MSS. n^o 916.

Scaven Kenrich, A.M. presented by Sir Tho. Lee, Bart. 1 April 1720; but resigned, on being instituted to the Rectory of Hambleden, where he died, in 1753.¹

Robert Smith, A.M. presented by Sir Thomas Lee, Bart. instituted 23 April 1723. He was also Rector of Hartwell, which he held with this living, until his death, in 1783.²

William Stockins, A.M. inducted 25 Nov. 1783, on the presentation of Sir William Lee, Bart. He was Master of Aylesbury School;³ and, resigning this Vicarage, was succeeded by

George Lee, A.M. inducted 20 Dec. 1792, on the presentation of Sir William Lee, Bart. his father; and, having succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his brother, Sir William Lee, 5th Bart. resigned this living in 1803.⁴

Montague Rush, A.M. inducted 10 Dec. 1803, on the presentation of the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. vacant by his own cession. He resigned, and was succeeded by *William Perry*, A.M. of Exeter College, Oxon. A.M. 26 Oct. 1809; he was also Curate of Waddesdon; and died in 1821.

Alexander Lockhart, A.M. inducted 8 Sept. 1821, on the presentation of the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. He was of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; A.M. 16 June 1814; and died suddenly on the road to Bedford 13 Sept. 1831.

William Fletcher, A.M. presented 22 Feb. 1832, by John Lee, Esq. D.C.L. on the nomination of the Council of the Astronomical Society of London. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. and Head Master of Woodbridge Grammar School, Co. Suffolk.

THE CHURCH

was consecrated 1 June 1273 (1 Edw. I.) by Reginald, Suffragan Bishop of Gloucester, deputed by Richard Bishop of Lincoln, to visit part of his Diocese; and was dedicated to St. John Baptist, a remission of forty days' penance being granted to every one who visited and made an offering in it, on the anniversary of its dedication.⁵ It is built on an artificial mount, probably an ancient barrow, near the intersection of two old British track-ways: one from the verge of Oxfordshire, which points towards Aylesbury; the other from the northern part of the County, towards Kimble, and the course of the Ikenield Road.

The structure is cruciform, consisting of a nave, with a north aisle; a tower at the west end, with a demi-octagon turret at its south-east angle, higher than the roof, capped with a small conical pyramid, surmounted by a vane. At the east end of the nave is a cross aisle and chancel, and on the south side of the nave a gable-roofed porch, the Church-door being under a semi-circular arch.

The windows are irregular; and the view of this edifice, from the north-east, in some degree, picturesque.

Between the nave and north aisle are two semi-circular arches, and a third pointed. The Font is modern; some carving on the old seats, and modern stained-glass in one of the windows.

In the nave, on a brass plate, affixed to a slab in the floor: below, two effigies, with figures of five male children and three females, at their feet, kneeling.

Here lyeth Thomas Gurney & Agnes his Wyf which Thomas dyed the vij day of May A° Dni mcccxx on whos soul Jhu have mercy.

In the floor of the nave is a sepulchral stone, with the effigies, in brass, of a Male and Female, and between them a plate, with this inscription:

Orate p' aiaibis Willi Gurney de Bishhopston et Agnetis Uxoris ej' qui quide Willi obit xxix' die Maij A° Dni mcccxx et pr dea Agnet. ob. . die A.D. quor aiaib. ppitetur Dni Amen.⁶

¹ See HAMBLEDEN.

² See HARTWELL, p. 319.

³ See AYLESBURY, p. 65.

⁴ PEDIGREE of LEE, p. 308, and 319; also vol. i. p. 259, BEACHAMPTON, and WATER-STRAFORD.

⁵ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 394.

⁶ Willis's MSS.

On an altar-tomb, near the south wall of the chancel, the name of Thomas Rynardson, with the date of his decease, in 1778, is nearly all which remains of the inscription, for several persons of this family. Parallel, is another tomb, broken and dilapidated, without inscription.

Sacred to the Memory of Peter Hughes, who departed this life August the 18th 1819, in the 50th year of his age: Also Hester, wife of the above, who departed this life Jan^y 1st 1820, in the 40th year of her age.

On the south side, another tomb, inclosed with iron palisadoes:

In Memory of Mary, wife of James Gurney, who died 10th Dec. 1800, aged 62 years.

On the north side of the same:

In Memory of James Gurney, who died 22 Jan. 1824, aged 76 years.

Also, of John Humphreys Gurney, grandson of the above, who died 14 Jan. 1805, aged 2 years and 10 months.

On two ordinary grave-stones, are records of Farmer Eustace, late of the Grove Farm, Ellesborough, who died 5 May 1794; and Mary his wife, who died 12 Mar. 1803, aged 29.

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

The Stone and Hartwell Benevolent Society, established 1 May 1814, to assist the industrious labouring poor, by supplying them with clothing, and occasionally, small sums of money in sickness and distress, and for providing the use of child-bed linen and other necessaries for poor married women.

A donation of £10. and a subscription of £6. per ann. by Sir George Lee, Bart. Vicar of Stone, and Lord of the Manor,¹ was augmented with the interest of £100. settled on this Institution, by his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. King of France; said to have been the proceeds of a sale of plate, and other articles of furniture used at Hartwell during the King's residence there, and laid out in the purchase of £117. in the 4 per Cent. Consols.²

This beneficence of the King of France affords an additional proof of that benevolence and liberality which he constantly evinced towards the poorer inhabitants of these villages, and has caused his memory to be gratefully cherished among them.³

¹ See page 463.

² Report of the "Hartwell and Stone Benevolent Society," dated 2 June 1817; signed, Thomas Woodman and James Bishop.

³ It will not be very much out of place to subjoin, that among other relics of the Bourbons preserved in Hartwell House, are the Chair, or Prie-Dieu of Louis XVIII. in the Chapel; the Prie-Deux of the Duchess d'Angouleme, and her Work-Table, presented to her by the Marchioness of Buckingham; the Altar in the Chapel; an old Chair, converted into a Confessional; a fine Missal of the Archbishop of Rheims, (private Secretary and Confidential Adviser of the King); and a bronze stand, used in the Chapel during divine service; together with several books and manuscripts, articles of furniture, prints, and portraits of members of the Royal Family; and a clock, and some thermometers, which belonged to the King.

Account of the last illness of the Queen of Louis XVIII. by his Majesty.

HARTWELL, DECEMBER 2ND, 1810.

I freely confess, that I was not aware I loved the Queen so much as I now find I did. Alas! I was so unjust as to think her illness partly imaginary; and my suspicion was grounded on the statement of Calignon, in whose judgement I reposed implicit confidence. The Queen complained that her ankles were swollen; Calignon said they were not; and I naturally relied on what he said, conceiving him to be the best judge of the matter. On Sunday the 4th of November, she told me she wished to consult Lefebvre, whom I accordingly summoned. He waited on the Queen next morning, and at first expressed himself no less incredulous than I, respecting the serious nature of her illness; but his opinion was changed before his departure. However, he did not let me know the full extent of the melancholy truth. On the Tuesday, Lefebvre told me decidedly that dropsy was formed, and was accompanied by alarming symptoms. He, however, added, that he did not despair of reducing those symptoms; but, if he should not succeed, "all would soon be over." A fit of weakness and difficulty of breathing succeeded. The fit was not of long duration, but it returned at noon; and when it was over, she anticipated the proposal that was about to be made, of sending for her Confessor. After confession, she signified a wish to take the sacrament, which was administered to her by the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate,

It appears that, in this small and obscure village, so great attention has been paid to the improvement of the condition of the inhabitants, that within comparatively a few years, there have been established,—a National School for Boys, commenced in 1821, at the joint expence of the National School Society, and of the Rev. Sir George Lee, Bart. then Incumbent and Patron; a Sunday School for Girls, in which from 80 to 90 children receive instruction; a Working School for Girls; a Parochial Library, and other Institutions; equally creditable to the benevolence and generosity of many who deserve to have such proofs of their beneficence and philanthropy recorded on monuments more durable than of brass and of marble, but whose modesty, satisfied with the innate consciousness of benevolence, would “blush to find it fame.”

The Register begins in 1538, but contains few remarkable entries:—“Ihon Pollicote, baptized 8 Aug. 1552.” “Mary, daughter of Mr. John Mayne.” “Joane, daughter of William Mayne.”

In Bishopstone, is a small Meeting-House for Wesleyan Methodists.¹

overpowered by his grief, was once or twice at fault in the ceremony of extreme unction; but the Queen set him right, with a degree of coolness and presence of mind, which she would certainly not have evinced, had she been beside the death-bed of another. She awoke dreadfully ill on Thursday the 8th; had a fit, though rather less severe than that of Wednesday. Some trifling symptoms of amendment appeared, and your poor friend was cheered by a faint glimmering of hope. On Thursday, we had a host of arrivals; my brother arrived from London; my nephews, who were on a visit to Lord Moira, at Donnington, arrived at nine in the evening; and the Prince and Princess de Condé at ten; the Duke de Bourbon, who was not in London, did not come till next day. The fit, when she awoke on Friday morning, was not so severe as usual, and throughout the day she was tolerably composed. The physicians had ordered, that but few persons should be in the patient's room, and that they should not remain in it long. We accordingly passed the day in the drawing-room, visiting the bed-chamber by turns. Madame de Narbonne was the only person who remained constantly with the Queen; and those who most frequently saw her, were the Duke de Havre, the Archbishop, and the Abbé de Brean. On the evening of Friday, she wished the Abbé de Brean to discourse with her on religious subjects, his talent for which is almost as great as that of the venerable Abbé Edgeworth. On Saturday the 10th, at nine o'clock, the hour at which the fit usually came on, there were no symptoms of it. However, it commenced soon after; and I then saw how fully she was aware of her situation, and with what resignation she awaited her approaching end. She now experienced a great difficulty of breathing in bed. She was placed in an arm-chair; and the fit increased to such a degree, that the physicians were afraid she could not hold out much longer. She inquired for the Abbé de Brean, who had ventured to go to Aylesbury. Finding he was out of the way, she asked for the Archbishop; and after conversing a few moments with him, she sent to inform us that she wished to see us all for the last time. We went to her, but she had not power to speak; and in a few moments she made signs for us to withdraw. Soon after, she desired the prayers for the dying to be said, which were commenced by the Archbishop (who, however, was scarcely able to articulate); and the Abbé de Brean arrived in time to finish them. The Archbishop then gave her the absolution, *in articulo mortis*. Meanwhile, the fit abated, and her strength returned. She sent for me; and the Archbishop, in her name, asked me to pardon her for any thing she had done to offend me. I replied, that it was for me to beg pardon of her. “No!” said she, “the Abbé de Brean knows well that I have no cause to complain of you.” Then, feeling her hand bathed in my tears, she said, in a gentle tone, “No more of this; I must now direct all my thoughts to my Creator, before whom I shall shortly be summoned, and with whom I will intercede for you.” After I withdrew, she sent successively for my nephew and my niece, to whom she gave her blessing; the Duke de Berri, to whom she addressed some prudent and affectionate advice; and my brother, with whom she conversed in the same tone of kindness. After a short interval, the Abbé de Brean came to inform me that the Queen begged I would go home. I obeyed, and you may imagine

¹ Return, dated in 1816, signed by S. F. Staham, B.C.L. Curate of Stone.

WENDOVER

is on the direct road from London, through Amersham to Aylesbury, situated at the foot of the range of the Chiltern Hills, at the intersection of an ancient road from Hertfordshire to Risborough; unquestionably, once a British trackway, and subsequently made the line of the Roman Icknield through this County into Berkshire.

The situation is pleasant, and even picturesque; the Town being partly enclosed by lofty irregular eminences, whose surfaces, clothed with beech-wood and firs, or dotted with sheep, are in full view from the streets; whilst in an opposite direction, the eye ranges over the contiguous Vale of Aylesbury, rich with corn and pasturage, to the bold hills, which are its northern boundaries.

WENDOVER is thirty-five miles from London, four and a half from Aylesbury, six from Tring, Co. Herts, and about the same distance from Risborough.¹

Leland describes *Wendover*, as "a pretty Through-Fayre Towne, havinge 2 streets well builded with Tymbre. There is a Causey made almost through to passe betwixt Alesbury and it, els the way in wett tyme as in a lowe stiffe Claye were tedious and ill to passe."

"The Townelett selfe, of Wendover, standeth partly upon the North-East Clifves of Chilterne Hilles. The Residewe and North West Part standeth in the Rootes of the Hilles. Looke as the Countrey of the Vale of Alesbury, for the most part is cleane barren of Wood, and is champaine; soe is all the Chilterne well wooded, and full of enclosures."²

The Parish, including the BOROUGH and FORRENS, (the latter, that portion, which, within the limits of the Township, was not entitled to burgage privileges) is bounded, on the North, by Stoke Mandeville, Weston-Turville, and Halton; on the East, by Buckland and Lee; on the South, by Great Missenden and Great Hampden; and on the West, by Little Missenden and Ellesborough.

The TOWN, properly so called, is situated about the middle of the Parish; the *Forrens*, consisting of detached farm-houses and cottages, interspersed among some dwellings of superior description, being chiefly southward of the Town.

THE BOROUGH.

The limits of the Borough may be described, by a line drawn nearly from East to West, excluding a windmill near the road from Aylesbury, and on the opposite side of that road, a wharf, belonging to the Grand Junction Canal, on the North; passing along the old Roman road, near a small brook, eastward of the Market-house, and diverging towards the south, then running between the principal street and the brook, westward, to the London road; and passing north, forms a triangle, which comprises between thirty and forty acres, almost covered with buildings. The road from Aylesbury makes a sudden flexure close to the old unsightly Market-house, built of timber and plaster, in the style of King Henry VIII.'s time; and the little brook, which there runs very rapidly, and turns a mill at the juncture of the road from Hertfordshire, (the course of the Lower Icknield), with the line from Aylesbury, towards London. At the entrance into Wendover, on the northern side of the way, a range of very small neat cottages has been built; and a little chapel for divine worship, originally

¹ See the Map.

² Itinerary, vol. iv. pt. 2, fo. 192, a.

designed as a Meeting-house for Dissenters, but in which, subsequently, the Liturgy of the Church of England was introduced. The congregation assembled, is said to have far exceeded in number those who then frequented the Parish Church.

THE MANOR.

WENDOVER, in the Domesday Survey, is recorded as the King's Manor, rated at twenty-four hides. There was land for twenty-six ploughs. In the demesne were three. There were twenty-six villeins with six bordars, having seventeen ploughs; and to these, six more might have been added. There were two mills of ten shillings rent, pasture for three teams, and twenty shillings overplus: woods for two thousand hogs. Altogether it was estimated at thirty-eight pounds, annual rent, in legally assayed money. In the time of King Edward, the rent was twenty-five pounds. In this Manor, (at the Survey), were two socmen, holding one hide and a half, not attached to it in the time of King Edward.¹

Lewin de Neweham held also of the King half a hide, which employed one plough kept there; and there was half as much more, which might have been cultivated in like manner. There was one bordar, wood for thirty hogs; and yielding, besides, ten shillings rent. It was, and always had been estimated at ten shillings. The same tenant held, in the time of King Edward, and could sell it. This land was bestowed upon Ralph, in Wendover, and was in his hands in the time of the Confessor.²

Three freeholders also held, in *Wandoure*, one hide of the King. There was one carucate, and one plough was kept, with one bordar. It was, and had been, valued at twenty shillings; in the time of King Edward, at forty shillings. The same tenants held, in the time of the Confessor, and might sell their land, now in the farm of the King in *Wandoure*, but not so in the time of King Edward.³

By a Charter of doubtful date, in the reign of King John, his ancestor, King Stephen, appears to have exchanged the Manor of Wendover, with its appurtenances, to Hugh de Gurney, or Gurnace, father of Lord Henry de Gurney, upon some agreement, which may be considered an exchange for the Wardenship of Dover and Custody of the Cinque Ports: and Hugh de Gurney, having held Wendover during the life of King Stephen, when his son Henry II. was crowned, he permitted the said Hugh to hold this Manor without payment (in fee) until his return from the war in Toulouse; and, then seising it into his own hands, held it as part of the Royal demesnes, but subsequently transferred it to Pharamus de Boulogne; which appears by a Charter, which Sibel de Tingree, or Tingreth, who was the undoubted and rightful heiress of the inheritance, afterwards openly produced, when having warrantized to the Priory of St. Mary Overy in Southwark, the Advowson of the Church of Wendover, Hugh de Gurney laid claim thereunto.⁴

The estate is particularly described in the record, both in the Charter of Pharamus de Boulogne,

¹ Terra Regis. ∞ WENDOVRE. p' xxxiii. hid se defd sep. 'Tra. ē xxvi. car'. In dāio sunt. iii. cař. Ibi xxvi. uilli cū vi. bord. hāt. xvii. cař. et vi. adhuc poss' fieri. Ibi. ii. molini de. x. sol. p'tā iii. cař. et de remanenti. xx. sol. Silua. ii-mil porc'. In totis ualent reddit p' annū. xxxviii. lib Arsas et pensatas. T.R.E. reddeb. xxv. lib ad numerū. In hoc ∞ sunt. ii. sochi unā hid et dīm tener non jacueř. Ibi T.R.E. sochi. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 143, b.]

² Terra Lewini de Neweham. In Elesberie Hd. Leuin ten' de rege dīm hid in Wandene. Tra. ē. i. cař. Ibi. ē. dimidia et dimid pot' fieri. Ibi. i. bord. Silua. xxx. porc'. et x. sol redd. Val et ualuit sēp. x. sol Istemet tenuit. T.R.E. et uende' potuit. Hanc. 'tra p'posuit Radulf' in Wandoure. sz n fuit ibi. T.R.E. [Ibid. vol. i. f. 153.]

³ In Wandoure ten'. iii. hōes. i. hid de rege. Tra' ē i. cař. et ibi. ē cū. i. bord. Val et ualuit. xx. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. p'stimet tenuer' T.R.E. et uende' potuer'. iii. sunt. in firma regis in Wandoure ubi non fuer. T.R.E. [Ibid.]

⁴ Placit. 1 Joh.

ancestor of Sibil, to whom it had been given by King Henry II. and in the grant of the said Sibil herself; and the Charter¹ to Faramus de Bolognia, her father,² was confirmed by King Richard I.³

In the beginning of the reign of John, Walter Fipard had been in possession of this Manor,⁴ and it was soon afterwards in the hands of Ralph de Tilley.⁵

In 1210, the twelfth of the same reign, Hugh Gurney, paid a fine of seven hundred marks, that he might hold Wendover, without being disseised thereof, unless by judgement in the King's Courts. He was Sheriff of Beds and Bucks, 16 John; but taking part with the rebellious Barons, forfeited his lands.

In 1216, the King bestowed Wendover upon William de Fednes, or Fiennes; and in 1218, William de Cantilupe obtained all those lands in Lincolnshire, which were then in the hands of Hugh de Gurney his son, (Gerard, his eldest son being dead). Hugh having died in 1222, the King directed his precept to William de Cantilupe, to restore to Hugh le Gurney the son, all the lands of his inheritance, then in *his* custody.⁶

In the 6th of John, Wendover had been enumerated among the lands of the Normans, as late belonging to Robert de Tibe vill, or Turberville;⁷ and about that time a fine was passed of the

¹ Manerium meum de Wendour' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis pro quinquaginta libris et pro reliquis decem libris Do et concedo apud Eston septem hidas terræ pro septem libris et dimidio et apud Bichemore tres virgatas terræ pro octo solidis et quatuor denariis et apud Potesgrave unam virgatam terræ quæ reddit viginti denarios et apud Hanelawe quandam terram quam Adam Ruff tenet pro decem solidis et apud Hedewordam quandam terram quam Ricardus tenet pro triginta solidis Quare volo et firmiter percipio quod ipse et heredes sui post eum habeant et teneant istas predictas sexaginta libratas terræ de me et heredibus meis cum soka et saka et tol et tem et infangenethef et cum omnibus aliis consuetudinibus terræ illi pertinentibus in bosco et in plano in pratis et in pascuis in aquis et molendinis in viis et in semitis et in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus in pace libere quiete et honorifice. Ita quod nullus eis injuriam vel contumeliam faciat. Protulit etiam cartam Regis Ricardi in qua continetur quod ipse reddidit et carta sua confirmavit Sibillæ filiæ et heredi Pharami de Bolonia quæ fecit uxor Ingelrami de Fienes omnes terras et omnia tenementa quæ Pharamus de Bolonia tenuit in Angliā et in carta illa nominat plura Maneria inter quæ ipse nominat Manerium de Wendour' cum omnibus pertinentiis suis habenda sibi et heredibus suis in pratis et pasturis et ecclesiis et in omnibus aliis rebus. Post protulit Hugo cartam Henrici Regis patris in hæc verba. "Henricus Rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Milicentæ de Gurnæo totum dotatium suum quod vir suus Hugo de Gurnæo ei dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit, viz. Goulanam feneanam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Normannia. Et in Angliā omnem novam tetram quam Rex Stephanus dedit Hugoni de Gurnæo ad suæ hereditates augmentum et ipse Hugo predictæ uxori suæ scilicet Wendour' et Hoctonom cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et omnem terram quam habuit mater Hugonis Ediva in Angliā. In super concedo ei et confirmo quicquid Dominus et vir suus emerit vel aliquo alio modo adquirere potuerit, sicut carta ipsi testatur et eidem confirmat Quare volo et firmiter percipio quod ipsa omnia supradicta bene et in pace libere et quiete et honorifice teneat cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et in plano in pratis et pascuis in viis et semitis et in aquis et molendinis et in omnibus rebus cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad terras illas pertinentibus. Dies datus, &c.

Placita in crastino Clausi Pasche anno Regni Regis Joh'. [Abbrev. Placit. p. 79.]

Sciatis præsentis et futuri qd Ego Sibilla Tingre quondam filia Pharami de Bolonia dedi &c. Ecclesiæ Scæ Mariæ de Suthwerk, &c. totam decimam feni quod habeo in Manerio de Wendover habend et tenend in perpetuum sicut decimas quæ de jure pertinent ad Eccliam de Wendover, quas prædicti Canonici possident ex donatione Domini Farami Patris mei, et meam hæc donationem feci.

Ex Registro Prioratus de Suthwarke.—Universis Santæ Matris Eccliæ filiis &c. Pharamus de Bolonia Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hæc presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Eccliæ Scæ Mariæ de Suthwerke & Canoniciß ibm Deo servientibz Ecclesiam de Wendover cum oibz p'tin' suis assensu et favore Domini nostri Regis Angliæ Matildis filiæ Henrici Regis Angliæ et filiorum suorum et pro salute animæ meæ et pro animabz patris et matris mei et uxoris meæ et filiarum meæ et predecessorum meorum et successorum et in perpetuum elemosynam. Quia proptu volo et firmiter præcipio quatenus dicti Canonici diligant et manteneant, et quantum possint nullam injuriam donationem et in concessam permanent in perpetuum volo et desidero. Sigilli mei appositione confirmavi.

² Dodsworth's MSS. vol. xxv. f. 24; in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

³ Ibid. vol. xxvi. f. 25.

⁴ Rot. Cart. 5 Joh. m. 11. Cal. vol. xx.

⁵ Ibid. m. 12.

⁶ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 430.

⁷ Cal. p. 11.

Manor, by which William de Fednes, or Fynes, granted to Hugh Gurney, 20*l.* in lands, *with the services* of divers tenants, and amongst them of Robert de Hampden.¹

In 1231, a fine was passed between Maud, Prioress of Merlawe, and Hugh de Halton and Isabel his wife, of lands in Wendover, the right of the Prioress and her Church of Merlawe.²

In 1235, another of a message in Wendover, which Robert *the Merchant*, conveyed to Walter Fitz Osbert and his heirs.³

In the same year, a fine was passed of lands in Wendover, the right of Roger de Wimberville, between the said Roger, and William son of Henry de la Lee.

In 1253, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents here, was passed between Ingelram de Fiennes, and Roger de Duton and Christina his wife, for life.⁴

In 1259, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Wendover, which Ingelram de Fenes granted to Reginald de Awelton⁵ and Christiana his wife, for life.

Early in the reign of Edw. I. a pleading is recorded of a dispute of the Convent of Godstow, respecting a carucate of land here,⁶ which was probably the same, afterwards belonging to the Priory of Studley, Co. Oxon.

In 1305, a fine of messuages, lands, and rents in Wendover (and Chesham) which Thomas Stoke granted to Martin le Bray and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.⁷

In 1317, lands in Wendover and Weston-Turville, were settled by fine, by Roger de Gillesburgh,⁸ upon Robert de Fitz Niel, for life, with remainder to Alice sister of Robert, for her life.¹⁰

At that turbulent period, when the Crown tottered on the head of the unfortunate Edward II. and Queen Isabel had assumed the reins of Government, the Manor of Wendover was not so insignificant as to be overlooked; and the custody of this small part of the Royal revenue, was accordingly committed to a guardian, or bailiff, during the minority of the heir of the grantee.¹¹

Pharamus de Bolougne, to whom this Manor had been given, either by King Stephen, or King Henry II. was nephew of Maud, Queen of King Stephen, and the daughter and heir of Pharamus. Sibyl de Tingre, carried the same in marriage to Ingelram de Fines, or Fienes, Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, from whom, one of the watch-towers of that fortress received its appellation; and who was amongst the grantees of the forfeited possessions of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, in the time of his defection from his allegiance.¹² This Ingelram de Fiennes was slain fighting at Acon, in the Holy Land, in 1190; leaving issue his son and heir,

WILLIAM de Fiennes, who (8 Joh.) had obtained the King's mandate to the Sheriff of Somersetshire, and gave him livery of certain lands in that County, to which Sibyl his mother had quitted claim in open Court.¹³

¹ Rot. Fin. 7 Hen. III.

² Ibid. 16 Hen. III.

³ Ibid. 20 Hen. III.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. 38 Hen. III.

⁶ Whether *Appleton*, or *Halton*, be intended, may be uncertain: but more probably the latter.

⁷ See *Monast. Anglic.* vol. iv. p. 341.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 34 Edw. I.

⁹ Ellesborough?

¹⁰ Ibid. 11 Edw. II.

¹¹ *Extracte rotulor' p' rar' sub sigillo tam Regine & Ducis a tempore quo regnum Angl' anno r. R. fil' R.E. xx^o applicuerunt q' sub magno sigillo ipsius R. ip'o Duce custode regni constitut' f' car' p' quas R. respondebit.*

Isabel p' la g'ce de Dieu Reine D'engleterre Dame D'irlande & Comtesse de Pountif a touz viscountes & autres baillifs & ministres dedeynz sachez nous avoir assignez & estable Johan de Medebour gardain du manorie de Wendore affaire & excerser q'ndq. au gardien au dit manoir apartient & a respondre a nous en n're garderobe des issues, &c. No^s mandons & commandons au touz ceaux a qu'il ap'tient q' au dit Johan come au gardain & balif de manoir avant dit soiez entendantz & resonantz en totes les choses q' a la garde du dit manoir ap'tinent en tesmoignance, &c. nous avons fait fair nos tres patentes a durer a n're volente. [*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ro. 13. vol. i. p. 303.]

¹² His Arms were Az. three lions ramp. Or.

¹³ *Collins's Peerage*, vol. iii. p. 286, ex *Collect. T. Meller*. [*Claus. Rot.* 8 Joh. m. 1. *Tim. Dunelm.* 270. n. 20.]

PEDIGREE OF FIENNES, FIENDLES, OR FINES.

Arms: Az. three lions ramp. Or.

JOHN FIENNES, Heredit. Constab. of Dover Cast. and Ward^e of the Cinque Ports.ALAN DE FIENNES, Constab. of Dover Cast. descend^d of John. [Hasted.]

JAMES DE FIENNES (called eld. son of Alan), Constab. of Dover Cast. the last inheritor of that honour before K. Hen. II.

JOHN DE FINES, Constab. of Dover Cast. &c.; removed by the King

INGELRAM DE FINES, slain at Acon 1190, Ld. of Martock, co. Somerset, circa 45 Hen. III. SIRYL DE TINGRIH, dau. and heir of Faramus de Boulogne, neph. to Maud, Queen of K. Stephen, living (8 John) 1223.

WILLIAM DE FINES, had livery of lands of his mother's inheritance 8 John; paid a fine for livery of Wendover M^e 2 Hen. III. gave lands there to the Canons of Menden; ob. 1240.

SIR INGELRAM DE FINES, Knt. 32 Hen. III.; had livery of lands in Co. Northamp. 33 Hen. III. and custody of the lands of Wm. de Beauchamp, Bar. of Bedford, then dec.; with restitution of his own lands, of which he had been dispossessed in the Civil Wars; 49 Hen. III. Ld. of Martock, Co. Somerset.

BALDWIN DE FIENNES, with K. Hen. III. in Gascoigne. . . . dau. married to Bartholomew de Hampden of Great Hampden, Co. Bucks.

WILLIAM DE FIENNES, joined the French, and his lands were seized; but, 27 Edw. I. restored; ob. 1301, seized of M^e of Wendover, &c.

REGINALD DE FIENNES, living 54 Hen. III.

JOHN DE FIENNES, born beyond sea. By Inquis. 26 years int. Pat. JOANE, dau. and hr. of Mortua; his homage was accepted, though he could not make proof of age, and he had livery. Sec. Lands seized 18 Edw. II. because he lived in France; but restitution made, on security given.

MARGARET, "dau. of Sir Will. de Fendles, als. Fienes, kinsman of Qu. Eleanor;" mar. to Edm. de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, and died 1334. [Pugio. of Mortimer, in Carenson, vol. i. p. 203-5.]

SIR JOHN FIENNES, Knt. ob. 25 Edw. III. who had confiscated his lands, MAUD, dau. and hr. of . . . Monceaux, of Hurst Monceaux, Co. Sussex. and given them to William de Montacute.

WILLIAM DE FIENNES, ob. 34 Edw. III. 1360. ELIZABETH, dau. of Geoffrey Lord Say, and co-heir of her bro^r Wm. Lord Say.

SIR WILLIAM FIENNES, Knt. Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex 20 Ric. II. and 1 Hen. IV.; and, by Inquis. 6 Hen. IV. ELIZABETH, dau. and hr. of William Batisford, by Margery, heir of Simon Peplesham. IV. found to be son of Wm. (son of John) Fienes and Joan his wife, 3rd sist. and co-hr. of Wm. de Say.

ROGER FIENNES, of Hurst Monceaux, temp. Hen. VI.

SIR JAMES FIENNES, LORD SAY and SELF, served K. Henry V. in France; had grant of lands in Normandy 6 Hen. V.; Gov. of Arques 7 Hen. V.; attended the King into France 8 Hen. V.; had a pension of 100*l*. per ann. 18 Hen. VI.; Esquire of the Body 23 Hen. VI.; Knighted, and had a grant of 20*l*. per ann. from Henry Beauchamp E. of Warwick; 3 Mar. (25 Hen. VI.) summoned, by Writ, to the Parliament at St. Edmundsbury, as LORD SAY and SELF, and made a Baron in Parliament; had confirmation from John Lord Clinton and Say; descended from Idonea, eldest sist. of his grandmother Joan de Say. Hered. Constable of Dover, and Warden of Cinque Ports, by grant. 24 Feb. (25 Hen. VI.); Lord Chamberlain, 18 June, cod. an. with 100 marks per ann.; 7 Aug. (26 Hen. VI.) Constable of the Tower during the minority of Henry, son and heir of John Duke of Exeter; 30 Oct. (28 Hen. VI.) Lord Treasurer of England; accused of Treason, 29 Hen. VI. dispossessed of his office; and in the Kentish Insurrection, committed to the Tower; forcibly dragged thence by a mob; arraigned before the Mayor of London, and hanged in Cheshide, beheaded and quartered. 4 July 1451 (29 Hen. VI.) "Hera septima post noxam decapitatur apud le Standard in Chepe." [Wm. of Worcester, Annal. in Lib. Nig. Scut. vol. ii. p. 471.]

. . . Cromer of Willingham, and (by her mother) co-heir of . . . Tryllow, about 24 years old at her husband's untimely death.

SIR RICHARD FIENNES, Knt. declared Lord Dacre (jure uxoris) 37 Hen. VI.; sum^d to Parl^t 38 Hen. VI.; ob. 1 Ric. III.; bur. at Hurst Monceaux.

JOAN, dau. and hr. of Thomas Lord Dacre. Will dated 3 Dec. 1485 (3 Hen. VII.).

SIR WILLIAM FIENNES, sum^d to Parliament 29 Hen. VI. by Writ; granted his rights, as Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Ports, to Humphrey (Stafford) D. of Buckingham, &c.; retained in 30 Hen. VI. to serve the King in France with 20 men-at-arms and 80 archers; 31 Hen. VI. with 49 men and 900 archers, in Aquitaine; Constable of Porchester Castle for life 1 Edw. IV. and Pevensey Castle, Sussex; Vice-Adm^l under R^d Nevil E. of Warwick; in Flanders with Edw. IV.; slain at Barnet fight.

MARGARET, dau. and hr. of Will^m Wickham, son and hr. of Sir Tho. Wickham, Knt. son of Will^m Perot by Alice his wife, dau. of Will^m Champey by Agnes his wife; and sist. of WILLIAM OF WICKHAM, Bp. of Winchester; married, 2ndly, to John Harvey, Esq.

SIR JOHN FIENNES, Knt. eld. son; ob. vita Pat^r.

ELIZABETH, mar. John Lord Clinton and Sar.

HENRY FIENNES, son and hr. (called Lord Say, not) Anne, dau. of Sir Ric. Harcourt, Knt. of Stanton-Harcourt, Co. Oxon. sum^d to Parl^t of Broughton Castle, Co. Oxon. jure matris; ob. 1 Aug. 1476.

THOMAS FIENNES, grandson and heir of Sir Rich^d Lord Dacre, 12 years of age at his death; had livery of his inheritance 7 Hen. VII.; K.B. 10 Hen. VII.; sum^d to Parliament from 11 Hen. VII. to 21 Hen. VIII. Will dated 1 Sept. 1531 (23 Hen. VIII.); ob. 1534.

RICHARD FIENNES, two years ELIZABETH, dau. of Rich^d of age at his father's death. 1 Crofts, Esq. of Chipping Norton, Co. Oxon.

EDWARD FIENNES, of Bredington Castle, MARGARET, dau. of Sir John DAVIES, Knt. of Dantsey, ELIZABETH, mar. to Will^m DAVIES, Esq. called Lord Say. Co. Wilts.

RICHARD FIENNES, called Lord Say, URSULA, 4th dau. of Ric. Fermer, Esq. ELIZABETH, mar. to Francis Barentine, Esq.

SIR RICHARD FIENNES, Knt. (1592); had Letters Pat. of K. Jas. I. recognizing and confirming the title of CONSTANCE, dau. of Sir William Kingsmill, Knt. Lord Say to him and his heirs-male, 9 Aug. 1603; ob. 1612.

SIR WILLIAM FIENES, Knt. by Letters Pat. 7 July (22 Jac. I.)=ELIZABETH, dau. of John Temple, advanced to be Lord Visc. Say and Sele, and made Lord Privy-Seal; ob. 14 April 1662.

Esq. of Stone, Co. Bucks.
[Pedig. of Temple, in Stow.]

ANNE, mar. 1st, to Henry Cave Esq. of Ingardry, Co. Leicester; 2ndly, to Sir William Villiers, Knt. and Bart. uncle to Geo. Vil. Duke of Buckingham.

JAMES FIENES, 2nd Visc. Say and Sele; ob. 15 March 1673.	FRANCES, (eld. dau. and co-h. of Edw. Cecil Visc. Wimpleston, 3rd son of Tho. Earl of Exeter.	FRANCES, (2nd wife) dau. and co-h. of R ^d Tudely, Esq. of Newton Tonn. Co. Wilts.	NATHANIEL FIENES, b. at Broughton, Co. Oxon. circ. Apl. 1608; Gov. of Bristol, which he surrendered 1643; condemned by a Council of War at St. Alban's but pardoned; Lord Privy Seal 1655; M.P. for Banbury 1660; and son of Oliver's Lords; ob. 1669.	ELIZABETH, (1st wife), dau. of Sir John Eliot, Knt. of Port Eliot, Co. Cornwall.	JOHN FIENES.	SUSANNA, dau and sole hr. of Tho. Hobbs, Esq. of Anwell, Co. Herts.	... dau. of ... Burrell, Esq. of Isle of Ely.	RICHARD FIENES, ob. 3 July 1674, at 51; bur. at Isworth, Co. Suffolk.	SUSANNA, 3rd dau. of Sir Wm. Cobb, Knt. of Alderbury, Co. Oxon.	BRIDGET, mar. to Theophilus, 4th Earl of Lincoln. ELIZABETH, mar. to Rich ^d Norton, Esq. of Southwick, Co. Hants. CONSTANCE, mar. to Sir Fra. Boynton, Bart. of Barton Agnes, Co. York. SUSAN, mar. to Tho. Earle, Esq. ANNE, mar. to Sir Cha. Wolseley.								
1. JAMES FIENES, ob. inf.	1. ELIZABETH, mar. to Sir John Twisleton, Knt. of Barlow, Co. York; ancestor of the Twisletons, Baron Say and Sele.	MARY, dau. of Rich ^d Fiennes, by his first wife; died in child-bed 23 Oct. 1676.	WILLIAM FIENES, 3rd Visc. Say and Sele.	1. JOHN FIENES, ob. col.	2. THO. FIENES, ob. col.	3. HENRY FIENES, ob. col.	4. WILLIAM FIENES, mar. Cecile, dau. of H. Ellis, Esq. of Langley, Esq. and grand-dau. of James Visc. Say and Sele; ob. s. p.	5. LYURGENT FIENES, 5th Visc. Say and Sele, took his seat in the Ho. of Peers 24 Feb. 1710; ob. s. p. Dec. 1742.	1. SUSANNA, mar. to Tho. Filmer, Esq. mar. to J. Knight, Esq. of Broughton, Oxon.	FABIAN FIENES, ob. s. p.	WILLIAM FIENES, ob. s. p.	1. ELIZABETH, mar. to Wm. Dring, Esq. of Broughton Castle; 2ndly, to John Brawn, Esq. of Alsco, Co. Glo.	2. MARY, mar. to William Fiennes, 3rd Visc. Say and Sele.	3. ANNE, mar. to D. Beaumont, Percival of Harding, Co. Flint.	4. ARAIELLE.	5. ALD E, mar. to John Horne, Esq. of Winchester.	RICHARD FIENES, A.M. Rect. of <i>Ashley</i> and Fox-cott, Fellow of Winchester College 1703; ob. 1722.	PENELOPE, dau. of Geo. Chamberlain, Esq. of Wardington, Co. Oxon.
NATHANIEL FIENES, 4th Viscount Say and Sele, ob. col. 10 Jan. 1709-10.	RICHARD FIENES, 6th Viscount Say and Sele, D.C.L. 1756; ob. 29 July 1781, at 64; buried at Grendon Underwood, s. p.	CHRISTOBELLA, dau. and co-h. of Sir Thos. Trelle, Bart. relict of John Knap, Esq.; 2ndly, of J. H. Pigott, Esq. of Dorking; had several Daughters; bur. at Grendon Underwood in 1709 July, at 34. [See vol. i. p. 260, 409, 438, et seq.]																

With reference to the preceding Pedigree, it should be remarked, that some discrepancies will be found, in the diversified statements of numerous documents and authorities, whence have been collected the materials for its compilation. In the earlier periods, especially, authors of the most acknowledged credit and undoubted veracity, have frequently differed from each other, and even from themselves, in genealogical statements; and a very general deficiency of dates is greatly to be regretted: but there are still important circumstances connected with this particular table, which must always render it an object of valuable reference, as it clearly shews many of those lines of descent, by which the privileges of Founders Kin-ship at Winchester College, (to many very highly distinguished and noble families, and among them, no inconsiderable number of the encouragers and promoters of this Work, are naturally, in great degree interested): and whether the reader look back to the ages which are past, or forward to succeeding times;—whether clinging with affectionate remembrance to those bright examples, which a resplendent galaxy of literary pre-eminence offers to his view—or with fond anticipation portrays to his enraptured hopes, in a succession of his descendants, many who may hereafter derive those substantial benefits of *opening to themselves in full right*, the portals to honour and fame, by a participation with their illustrious progenitors, and not less distinguished contemporaries, in the historical glories of a nation, unrivalled for the generous provision made by munificent benefactors for their *continued possession*;—so long as the British name and language last, and science and virtue retain a place in the human mind, none but a stoic or misanthropist can deny, that in thus endeavouring to promote a general knowledge of so important a public benefit, the hand which writes this page is at least employed in the discharge of a *serious duty*: by reminding all upon whom high and noble blood has bestowed a proud pre-eminence (never by them to

be forgotten); the same liberal spirit has likewise spread, with congenial munificence, abundant opportunities of extending the advantages of instruction to every rank and grade of society. As it has been well remarked, that the dignified and opulent Founder of the noble Institutions, which are here eulogised, "if not learned himself, has been the happy instrument of producing learning in others;" so it may be added, even by the humblest of those who boast his alliance, that in the *multitudes* who have been, and are daily *enjoying his bounty*, there cannot be one upon whom an imperative duty has not devolved to promote his munificent designs, by affording their co-operative assistance, in firm, active, and unceasing efforts of a sacred zeal, to extend the benefits of scholastic education and instruction, and to encourage the common cause of literature and science throughout all generations.¹

During the possession of this Manor by the family of Fiennes, it appears that, on various occasions, it was seised into the King's hands, and committed to divers persons, as *e. g.* in 1337, to the custody of Hugh de Berwick, as the lands of Robert de Fienles, which had escheated to the King.² In the next year, to John de Molins,³ with rents issuant from the Town of Aylesbury, described as the property of John de Fiennes and Robert de Fiennes, escheated to the King; with rents likewise forfeited by Robert de Sussex, in Market Overton.⁴

In 1330, in the dower assigned to Agnes, widow of Thomas Bardolph, deceased, were included 8s. 11d. rents out of certain tenements in Wendover.⁵

In 1338, the King committed to John de Molyns, the custody of the Manor of Wendover,⁶ with its appurtenances, and all the goods and chattels in the same, late belonging to Robert de Fiennes, to hold during pleasure: and in 1345, for his good services, to the same John de Molins, the said Manor, and sixty pounds fee-farm rents in the Town of Aylesbury, the same being forfeited and in the King's hands, to hold to the said John de Molins and his heirs, with the Knight's fees, &c. and also sixty shillings and fourpence rents, which Robert de Sussex owed to the King, for lands and tenements in Market Overton; together with fifty-one acres of land, and one acre of meadow, held for term of life, by the grant of the King, to the aforesaid John and his heirs.⁷

In 1340, a fine was passed between John de Molyns, Chiv^r and Egidia his wife, and Robert de la Haye, Parson of the Church of Datchette, of the Manor of Wendover, and rents in Aillesbury, the right of Robert, who granted to John and Egidia for life; remainder to John, son of John and Egidia, and the heirs of his body; remainder to William, brother of John the younger, and the heirs of his body.⁸

In 1341, the Taxation of the Ninths, (15 Ed. III.) including the Ninths of the Vicarage, was 50 marks; and it was returned by Ingelram de Hakewell, John atte Strete, jun. James Horn, Robert le

¹ In the face of indisputable records, it would be weak to attempt to deny the means by which that eminent Prelate gained advancement. (5 Ric. II. A.D. 1381.) "Le plese consideror les grandes custages & charges suis ditz, & gunter a dit William & ses heirs a tous jours, en allowance des ditz tenz, le Manoir de Wendovere ove les appurtenances en le Counte de Buk^r *quele Manoir Alia la femme le dit William, tan q'ele fuist sole, avoit de don, &c.* [Pet. in Parliament; ex Rotul, vol. iii. p. 130.]

It ought, in justice, however, to be remembered, that he made an excellent use of the rank and affluence which he acquired; and it were well if Wykenham had been the only Prelate indebted to *meritricious* influence for his introduction to Royal favour. It would have been creditable to episcopacy, and the purity of the *holy lawn*, if all his successors (following his meritorious example) had brought no darker stain upon it, than the sneers and sarcasms which have been cast upon him, whose extensive charities, (humanly speaking,) might be deemed sufficient compensation to society for all the sins of his relative, poor Alice Ferrers.

² Rot Orig. 11 Ed. III. ro. 10. Hist. of Abbeys, vol. ii. p. 116.

³ Ibid. p. 123.

⁴ Ibid. 14 Ed. III. ro. 27; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 148; also 19 Ed. III. ro. 19, p. 175.

⁵ Rot. Orig. 4 Ed. III. no. 37; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 45.

⁶ Ibid. 12 Ed. III. ro. 6.

⁷ Ibid. 14 Ed. III. ro. 27; Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 140.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 14 Ed. III.

Parcer, William Bryg, Robert Mymmes, and John de Sandwell, that they ought not to be rated at more than 36 marks, because one-fifth part of the arable land, which was usually cultivated, lay waste, by reason of the condition of the soil, and the poverty of the people; and that many other perquisites belong to the Church, by reason of which, the taxation was too high by fourteen marks, as aforesaid, and that there were no persons there who could be taxed to the fifteenths.¹

When King Richard II. ascended the throne, he accepted a fine of 20*l.* to be paid on the Purification of the B.V.M. 1378, from Robert de Fienes, that the said Robert might again possess the Manor of Wendover;² but, in the next year, having determined upon the resumption of the estate, which had been transferred by Alice Ferrers, to whom King Edward gave it, (to her brother William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, before her marriage to Sir William de Wyndesor, a special favourite of Edward), King Richard obtained from the Bishop, a formal surrender of all his rights, which was made at Westminster, in the presence of the King and his Council, with great ceremony, as is particularly described in the Record itself.

King Richard having thus obtained possession of Wendover, it was granted in 1393, to his half-brother, Thomas de Holland, (with the Manor of Lowestofte, and other lands, to the amount of 1000*l.* per ann.)³ and in 1388, the King granted to Edward Duke of York, in special tail, viz. to him and his heirs male, the Manor of Wendover, with view of Frankpledge, &c. by the services accustomed.⁴ The Duke married Joane, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent; and therefore it was, probably upon his marriage, that he acquired this grant. Being a very fat man, and commanding in front of the great battle of Agincourt, 25 Oct. (3 Hen. V.) the Duke was, by "much heat and crowd, smothered to death. His corpse was brought to Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, a collegiate church of his own foundation, and there interred, in the body of the choir, under a marble, with his image in brass." Among the lands whereof he died possessed, were a moiety of the Manor of Horton, in this County, and the Manor of Wendover.⁵

In 1426, a fine of messuages and lands in Wendover and Halton was passed, between Richard Restwold, Will. Ernele, and Will. Whaplode, and Thomas Cheyne and Alianore his wife, John Stokes and Alice his wife, the right of William Whaplode.⁶

Henry Brudenell, Esq. of Agmondesham, died seised of lands in Wendover, which by Will, dated 22 Jan. 1430, he directed, *inter alia*, to be sold to raise money, to be distributed for his soul, the souls of Edmund his brother, and Alice his wife, and of his father and mother.⁷

King Henry VII. in 1491, granted to Elizabeth, Queen of England, with other manors and lands, the Borough of Wendover, and Lordship or Manor of Wendover Forens, with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances to the same.⁸

This Manor was afterwards assigned as part of the Dower of Katherine of Arragon, when she became the wife of Arthur Prince of Wales; and subsequently, when she was about to be married to King Henry VIII. the King granted this estate, in lieu of dower, to his intended Consort, by the title of Katherine Princess of Wales.⁹

In 1501, (17 Hen. 7.) a fine was passed of the Manor of Wendover, between John Lee and

¹ Inq. Non. p. 327.

² Rot. Orig. 2 Ric. II. Abbrev. vol. i. p. 171.

³ Dugdale says, that the grant assigned to Thomas Earl of Kent, was of twelve marks per ann. *out of the proceeds of the Manor.* [Baronage, vol. ii. p. 75.]

⁴ Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II. p. 1, m. 7. Cal. p. 216.

⁵ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 232. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 257. Esc. 3 Hen. V. n^o. 45.

⁶ Rot Fin. 5 Hen. VI.

⁷ Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 315. Ex MS. Lib. Brudenellorum penes Prænob. Rob. Com. Cardigan, p. 90.

⁸ Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. VII. ex MSS. penes Gul. S. Lowndes, Arm.

⁹ Ibid. 1 Hen. VIII. Test. 18 June.

Richard Clark, and Elizabeth his wife, D^{ft}. with part of the Manor of Prestwood, in Great Missenden, extending into the Parish of Wendover.

In 1503, a fine of lands in Wendover, was passed between Richard Empson and John Shelford, or Shefford, and Agnes his wife, and John Sheperd and Joane his wife, with other lands in Stoke Mandeville and Great Missenden.¹

In 1505, a fine of lands in Wendover, with the Manor of the Vache, in Aston Clinton, &c. was passed between Thomas Crayford and others, and Edmund Lord Grey and Florence his wife.²

In 1514, (6 Hen. VIII.) a fine was passed of two messuages, 50 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of wood, in Wendover; between John Baldwin, Qt. and Thomas Byddyll and Anne his wife, and John Welsshe, Def. the right of John Baldwin.

Missenden Abbey Lands.—King Henry VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, granted to Michael Dormer, *inter alia*, lands, meadows, and pasture in Aston Clinton and Wendover; a close, called Moredowne; land, called Rydeings, and other lands and pastures, parcel of the dissolved Monastery of Missenden; 8 other closes, and a grove of wood to the same adjoining; the land, called Dutch land, in Beckley; 2 acres of meadow there, in Kingswell; 4 of arable in the Heath, in the said parish, parcel of the same Monastery; at the reserved rent of 15s. 4d. to hold to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, in capite,³ &c.; and in 1543, by another grant, four acres of land in Wendover, parcel of Missenden Monastery.⁴

In 1544, the King, by Patent, to Henry Bradshaw, (to whom he had lately granted the Rectory) in consideration of 30*li*. 2s. 2d. assigned a meadow, called Castle Ditch Meade; a close of pasture, called Spittle Pond; a piece of land of 5 acres in the Bury-field; a close, called Well Head Croft; arable land, called Fowslow-downe; another piece, called Otehill; two acres of arable, called Raynold's-acre; a croft, called Shallork-wike; a close, called Pigott's; a piece, called Freth; arable land in Middle-furlong, in the Bury-field; one acre next Bakke, in Bury-field; meadow next Bearton, called Nessie; a load of wood "for fowell," yearly, to be taken out of the wood growing upon Backcomb; all the warren of hares, coneys, partridges, and pheasants, within the Lordship of Wendover; 11 acres of arable land in two pieces; 4 acres more of arable; (two lying at "Codyencoft-hill") and 6 acres of arable in Crabtree-furlong; 6 acres in middle furlong; 8 acres in culture, next Dame Agnes-lane; one acre of meadow, called Glove-acre; a meadow, called Hethfield; another next Castle-ditch meade; all in the parish of Wendover and Broughton, within the Lordship of Wendover, late parcel of the possessions of Joane late Queen of England: all that messuage and tenement, called Brunas in Aston Clinton; and fields, called Home-field, Middle-croft, Little Stone-field, and Hewlin-field; and all demesne lands at Dunrigge, called Grange lands, viz: a croft, called Wille-field; others, called Grenewike, Filpot-field, Waye-field, Nogge-field, Botte-field, with the appurtenances to the said messuage belonging; parcel of the late Monastery of Great Missenden: and crofts, called Ballingcome-field, Hamones-croft, Flemmes-field, House-field, and Bakeside; a grove, called Blakegrove, and a field of four acres to the same belonging, in the said parish of Wendover; and a tenement, called Browne's, with the lands, meadows, and pastures, occupied with the same, in Wendover; parcel of the same Monastery, to hold to the said Henry Bradshaw, his heir and assigns for ever, in free soccage;⁵ and it was found convenient to ratify this grant.

In 1548, Dorothy Verney, widow, conveyed to Henry Bradshaw, Esq. lands and tenements in Wendover, Wendover Forens, and Aston Clinton, late Sir Ralph Verney's.⁶

¹ Rot. Fin. 19 Hen VII.

² Ibid. 21 Hen. VII.

³ Rot. Pat. 32 Hen. VIII.

⁴ Ibid. 35 Hen. VIII.

⁵ Ibid. 36 Hen. VIII. Test. 10 Sept.

⁶ Rot. Claus. 1 Ed. VI. n^o. 30.

In 1548, a fine was passed, between John Rogers, Qt. James Smith, and John Mounson, Def. of messuages and lands in Ellesborough, Stoke, and Wendover, the right of John Rogers.

In 1553, a fine was passed of lands in Wendover, *inter al.* between Francis Lee and others, and Edmund Verney, the right of Francis Lee.¹

Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, dated 23 Nov. 1562, reciting the demise by King Henry VIII. 23 Oct. 1543, to John Wyre, of two water-mills in Wendover, "one a *breast* mill, called the upper mill, and the other an overshot mill, called the nether mill," for twenty-one years, at 100s. and 2s. increase; which, being surrendered by William Wyre, son of John, who had succeeded to the possession of this property, and for 24*l.* paid into the Exchequer, the Queen demises the said premises to William Wyre, from Michaelmas, for twenty-one years, at 6*l.* per annum.²

In 1563, the Queen, by Letters Patent, reciting the above demise, for the good and faithful services done by Sir Francis Knolles, Knt. Vice-Chamberlain of her Household, and her beloved kinswoman, the Lady Katherine, his wife, granted to them the reversion of the said mills and premises, with the reserved rent: also the Lordship and Manors of Wendover Forens, Wendover Burgh, the Burgh of Wendover, parcel of the possessions of the Lady Jane, late Queen of England; the meadow in Wendover Forens, called the Cow-meadow; the two mills, then or late in the occupation of John Wyre, and parcel of the said Queen's jointure; to hold to them, their heirs and assigns, in fee farm for ever, at the accustomed rent of 47*l.* 16s. 3¼*d.*³

In 1580, the Queen, at the request of Nicholas Hilliard,* and David de Lee, the Queen's Goldsmith, granted *inter al.* to the Mercers' Company, certain rents in Weston-Turville, Halton, Aston-Clinton, Birtton, Wingrave, Waddesdon, and Sherrington, of the grant of John Colet, late Dean of St. Paul's, and which came to the hands of King Edw. VI. by an Act of Parliament⁴ for dissolving chantries, to the said Company, in free soccage, by fealty.⁵

In 1590, the Queen, on the petition of Edm. Dyer, Esq. granted to Will. Tipper Esq. and Robert Daw of London, Gen. *inter al.* a close, called Moreden in Wendover, in the occupation of Henry Eglinton; eight closes of arable land, a little grove of wood, two acres of arable in Hartley, two acres of meadow in King's-mead, four acres and a half on the Heath, and four acres of arable in the occupation of Thomas Whitman, late belonging to the Monastery of Missenden, to them, their heirs and assigns, in free soccage, at the rent of 6s. 8*d.* per ann.⁶

In the commencement of the reign of James I. the King granted certain fee-farm rents, payable out of the Manor of Wendover, amounting to 23*l.* 8s. per ann. to Queen Anne, his consort, in augmentation of her dower.⁷

In 1623, the King granted to Thomas Gibbs and Lawrence Whittaker, Esqrs. their heirs and assigns, an annual fee-farm rent of 47*l.* 16s. 3¼*d.* (which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth, 25 July 1563, to Sir Francis Knolles, Knt. and Lady Katherine his wife) out of the lands and Manors of Wendover *Foreign*, Wendover *Burg*, or the Borough of Wendover, *cum pert.* and one meadow in Wendover *Foreign*, called Cow-meadow, and two water-mills there, to hold the same by fealty.⁸

A Court Baron and View of Frankpledge of the Borough of Wendover, was holden before John Baldwin, Esq. 23^d April 1650.⁹

A View of Franc Plege and Court Baron, of John Baldwin, Esq. for Wendover Baronie, there holden, 11 May 1652: Thomas Smith, Steward.

¹ Rot. Fin. 1 Mar.

² Rot. Pat. 5 Eliz. Test. 23 Nov.

³ Ibid. 6 Eliz. Test. 25 Jul.

⁴ Stat. 1 Edw. VI. c. 14.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 23 Eliz. Test. 10 Feb.

⁶ Ibid. 33 Eliz. Test. 22 Dec.

⁷ Ibid. 1 Jac. I. Test. 14 Maii.

⁸ Ibid. 21 Jac. I. Test 30 Jul.

⁹ No reign specified on the Roll.

The like for Wendover Forrens, 11 April 1656: Geo. Gosnold, Steward.

The like for Wendover Borough, on the same day, before John Baldwin, Esq. when "The Jury present, inter alia, That the several Backsides of John Stocken, Francis Fringe, Sarah Brockett Widdow and Thomas Darvall the younger, by reason of the filth &c. are a nuisance to passengers, And it is ordered that they shall clense their said severall backsides, and remove the said nuisance &c.: George Gosnold, Steward."

The interest in the borough, conveyed by the previously-recited grants, being purchased by John Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden, the principal estate here became vested in that family.¹

A Court Baron and View of Franc-plege, in Wendover Forrens, holden for Richard Hampden, Esq. 10 Jan^r. 1662: Thomas Smith, Steward.

A View of Frank Plege, with Court Baron, of Richard Hampden, Esq. holden for Wendover Borough, 13 Oct. 1663.

Another, the same day, for Wendover *Foreign*.

A View of Frankplege with Court Baron, for the Borough of Wendover, of Sir Robert Pye, Knt. Henry Lingen, Esq. Herbert Westfaling, Esq. Richard Chamberlaine, Esq. and Thomas Carter, holden 14 Oct. 1666, when it was "Ordered, that any of the Inhabitants of Wendover Forrens shall have free access unto the Cage and Stockes wthin the Burrowe of Wendover, and to putt their Prisoners into the said Cage or Stocks as often as they have occasion soe to doe, wthout any lett or hinderance of the Inhabitants of Wendover Burrowe, uppon paine for any that shall hinder them, to forfeite, &c. toties quoties," &c.

A View of Franc Pledge with Court Baron, of the Borough of Wendover, of Richard Hampden, Esq. 8 Oct. 1667, Jurors:—William Denton, Gent. Humph. Shelton, Tho. Playstowe, John Smith, jun. Joseph Sutton, Will. Rice, John Duncombe, Richard Lane, Thomas Nicholls, Richard Monday, Henry Rayner, Michael Staple, Francis Sweby, Charles Wooton, Thomas Grime, Henry Geffery, John Whitechurch, Will. Clifford, Tho. Ffisher, Henry Reeve, Will. Sharpe, William Ginger, George Harding, Adam Moone, Tho. Tuffen, Henry Piggott, Richard Sweby, Jeremiah Meard, Simon Pestace, John Dediuton, John Egleton, and Nicholas Phillips; Thomas Smith, Steward."

A View of Frankplege with Court Baron, for Wendover Forrens, for John Baldwin, Esq. 7 April 1671. Charles Earl of Carnarvon, Henry Farmor, Esq. &c. Essoⁿ. Geo. Gosnold, Senesc^l.

And the like for Wendover Borough, for John Baldwin, Esq. 27 April 1671, by the same Steward.

Rich. Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden, and others, by Indenture, dated 13 July 1671, granted, for pecuniary considerations, to Hen. Fermor, of Tusmore, Esq. certain annual rents of 4*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*. issuant out of lands in Wendover, belonging to the said Henry Fermor, and payable to the said Richard Hampden, as Lord of the Manor of Wendover Borough, and Wendover Forrens, with all copyhold and customary lands belonging to the same.

A View of Franc Pledge with Court Baron (of the Borough of Wendover), of John Baldwin, Esq. 18 April, 1672.

A Court Baron, &c. for Wendover Forrens, by Richard Hampden, Esq. 25 July, 1677; Tho. Smith, Steward.

The like of Richard Hampden, Esq. 22 Oct. 1679, when the Jury present, that Henry Short, Miller, had not a sufficient way leading from the Town of Wendover, towards the Parish Church, and it was ordered, that he amend the said way, called the Church way, before Christmas, under penalty, &c.

Also, that the aforesaid Henry had not made a sufficient Bridge in the way, called "the market way," leading towards a place called "Mill Mead;" and it is ordered, that he make a sufficient bridge, &c.: Thomas Smith, Steward.

A Court Baron and View of Franc plege, (of the Borough of Wendover), of the Rt. Hon. Richard Hampden, Esq. one of their Majesty's Privy Council, and Commissioners of the Treasury, holden 19 Oct. 1691.

A View of Frank plege with Court Baron, of Richard Hampden, Esq. for the Manor of Wendover, holden 16 August 1703; and by adjournment on the 18th 19th and 25th August 1703: Joshua Young, Steward.

Signed, Ric. Welsh *modo* Senescal.

¹ See FAMILY PEDIGREE; GREAT HAMPDEN, MISSENDEN, &c.

Customes of Wendover Burrough and Forrens.

THE Customes of the burrough of Wendover w^{ch} have been used time out of mind only by themselves And the foreins by themselves As hereafter evidently shall appeare.

First: The Burrough hath hir Leete Court, Court Baron and hir three weeke Courte. Their Custome is to take Land by Copie and sell by free Deed And the Baileiffe Constables Dosoners 2 churchwardens wth other officers And all those dwelling w^{thin} the burrough And none of them haue Authority w^{thout} the p^{ci}ncits of the said burrough saue only for repa^{ra}con of the mother-church.

And their Custome is that none shalbe Baileife of the said Burrough w^{thout} he haue a freehold w^{thin} the said burrough and dwell wthin the same burrough.

And he being Baileife one yeare of the said burrough then after shall be called a burges of the said burrough, There they haue a Chapple wth lands & other p^{fi}ts thereto belonging: of the w^{ch} lands and p^{fi}ts no man knoweth the reckoning but only those that be called burgesses of the s^d burrough.

Also the Constable of the said Burrough doe collect & gather the xv^{ten} penny and haue their deduction of the said xv penny by themselves and pay it to the Collecto^rs & take acquittance for the same And also doe gather subsidies and p^{vi}de for the Kings Purveyors for all manner of p^{vi}sions as wheat, carts, pullen, wth all other things to be p^{vi}ded for o^r souaigne Lord the King w^{thin} the said burrough Executing all things p^{te}ying to the office of a constable only by themselves w^{thout} the aduice & counsell of any of the forens.

Also the Dosoners doe gather the head-siluer w^{thin} the said burrough wth executing all things p^{te}ying to that office only by themselves. Also the 2 churchwardens Doe make their Church Ale & their booke of Account only by themselves. Also the burrough findeth horse and harnes to the Kings warres by themselves &c.

Customes of the Fforens of Wendouer only by themselves and exempted from the Burrough.

Ffirst: the fforens haue their leet Court, court Baron & three weekes Court by themselves. And the said forreners doe take their Copiehold lands by Coppy of Court Roll & so passeth by surrender after the Custome of the Maunor.

Also the said fforeners haue their officers As Baileiffe Constables Dosoners Church wardens wth other officers by themselves.

The Baileiffe of the fforens maketh his Account as the Audite of & for the fforen Rents wth all waifes & strayes & other duties that he is charged wth all by his office, And the said bayleiffe hath his office granted by patent where the baileiffe of the burrough changeth eury yeare.

Also the Custome of the fforen is that the Constables there wth Kingshill shall Collect & gater the xv^{ten} penny by themselves, they haue their deduction of the said xv^{ten} by themselves, They pay to the Collectors & receive their acquittances for the same by themselves. They gather the subsidie pay it to the Collectors and receive their acquittances for the same by themselves they p^{vi}de for the King's purveyors for all manner p^{vi}sions As wheat carts, pullen with all other things to be p^{vi}ded for o^r Souaigne Lord the King w^{thin} the said forrens' Executing all things w^{thin} the forren p^{te}ying to the office of a constable by themselves w^{thout} the aduice or counsell of the burrough.

Also the Dosoners of the fforens gather the head-siluer by themselves w^{ch} Custome is a great charge to the forren, for where they pay in the burrough some 3^d. some 2^d. some 1^d. for head-siluer the poorest in the fforens pay yearly 6^d. for head-siluer.

Also the 2 Church wardens of the fforen doe make their Church ale their Booke of Account only by themselves. And also the Baileiffe Constables Dosoners Church wardens of the fforen have no authority to Execute any part of their office w^{thin} the p^{ci}nt of the burrough.

Also the said forreners doe find horse and harnes to the King's warres by themselves All the aforesaid Customes of the Forens the said forens doe keep w^{thout} any aduice or counsell of any of the burrough, wherefore all we poor forens desierth yo^r counsell whether they of the burrough may breake o^r Auncient customes of the forren or no for all we thinke in case the burrough doe breake them it will cause much trouble and businesse amongst us & other mo^e.¹

THE BOROUGH

of Wendover was one of the smallest in extent, and least in population, of those which had the privilege of sending Representatives to Parliament before the passing of the Reform Bill, by which it was disfranchised; then containing only 264 houses, and 1387 inhabitants. The

¹ From an ancient Roll, without date, in the possession of the Right Hon. George Robert Hobart-Hampden, Earl of Buckinghamshire.

venality and corruption openly practised here, before, if not since, such abuses in regard to elections were attempted to be corrected, compel the disclosure of facts, too notorious to be concealed, and too flagrant to be palliated. Being a Borough by prescriptive right, it had sent members to Parliament in the reigns of King Edw. I. and II. but from that time, during four hundred years, appears to have lost, or been deprived, of its privileges, until the reign of King James I. when William Hakewell, Esq. a learned barrister, having discovered amongst the Parliamentary writs, in the Tower of London, that Wendover, as well as Agmondesham (Amersham) and Marlow, had returned Representatives at the period above-mentioned, a petition was preferred to the House of Commons, that the ancient rights and franchises might be restored: but when King James had notice of the Petitions thereupon presented, his Majesty, who certainly manifested not only upon this, but other occasions, a more open and audacious disregard of the national freedom and constitution than his unfortunate son ever shewed, (until the fatal breach between that Sovereign and his Parliament, which led to the loss of his Crown and life), thought proper to declare his objection, that the number of Representatives should be increased; and, avowing that "he was already *troubled with too many*," directed his solicitor, Sir Robert Heath, to oppose the measure, which was likewise discountenanced by the friends of the Court; but the *justice of the claim* being very evident, and it appearing that this was an ancient *Borough by prescription*, on the petitions coming before the deliberate consideration of the House, 18 May 1621, (and 4 May 1624), the Committee reported, by Glanville, their chairman, that *Wendover, Amersham, and Marlow, had established their ancient rights by proof; and the Speaker, by order of the House, issued his warrant for new writs accordingly*: thenceforward, Burgesses were returned in the usual manner.

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT FOR WENDOVER.

EDWARD I.

1300.¹ Walter de la Hale; John de la Burg.

EDWARD II.

1307.² Walter de Kent; John de Sandwell.

1308.³ Robert atte Hull; Elias de Broughton.

JAMES I.

1623. John Hampden, Esq.; Alex. Unton, Knt.

CHARLES I.

1625. Ric. Hampden, Esq.; John Hampden, Esq.

1626. Sampson Darell, Knt.; John Hampden, Esq.

1628. John Hampden, Esq.; Ralph Hawtree, Esq.

1640. William Pye, Knt.; Robt. Croke, Esq.

Bennet Hoskins, Esq.

1641. Robt. Croke, Esq.; John Hampden, Esq. who made his election for the County of Bucks; and, in his place, Thomas Fountain, Esq.

CHARLES II.

1660. Ric. Hampden, Esq.; John Baldwin, Esq.

1661. Ric. Hampden, Esq.; Robt. Croke, Esq.; and the latter deceasing, in his place, Thomas Wharton, Esq.

1679. Ric. Hampden, Esq.; Edw. Backwell, Esq.⁴

1679.⁵ Ric. Hampden, Esq.; Edw. Backwell, Esq.

1680. Edw. Backwell, Esq.; Ric. Hampden, Esq.

JAMES II.

1685. John Hampden, Esq.; Ric. Hampden, Esq.

¹ This Parliament was held at Lincoln.

² Summoned at Northampton.

³ Held at Westminster, where the Parliaments were subsequently called.

⁴ There is some error in Whitworth's printed List; for a Petition was presented to the House of Commons, from William Friend, Francis Wallis, Benjamin Delafield, and another, by Thomas Wharton, Esq. against the return of Edw. Blackwell, Esq.; and, 19 March following, it was Resolved by the House, that Alderman Blackwell had not been duly elected. Blackwell had advanced to the King very large sums of money, which, the Crown not being in a condition to repay, it was generally understood that the influence, upon which he was returned to Parliament, was intended as a remuneration for his assistance to the Court. [See Vol. i. p. 520; also, TYRINGHAM.]

⁵ Parl. at Oxford.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. John Hampden, Esq.; Richard Hampden, Esq.

1690. Richard Beke, Esq.; John Backwell, Esq.

WILLIAM III.

1695. John Backwell, Esq.; Richard Beke, Esq.

1698. John Backwell, Esq.; Richard Beke, Esq.

1700. John Backwell, Esq.; Richard Hampden, Esq.

1701. Richard Hampden, Esq.; Richard Crawley, Esq.

ANNE.

1702. Ric. Hampden, Esq.; Sir Roger Hill, Knt. who, losing his seat,¹ Richard Crawley, Esq.

1705. Richard Hampden, Esq.; Sir Roger Hill, Knt.

1708. Sir Roger Hill, Knt.; Thomas Ellis, Esq.; and, at his death, a new writ being ordered, 15 Nov. 1709, in his place, Harry Grey, Esq.

1710. Sir Roger Hill, Knt.; Harry Grey, Esq.²

1713. Sir Roger Hill, Knt.; Ric. Hampden, Esq.; and, having made his election for Berwick-upon-Tweed, in his place, James Stanhope, Esq.

GEORGE I.

1714. Sir Roger Hill, Knt.; Richard Grenville, Esq.³1721. Right Hon. Richard Hampden;⁴ Sir Richard Steele, Knt.⁵

GEORGE II.

1727. Right Hon. James (Hamilton) Lord Viscount Limerick; Right Hon. Ric. Hamilton, who, making his election for the County, in his place was chosen, John Hamilton, Esq.⁶1734. John Hampden, Esq.;⁷ John Boteler, Esq.;⁸ and,

in his place, Right Hon. Ralph Viscount Fermanagh, created Earl Verney.

1741. John Hampden, Esq.;⁹ Right Hon. James Lord Viscount Limerick.1747. Right Hon. Ralph Earl Verney, who died; and a new writ being issued, 12 Jan. 1753, his son, Ralph Earl Verney, was elected *in loco*; John Hampden, Esq.1754. Ralph Earl Verney; John Calvert, Esq.¹⁰

GEORGE III.

1761. Richard Cavendish, Esq.; Verney Lovett, Esq.

1763. Edmund Burke, Esq.;¹¹ Sir Rob. Darling, Knt.¹²

1775. Joseph Bullock, Esq.; John Adair, Esq.

1780. Richard Smith, Esq.; J. M. Smith, Esq.

1784. John Orde, Esq.; R. Burton, Esq.

1790. Hon. Gen. Conway; J. Barker Church, Esq.

1796. John Hiley Addington, Esq.; Geo. Canning, Esq.¹³1802. Right Hon. Charles Long;¹⁴ Hon. Robert John Smith.¹⁵1806. Right Hon. Charles Long; John Smith, Esq.¹⁶1807. Right Hon. James Lord Visc. Mahon;¹⁷ George Smith, Esq.1812. George Smith, Esq.;¹⁸ Abel Smith, Esq.

1818. George Smith, Esq.; Abel Smith, Esq.

GEORGE IV.

1820. George Smith, Esq.; Samuel Smith, Esq.¹⁹

1826. George Smith, Esq.; Samuel Smith, Esq.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Samuel Smith, Esq.; George Smith, Esq.

1831. Samuel Smith, Esq.; Abel Smith, Esq.

¹ On the Petition of Ric. Crawley, Esq. 24 Oct. 1702, for corruption and indirect practises, he was adjudged to be not duly elected. It was Resolved, 21 Nov. 1702, That persons coming by Certificate, to live in this Borough, have not thereby a Right to vote; and the Right of Election was agreed to be, in the Housekeepers not receiving alms.

² Richard Crawley, and Edward Sayer, Esqrs. petitioned against this Return.

³ A Teller of the Exchequer.

⁴ See page 265.

⁵ The celebrated writer; and a coadjutor of Addison, in editing the Spectator, &c.

⁶ The Constables and Burgesses petitioned against his return.

⁷ He was appointed Commissary of Stores at Gibraltar; and a new Writ being ordered, 15 May 1735, he was re-elected.

⁸ He was petitioned against, by Lord Limerick; and his Election being adjudged void, a new Writ ordered 17 Ap. 1735.

⁹ See particulars, in Second Report of Committee against Sir Robert Walpole.

¹⁰ See vol. i. p. 157.

¹¹ See BEACONSFIELD.

¹² Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and Lord Mayor; ob. 1770.

¹³ See Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. P. 2, p. 174, et seq.

¹⁴ Of Brenley Hall, Co. Kent. He was M.P. for Rye, in Sussex, in 1790; for Midhurst, in 1796; and in 1804, a Lord of the Treasury, Prin. Secretary of State in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor. [Index House of Commons, p. 357.]

¹⁵ Eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Robert Baron Carrington. [See page 116; also, УГОМБЕ.]

¹⁶ A brother of Lord Carrington.

¹⁷ Eldest son of the Right Hon. Philip Earl Stanhope.

¹⁸ Of Selsden, near Croydon; a Banker in London, and a Director of the East India Company.

¹⁹ Of Woodhall Park, Co. Herts.

During the connexion of Ralph Earl Verney with this Borough, his Lordship's tenants, in general, being permitted to live rent-free, on condition of voting for candidates nominated by the Earl, the Electors, in 1768, were induced to prefer immediate pecuniary advantage to their accustomed privilege. Mr. Atkins, a considerable dealer in lace, (then the especial manufacture of the inhabitants of Wendover, and of Buckinghamshire,) attempted to carry the election, against Earl Verney's interest; and conducted his measures with such secrecy, that no opposition was expected; but on the day of election, to the astonishment of Lord Verney and his agents, Sir Robert Darling, formerly Sheriff of London, being proposed, was immediately returned, by a considerable majority. Thereupon, the voters were instantly ejected from their houses, and compelled to take refuge in huts, tents, or other temporary buildings, erected on the emergency, and continued there for about six months; until the resentment of their former patron being softened, they, with some few exceptions, were, upon promises of future obedience, permitted to re-possess their former tenures. But this severe treatment was kept in remembrance, when a repetition of their conduct became practicable. In 1784, Earl Verney, expecting to lose his seat for the County, was disposed to offer himself, with Mr. Jolliffe, as candidate for Wendover, when the Electors, knowing that the deranged state of his Lordship's finances were likely to compel him to sell his property in the Borough, availed themselves of the opportunity of again disposing of their suffrages to the highest bidder; and it was so concerted, that two candidates should be chosen in opposition to his Lordship's influence, for 6000*l*. An Agent was employed, who conducted the business with great skill and address; and being met, by appointment, at about a mile from the Borough, on the London road, by the Electors, the latter asked the stranger, upon his arrival in a post-chaise-and-four, in great haste, Whence he came? He replied, *From the Moon*.¹ They enquired, *What news from the Moon?* He answered, that he had brought 6000*l*. to be distributed among them by the Borough Agent, to whom he immediately delivered the money in gold; and the Electors, being satisfied with such *golden news* from the Moon, chose the candidates, and received their reward; thus circumventing that influence which, during many years, had been evinced in this proprietary Borough, in which the elective franchises were "*transferrable in the market, like any other goods and chattels.*"

The Earl Verney's Estates, having been, during many years, sequestered, and the receipt of his rents placed under the authority of the Court of Chancery, the Borough of Wendover was alienated to John Barker Church, Esq. who was, in 1790 (31 Geo. III.) elected to Parliament as one of its Representatives, after a feeble and ineffectual attempt at opposition, by two candidates in the interest of the Grenville family. Mr. Church had for his colleague, the Hon. Gen. Conway; but soon afterwards, before his departure to the United States, whither he removed and became a Citizen, disposed of his property at Wendover, to the Right Hon. Robert Lord Carrington;² set up a claim to the Wendover property; and, as is asserted, upon such strong legal grounds, that the late purchaser was induced to compromise the dispute, before he could establish a valuable title; after which it was transferred in the manner above stated; and having passed into the hands of Lord Carrington, was, a few years afterwards, conveyed to his Lordship's brother, Samuel Smith, Esq. together with a purchase which his Lordship had effected, of the life interest of Thomas, 2d Lord Viscount Hampden, in the paramouncy of the Manor of Wendover and the Forens, which, subsequently to the death of

¹ This was not merely a wild invention; for a public-house, distinguished by that sign, stands within two or three miles of the spot, on the same road.

² After the decease of Ralph Earl Verney in 1791, his niece and heir, Mary Verney, in the next year, was created Baroness Fermanagh, having succeeded to the wreck of her uncle's estates. [See MIDDLE CLAYDON, and PEDIGREE OF VERNEY, vol. i. p. 183.]

John, last Viscount Hampden, in 1824; having, with the rest of the Hampden Estates in Bucks, passed in remainder to the Right Hon. George Robert Hobart-Hampden, EARL of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE; and was, for a valuable consideration, likewise conveyed to Robert 1st Lord Carrington; and by his Lordship, not long afterwards, passed to his brother Samuel Smith, Esq. a Banker in London, and of Woodhall, Co. Herts, who is its present possessor.

THE HALE

is a respectable mansion, at the foot of an eminence, eastward of Wendover, vulgarly called Boddington, or (according to Lysons,¹) Bottendown Hill, a portion of the Chilterns, partly in the parish of Halton, the summit commanding an extensive prospect; and the slope, with which it terminates on the south and west, disclosing a scene of remarkable beauty, by a recess in the bosom of the woods, in full view from the streets of the Town.

This was the residence of the Colets, at least from the time of John Colet, Citizen and Mercer, of London; who willed to be buried in Wendover Church, and bequeathed 20*l.* to the place of his interment, 20*l.* to Aston Clinton Church; and to Thomas Colet, his brother, and Alice his wife, and Robert, John, and Jeffery, his sons, 100*l.* each. The Probate of his Will, dated 27 Oct. 1461.

Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, was, in 1512, founder of that celebrated school, which he committed to the trust of the Mercers' Company, and was a native of Wendover. He built lodgings in a hermitage, at Shere, in Surrey; and died there, of the sweating sickness, 16 Sept. 1547.² He was the third son of Richard Colet, Esq. son of Sir Henry Colet, Citizen and Mercer, Lord Mayor of London in 1486, and a second time, in 1495; who died in 1510, and was buried at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, with these arms on his monument: (S. a chevron engrailed between three hounds Trippant Arg. as many annulets of the Field, impaling Gu. two swords saltire wise Arg. hilted Or. in chief, the letter D. of the Field), which was repaired in 1605, again in 1697, and in 1783.

THE MANOR OF WIVELSGATE,

part of the same estate, and called also the MANOR OF THE HALE, was, by this munificent Dean, settled upon the Company of Mercers, and has ever since remained in their possession.

On the death of the last heir male, of the family of Colet, without issue, the residue of his patrimony passed to his nephew, Richard Stratford, Esq. who thereupon took the name of Colet, in addition to that of Stratford: and at length, the estate of this once opulent family was disposed of, and has been, or the greater part of it, transferred in severalties.

On the point of the Hill, west of the Town (which, though not so lofty as Boddington, or Bottendown Hill, is considerably elevated), is a small circular trench, or encampment, resembling a summer camp of the Britons. On its northern slope, may be traced, a vallum and bank, running nearly parallel with, and only a little distance from the Icknield-way.

The appellation given to this eminence, Backham Hill, is popularly supposed to be a corruption of Beacon Hill, the spot having been, according to tradition, anciently used for lighting a Beacon, in time of war, for which its situation was remarkably well adapted, the summit being plainly visible at a great distance on every side, including the whole course of the Icknield throughout this County.

WENDOVER DEAN,

a small Hamlet, part of the *Forens*, s. w. of Wendover, and adjacent to Great Hampden, consists of

¹ Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 658.

² But this is contradicted by many.

detached farm-houses and cottages; and is conjectured to have derived its appellation, (like other places in the vicinity), from its ancient possessors, the Danes, during their domination in these parts.

This estate comprises the

THE MANOR OF MARTYNS,

which, having been part of the possessions of the Dormers, and of which, by Inquisition at Iver, 4 Sept. 1681, Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon, was found to have died seised, 21 Sept. (19 Cha. II.), and stated to have been holden "in Wendover Forens," of the Chief Lord of the fee, by fealty, and 26s. 5d. per ann. rent, was purchased by Thomas Lewes, Esq. Alderman of London: and passing, with an estate at West Wycombe, to the family of Dashwood,¹ was purchased by Matthew Raper, Esq. a Director of the Bank of England; on whose lands here, consisting of about 280 acres, he erected a neat mansion, in which he resided during several years. It afterwards descended to his son, Matthew Raper, Esq. of Ashlyns Hall, Co. Herts, who was Sheriff of that County in 1791, and died 26 Nov. 1826, æt. 86, in Wimpole-street, St. Marylebone.²

BUCKSBRIDGE HOUSE,

the Mansion of the family of Stace; which by the marriage of Lucy, sole daughter of John Stace, Esq. of Wendover, to George Hakewell of Bushey, Co. Herts, whose ancestor, William Hakewell, Esq. had resided therein, when he so meritoriously assisted in the restitution of the political rights of the Borough, appears to have been part of that property which, circ. 15 Car. I. was conveyed by Henry Benning of Wendover, Blacksmith, to Christopher Stacie, Apothecary, as a messuage and divers parcels of land, arable and meadow, in Wendover. At length, the property of the family having been much reduced, John Davidson Stace, Esq. some few years before his death, disposed of the remainder

¹ See WYCOMBE, and PEDIGREE OF DASHWOOD, in HALTON and WEST WYCOMBE.

² He was in the Commission of the Peace for Bucks; V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries; having previously been a Director, in succession, to the late Dan. Lysons, Esq. He was the son of Moses Raper, Esq. a Director of the Bank of England, and President of Guy's Hospital, and died in 1748.

In 1804, Antonis Montucier, a learned foreigner, proposed an edition to be then speedily published, of a very curious and extensive Chinese Dictionary, of which the MS. was described as the property of Mr. Raper.

This Dictionary consisted of two large volumes, in royal folio, 19 inches by 11, on English paper; vol. i. containing two very copious Vocabularies, with Dialogues. The first, translated in Latin; the second, in French. The former, containing all words relative to Religion, Science, and the Wants of Human Life, preceded by concise Grammatical Rules, and a list of 100 nouns of opposite signification. The latter, containing, besides many words belonging to the preceding classes, the double pronunciation affixed to each word, according to the Mandarinic language, and the Dialect of Canton, together with all the various names of Teas; two hundred and fifty names of Silks and Gauzes, and other articles forming the commerce of Canton.

The same volume comprises 300 names of Drugs, and other articles of Pharmacy, &c. with Latin and French translations; as also the method of counting Days, Hours, Years, &c. according to the Chinese Cycles, and the method of writing Chinese Arithmetical Figures in three different ways: occupying 240 pages, with the exception of 62, filled with Chinese Characters, in eight vertical columns in each page, each column containing, when full, 35 characters, with a figure annexed to each, shewing the number of its component strokes, and an index to its pronunciation; and a list of all the Elementary Characters or Keys: the whole number of characters amounting to 14,000; which are regularly arranged in 323 series, according to the number of their component strokes respectively, so as to afford a peculiar degree of perspicuity and facility in consulting the Book.

The second volume, of 420 pages, exhibits the same 14,000 characters, regularly disposed according to their sounds and tones, expressed with French orthography, and arranged alphabetically; each page divided by vertical red lines into four columns; again divided by horizontal lines, into ten octangles each, so that every page exhibits forty characters, with an Explanation, in Portuguese and Latin. [Monthly Mag. vol. xvii. p. 211.]

of his estate here, by public auction; and, retiring to Weston Turville, died 16 June 1823, æt. 61: he was buried at Wendover. Bucksbridge-House being purchased by the Hon. Cochrane Johnson, a dispute arose respecting the rights of persons, inhabiting houses upon this estate, to exercise the privilege of voting at Elections for the Borough, within the boundary of which, it was claimed to be situated; that fact was denied by the adverse party; and, no legal decision being made, soon afterwards the premises were, for a valuable consideration, conveyed to Samuel Smith, Esq. Banker, in London, (brother to Robert Lord Carrington,) who is the present possessor.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

The earliest grant which has been discovered, for a Market and Fair at Wendover, was by Charter of King Edw. III. to Sir John de Molyns, of Stoke Poges;¹ who, in the plenitude of his power, multiplied his territorial possessions, through the especial favour of that Sovereign, to an enormous and dangerous extent.² Another Charter was granted in 1403, by King Henry IV. which was confirmed, in 1464, by King Edw. IV. with two fairs annually, on the Festivals of St. Matthew, and St. Philip and St. James.³ The original Charter represents the Fair to have been holden on St. Barnabas. The Market-day was afterwards changed, from Thursday to Tuesday; and the Fairs are now holden on the 1st of May, and 2d of October; but, as it is probable, they were never of much account, so it is certain, that in modern days, both Fairs and Markets have progressively dwindled into absolute insignificance; being so completely eclipsed by the neighbouring towns, that, during several years, they have become a meagre assemblage of some of the peasantry of the contiguous districts, standing at the corners of the streets, with baskets of straw-plat, and at the doors of the public-houses; of which latter, there appears to be a very disproportionate number to the size of the Town and its population, and indicating poverty rather than opulence or industry; for, of the houses formerly occupied as Inns, scarcely one remains, capable of supplying anything better than the meanest and most ordinary accommodation: and many of those who keep them, appear to have superadded to the business of publicans, either agricultural or mechanical employments.

THE CANAL.

The completion, towards the close of the last century, of that branch of the Grand Junction Canal, which connects the principal trunk, near Leighton, in Bedfordshire, with Wendover, through a populous agricultural district, was thought of so much importance, that an experiment was made, in 1799, to ascertain the comparative advantage of conveying cattle, and other live stock, by water, instead of land, to the London Market.

Mr. John Westcar, a celebrated Grazier, of Creslow, caused a remarkably fine Ox, designed for exhibition at the ensuing Smithfield Cattle-shew, to be conveyed in a barge, on Tuesday 10th Dec. from Wendover to London, where it arrived on Thursday the 12th, at Blackfriars' Wharf, (sixty miles by water, the turnpike-road measuring thirty-eight miles); the journey was thus performed in little more than half the time usually requisite when driven by land, at considerably less expence, and without fatigue to the animal; which seemed to have established a preference to this new mode of conveyance. This, however, was soon afterwards abandoned; for the example of Mr. Westcar not being followed, the plan was almost, if not altogether, laid aside; and cattle from the neighbouring district continued to be sent to London in the accustomed manner, until, more recently, the formation of Rail-roads presented opportunities, which were eagerly adopted, for effecting a still more speedy conveyance of live stock, as well as other agricultural produce, to the Metropolis.

¹ Rot. Pat. 23 Ed. III. ² See STOKES POGES, and PEDIGREE of MOLYNS; also vol. i. p. 99. ³ Rot. Pat. 4. Ed. IV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Wendover is an ancient rural Deanery,¹ peculiar and exempt jurisdiction; and, at the same time, presents reminiscences, elucidating the ancient history of its ecclesiastical establishment, about the time of the Reformation.

Robert Kynge, Vicar of Wendover.

Morgan Jones, Vicar of Donyngton.²

Robert Wylkynson, Vicar of Haddenhame.

Robert Harrys, Vicar of Stone.

Thomas Radysshe, Rector of Hertwell.

Thomas Jakeman, Rector of Aston Clynton.

Robert Rowell, Rector of Weston Turville.

Robert Hanson, Vicar of Missenden Parva.

Thomas Younge, Rector of Hulecote.

John Colmer, Rector of Ellsborough.

William Leginghame, Vicar of Kymbell Magna.

Henry Champyn, Rector of Kymbell Parva.

John Barber, Vicar of Bledlowe.

Richard Franketyssse, Rector of Hampden Magna.

William Stratton, Vicar of Horssingdon.

Brian Higdon, Prebendary of Aylesbury.

John Lusshe, Vicar of Aylesbury.

Thomas Jakeman, Vicar of Byrton Membris.

Will^m Frankelyn, Prebendary of Walton.³

At the Ecclesiastical Survey by King Henry VIII. the Monastery or Priory of the Blessed Virgin Mary Overy, in Southwark, enumerated, amongst its spiritualities, the Farm of the Rectory of Wendover, 20l.⁴

In 1543, the King granted, for 360l. to Henry Bradshaw, the Rectory Improprate of St. Mary, in Wendover, parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of St. Mary Overy, with the Advowson of the Vicarage, and Parsonage-house; as also messuages and lands in Wendover, Berton,⁵ Great Hampden, and Ellesborough, late parcel of the same Monastery, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, in capite.⁶

In 1552, King Edw. VI. granted *inter al.* to Sir Edward Bray, Knt. John Thornton and John Danby, Gen. an acre of land, called Lamp-land, *cum pert.* in the occupation of William Colet, in Wendover, given to maintain a light in the Church; also two roods of arable, *cum pert.* in the occupation of John Martyn, for maintenance of a light there, *habend.* to them, and to the heirs and assigns of John Thornton and John Danby, for ever, in free socage, of the Manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only.⁷

King Philip and Queen Mary, in 1557, granted to George London, Gent. the Chapel of Wendover, with its appurtenances and messuages, houses, tenements, &c. in Wendover, belonging to the same (excepting woods and other usual reservations), from Michaelmas, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 5l. 8s.⁸ This Chapel was dedicated to St. John, but fell into disuse, if not decay, and has been long neglected.

In the same year, Philip and Mary, having obtained a surrender of many of the grants which had been made in the preceding reigns, by Letters Patent, gave the Patronage, Donation, and Right of Patronage of the Church of Wendover, to the Rev. Father in Christ, Thomas Bishop of Lincoln, his heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms.⁹

¹ The *New Board of Education* for the Wendover Deanery was formed 31 July 1839, under the Presidency of the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Archdeacon of Bucks, all the County Magistrates (being Members of the Church of England) resident within the Deanery, and Lieut.-General Sir James Watson, Knt. of Wendover-House, and supported by Donations and Subscriptions from many of the neighbouring Gentry and Clergy.

² DINTON.

³ The Valuation is the same as in Ecton, excepting 2d. in gross more to each Benefice. [Val. Eccles. vol. iv. p. 248, 249.]

⁴ Valor. Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 62.

⁶ Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. Test. 4 Dec.

⁸ Ibid. 4 and 5 Phil. & Mar. Test 10 Jan.

⁵ BERTON.

⁷ Ibid. 6 Edw. VI. Test. 1 Sept.

⁹ Ibid. 5 and 6 Phil. and Mar. Test. 9 Nov.

In 1561, Queen Elizabeth, reciting, in Letters Patent, the above demise of Philip and Mary, under the Seal of the Exchequer, granted to Robert Moulton, Esq. of the Parish of St. Alban, Wood-street, in the City of Loudon, and William Barrell, Gen. of Bourshill, Co. Hereford, the reversion of the said Chapel of Wendover, with its appurtenances, in free soccage, to them, their heirs and assigns, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.¹

In 1566, Queen Elizabeth, by Letters Patent, reciting a demise of Henry Bradshaw, Esq. dated 6 April (1 Edw. VI.) to Michael Welde, of the Mansion and Rectory of Wendover, and a croft of glebe to the same adjoining, and all tenths, pensions, portions, &c. to the same Rectory belonging, and the lands and tenements called "Welhed Crofts, St. John's More, Fowlow's Done, Otehill, Reynold's Acre, and Pigott's," *cum pert.* in the occupation of William Lee, from Midsummer 1548, for twenty years, at 50*l.* per ann. and the surrender of the said Indenture by Michael Hawtre, Gent. now, for a fine of 40*l.* and other considerations, demises to Michael Hawtre the said Rectory and Church of Wendover, and premises aforesaid (excepting trees, woods, mines, &c. and the Advowson of the Vicarage), from Lady-day last, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 49*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*²

In 1583, on surrender of the above-mentioned lease, and payment of 50*l.* the Queen demised to Michael Hawtre, Philippa his wife, and William Hawtre jun. their son, the same Rectory and Church, for their lives successively, at 49*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per ann. and the best beast for a herriot;³ the reversion remaining in the Crown.

In 1591, the Queen demised to Mary Radcliffe all the premises which had been granted to the Hawtreys, from the expiration of their term, for forty years, at the same rent, on condition of her keeping the premises in repair.⁴

In 1609, the King, at the request of Sir William Ryder and others, granted to Francis Morris and Francis Phillips, and their heirs, the Rectory of Wendover, being of the annual value of 49*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* with lands called Welhed-croft, Fouls, Loudon, Ote-hill, Reynolds-acre, and Pigott's, late belonging to Henry Bradshaw, the grantees to pay procurations for the Rectory, *habend.* in soccage, to them, their heirs and assigns for ever.⁵

In 1612, the King granted to Francis Morrice and Fra. Phillippis, Gent. their heirs and assigns, the Rectory and Church of Wendover, *cum pert.* and the several lands before granted, belonging to the same, formerly parcel of the possessions of Henry Bradshaw, Esq.⁶

Edmund Hampden, of Wendover, made his Will 30 March (3 Jac. I.) which was proved 31 January 1608, and by which he bequeathed the Parsonage of Wendover, between his four daughters, Anne, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth, (they being then children), the profits to be received by his brother, Sir Alexander Hampden, of Hampden, and Sir Thos. Bodley, and applied to their education, until his said daughters had accomplished the age of seventeen, or were married; in which case, each should receive her portion to her own proper use, with benefit of survivorship, in the event of the death of either of them previously; requests his brother, Sir Alexander, to bring up two of the daughters with one half of the profits before mentioned; and Sir Thomas Bodley the other two; and after payment of debts and legacies, devises and bequeaths all the residue of his goods, to be divided in like manner between his said four daughters.⁷

The above Edmund was younger brother of Sir Alexander, both sons of Michl. Hampden, of Hartwell. William Hampden, son of Griffith, and Lord of Gt. Hampden, died in 1597, at the age

¹ Rot. Pat. 4 Eliz. Test. 18 June.

² Ibid. 9 Eliz. Test. 16 June.

³ Ibid. 16 Eliz. Test. 10 April; and Willis's MSS. vol. xl. fo. 106.

⁴ Ibid. 34 Eliz. Test. 14 April.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 7 Jac.

⁶ Ibid. 10 Jac. Test. 3 Feb.

⁷ Probate penes Geo. Rob. Com. Buck.

of 27; consequently his children, John, the Patriot, and Rich. Hampden, his brother, (afterwards of Emmington, Co. Oxon.), must have been very young.

In the House of Commons, 17 May 1642, it was "Ordered, on the humble Petition of the Parishioners of Wendover, that Mr. Carter, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Beverley, Mr. Clendan, Mr. Spurstow, Mr. Blakwell, Mr. Sennatt, and Mr. Woolful, Orthodox Divines, being beneficed men, in the same County, able preachers, and of good conversation, who are willing thereunto, shall have liberty, freely, without any interruption, to set up, and keep a lecture every Thursday, weekly, in the said Parish Church of Wendover."¹

In 1676, Sir Launcelot Lake, of Cannons, in Middlesex, Knt. conveyed by Indenture, dated 15 August, to Joshua Lomax, of St. Alban's, Esq. the Rectory and Parsonage of Wendover, and a capital messuage there.²

By an Indenture, dated 17 May 1678, Joshua Lomax, of St. Alban's, Esq. and others, of the first part, Edw. Tolley the elder, of Wendover, Clerk, of the second part, and Edward Tolley the younger, (second son of the last named Edward), of the third part, conveyed and settled a messuage and parsonage-house of Wendover, and the profits of the chancel of the Parish Church of Wendover, together with lands in Ellesborough.³

In 1771, an Act of Parliament passed, for enclosing and settling a corn rent on the Vicar, in lieu of small tithes; and by another, in 1794, for inclosing the open fields of Wendover, (excepting Boddington, or Bottendown Hill), allotments were made to Thomas Lord Visc. Hampden, Matthew Raper, and others, Impropropriators of the Great Tithes; and to the Vicar, in lieu of glebe and small Tithes, formerly belonging to the Monastery of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark.

VICARS.

Hugh, was VICAR of WENDOVER, temp. Hen. III.

Eustacius, died Vicar, 1221.

Radulphus, "Clericus de Micham," was presented by the Convent of Southwark, 1221, "ad duas partes garbaram nomine Personatus."

Robertus de Wendover, pr. 1227, "ad Vicariam de Wendover. *Consistit Vicaria in toto altaragio et sustinebit Vicarius onera Episcopalia et Archidiaconalia.*"⁴

William de Leicester, resigned 1292.

Nicholas de London, pr. 13 March 1292; at whose death,

Richard de Reigate, pr. 8 Oct. 1306; and on his resignation,

Thomas Campion was presented 18 Dec. 1310; and at his death,

John de Southwark was presented 5 Dec. 1312.

¹ Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 576.

² Rot. Claus. 28 Car. II.

³ Ibid. 30 Car II.

⁴ This person has been often mistaken for Richard de Wendover, who was born in the town whence he derived his name. Of his education or parentage, nothing is known with certainty. He is recorded to have been Rector of Bromley, in Kent; and in 1236, was elected by the Monks of Rochester, (according to the custom which had prevailed until that time) Bishop of Rochester; and as such, was presented in that capacity to Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, who refused to confirm their Election, upon the alledged insufficiency of Wendover, by reason of ignorance and want of learning: or, perhaps, rather on account of his having been chosen without the previous consent and approbation of the Metropolitan, or on his nomination. Upon which disagreement, the Monks appealed to Rome. The Pope confirmed their choice, and prohibited the Archbishop of Canterbury from interfering any more in the Election of Bishop of Rochester. The dispute was, however, protracted during three years; when, at length, a Bull issued from the Papal See; and De Wendover, in pursuance of that provision, was consecrated by the Archbishop, in the Church of St. Gregory in Canterbury, in 1238. In November 1240, this Bishop, together with the Bishop of Bangor, performed the ceremony of consecrating the Church of Rochester, which had been completely re-edified.—He was holden in great esteem by his Sovereign, through whose firmness and good offices, it is presumed, he succeeded in establishing himself in the See; and was so much revered for piety and holiness, whatever objections had been made to his want of learning, that, at his death, in 1250, he was interred in the Abbey Church of Westminster, with great solemnity, by the especial command of the King. [Hasted's Kent. Godwin, p. 529. Warton's *Angliæ Sac.* vol. i. p. 348.]

John Breuere, died in 1333.

Walter de Gippeswich, pr. 11 Feb. 1333; and at his death,

John at Hull, pr. 17 Aug. 1349; and at his decease,

Thomas Tyffeld, pr. 19 Oct. 1361. He exchanged for Alcester, Co. Warwick, with

Richard Benet, in Aug. 1368; who exchanged for Rushall, Co. Wilts, with,

James Brugge, 3 Feb. 1378.

John Wamburgh exchanged for Christ Church Vicarage, near Caerleon, with

William Paterne, 24 Jan. 1381.

Robert Normanton, died Vicar 1390.

Henry Newman, alias *Pightesle*, presented 19 Nov. 1390. He died in 1401.

Thomas Gnowshall, pr. 19 Sep. 1401.

Walter Frost exchanged for St. John's Chapel Rectory, at East Hendreth, Co. Berks, with

William Stretcher, 10 June 1404; who exchanged for New Church, Co. Kent, with

John Whyting, 24 Oct. 1405. He exchanged for Bierton Vicarage,¹ with

John Lechhemsted, 12 June 1406.

John Parker, pr. 16 Aug. 1419; and, at his death,

Walter Kinghen was presented 13 Nov. 1423.

Reginald, "fil. Galfridi Thomson," resigned in 1430.

Nicholas Clark, pr. 30 Aug. 1430, by Southwark Convent.

William Gerwardely, pr. 12 April 1435, by the Bishop, on lapse.

William Southwynde resigned 1454.

John Magot pr. 23 Sep. 1454, by Southwark Convent. On his resignation,

Thomas Bolle, pr. 20 Oct. 1456; at his death,

John Torkesey, pr. 12 Sep. 1460; and dying,

Robert Cateson was pr. 2 Jan. 1460. On his resignation,

William Bayly was pr. 26 Oct. 1470; and he also resigning,

William Everton, or *Overton*, was presented, but resigned 30 Jan. 1493. In June 1525, he willed "to be buried in the Chancel of our Lady at Wendover;" and gave his two closes, called Brockholes and Blackholes, for ever, for his anniversary, to the Vicar of Wendover and Minister of St. John's Chapel.

Robert King was presented 8 July 1525, and occurs as Vicar in 1535. By his Will, in which he is styled Sir Robert, he directed his interment in the Chancel: Pro-

bate being granted 5 Feb. 1540. He was succeeded by

William Borstow, or *Borscough*, A.B. was presented by King Hen. VIII. 4 June 1540, being the first Vicar so presented; all his predecessors having been appointed by the Convent of Southwark. He occurs Vicar in 1550. On his resignation,

William Andrews was presented by Queen Mary, 24 Jan. 1554.

Richard Rogers, pr. 12 Mar. 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, and occurs Vicar in 1562. At his death,

William Scer was presented by the Queen, 12 Feb. 1575. On his resignation,

Thomas Gibson was pr. by the Queen, 2 Dec. 1579. He resigned, and

William Kellie was pres. by the Queen, 23 Nov. 1595. He occurs also in 1606; and

John Armitage succeeded in 1615; but was ejected in 1643, being a Royalist; and

Samuel Wells was instituted 1643.²

John Watson was pr. 11 Feb. 1660, by King Charles II.

Roland Jones, pres. by the King, 23 Jan. 1663.

Morgan Godwin, pr. by the King, 17 Jan. 1665. On his resignation,

Edward Jollie, A.M. was presented by the King, and instituted 26 Jan. 1668. He was deprived in 1689, or 1690; went into France, and died there.

Thomas Dolby, or *Dolben*, (having changed his name to Dolben) who had been Schoolmaster at Buckingham, was presented 20 March 1689, but quitted it in 1706, for Church Lawford, in Warwickshire, (to which he was presented by the Duke of Montagu) where he died, and was buried, about 1730.

Josiah Hort, brought up as a Presbyterian, and made Chaplain to Philip Lord Wharton,³ was instituted 10 July 1706, on the presentation of Queen Anne, but quitted it for Haversham Rectory;⁴ and became afterwards Bishop of Ferns in Ireland.

George Oliffe,⁵ A.M. pr. 1715. He was also Vicar of Great Kimble. He was of Pembroke Coll. Oxon. A.M. 7 May, 1706; and at his death,

Thomas Bland, A.M. was presented by King Geo. II. and inducted 27 Feb. 1752.

Joseph Smith, A.M. presented by King Geo. III. Signs, as Vicar, in 1788. In 1784, he was Curate, or Chaplain, of St. Leonard's in Aston Clinton; in 1790, was instituted to the Vicarage of Aston Abbots; and circ. 1792, to Melksham, Co. Wilts; was installed as Preben-

¹ See page 102.

² Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

³ See vol. i. p. 547.

⁴ See HAVERSHAM.

⁵ Son of John Oliffe, LL.B. Rector of Aller, Co. Dorset, who was the friend of Richard Hampden, Esq. of Great Hampden, and by him presented to Dunton Rectory, in 1693? See DUNTON.

dary in Salisbury Cathedral; and died at Melksham, 8 June 1825, æt. 76.¹ He was succeeded by

Charles Turnor, A.M. instituted 15 May 1802, who was of Trinity Coll. Camb. and also F.R. and A.S. Collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln in 1818, by Doctor, (afterwards Sir George Pretyman Tomline, Bart.) then Bishop, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney; and in 1825, obtained a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Milton Ernest, Co.

Bedford. He resigned this Vicarage, and all other preferments, excepting his Prebend, in 1837; and in 1841, presented to the parish a clock,² which was then fixed in the tower of the Church; and, on his resignation, was succeeded in this benefice, by

Spencer Thornton, A.B. in December 1837, late of Trinity Coll. Camb. and Curate of Walton, Co. Herts, who is the present Incumbent.

THE CHURCH

stands on very low ground, about a quarter of a mile south of the Market House, and is not distinguished by any peculiarities of architectural design; but consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles and porches; all covered with lead, and embattled; having, at the west end, a square tower, surmounted with a vane, and containing six bells; and a clock, which was recently presented.

Between the nave and the tower is a high pointed arch, and another at the east end, supported by treble columns; the lower part enclosed with a perforated screen, having mullions. Above, is a gallery. The Pulpit and Font are modern; the latter, placed next the west end of the nave. The whole of the interior has been recently (in 1838) completely repaired and ornamented; and a handsome service of Communion plate, contributed by Robert Fox, Esq. of Wendover Lodge.

Against the north wall is a large wainscot-table, recording benefactions, viz.

The Rt. Hon. Francis and Ann, Baron and Baroness Godolphin, gave 200*l.* and Mrs. Sarah Pittman, pursuant to the will of the Rev. George Olyffe, formerly Vicar of this Parish,³ 200*l.*; and with the above 400*l.* was purchased a rent charge of 16*l.* per ann. out of *The Bower*, an estate in East Grinstead, Co. Sussex. J. SMITH, Vicar, 1788.⁴

¹ See vol. i. p. 523, and PEDIGREE of BERNARD, in WINCHENDON.

² Made by MESSRS. THWAITES & REED, of Clerkenwell, London.

³ See page 487.

⁴ In 1630, a Commission of Charitable Uses, dated 12 April, before Sir William Fleetwood, Sir Robert Lovett, John Duncomb, of Aylesbury, Esq. John Birde, Clerk, (Rector of Cheddington), and John Vintener, Clerk, (Rector of Weston Turville), sets forth, on the Oath of Samuel Theed, Francis Nixon, John Keene, James Spencer, John Houghton, John Younge, Isaac Seere, William Harding, Henry Barnaby, William Hampton, Richard Jordayne, Edward Worcester, Thomas Wells, Thomas Keene, Thomas Jenners, and Robert Hale, given before the Commissioners, Sir William Fleetwood, &c. that (Anno 15 Hen. VIII. A.D. 1524), the Churchwardens of Wendover did, in behalf of the Town, then pay to John Collet, of London, for a Tenement called the Church-House 8*l.* viz. in hand 6*s.* 8*d.* in earnest, and afterwards, 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* residue of the said sum of eight pounds, and that the said House was enjoyed by the Inhabitants, and some parts divided into Shoppes and letten to divers people, and that the upper part was employed to teach Schollars till about 17 years since, when the Inhabitants having revived an ancient free Market in the said Town, did then cause the said Church-house to be laid open, and converted the lower part of the same into a Market House, and extended the upper part for a Common School to teach Children of the Parish of Wendover, and that ever since, Richard Plaistow, Bailiff unto the lady Wake, in respect of her Mannour of Wendover, hath, by usurpation, viz. in setting up stallgeers, and otherwise taken the profits and benefit of the said House, and that there ought antiently to be paid ten pence yearly as a quit rent and no more to the Lord or Lady of the said Manor.

And the Jurors do present, that for enlarging the said Church House, one John Machell, Gent. and Henry Baldwin, John Collet, John Jacson, with six others, did, about the 12th of our late Sovereign King James, contract with the said Richard Playstow for one parcell of Ground in length 30 feet, and in breadth 14 feet, at the rent of 5*d.* and that the said Richard after the contract, did assign the ground to be built upon for charitable uses.

Item: The said Jurors on shewing them an Indenture of one Thomas Turner, doe present that the said Thomas Turner ought to pay them yearly 20*s.* according to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Hunt deceased, A^o 1589: and that the same hath been constantly paid.

Item: The said Jurors present, that Alis Bradshaw, by her will, made 1553, did give out of Land in Dagnall, 13*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* to the Poor of Wendover.

On a marble tablet, affixed to the east wall:

Near this tablet are interred the remains of the eldest and youngest daughters of the Rev^d. Joseph Smith, Vicar of this Parish, by Julia his wife: Jane Frances died Jan'y. 2^d. 1786, aged 6 weeks: Amelia died March 3^d. 1800, aged 9 years.¹ "Eheu fugaces."

On a mural tablet, on the north side:

Near this place lieth the Body of Elizabeth, Widow of Thomas Hill, Citizen of London, only Daughter of John Hill, Esq. of Whitechurch, in this County. She died y^e 29th Day of December, 1738, in the 23^d year of her age.

On a black marble, in the pavement:

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4, two human visages; impaling 2 and 3 Erm.; impaling a chevron Erm. between three mullets pierced.

Here lieth interred the body of Gresham Woodhouse Esq. sonne of Sir Henry Woodhouse late of Wexham in the County of Norfolk Kn^t. who departed this life the 8 September 1656 aged 68 years.

He lived in love and in peace he died
Hoping through Christ to be justified.

On another:

An Epitaph upon the death of Henry Plaistowe y^e 4th son of Richard Plaistowe who departed this life Jan'y 12th 1674-5 about y^e 40th year of his age.

See here how soon man's life doth fade away
Flies like a shadow, mortals must decay.
What fades 'tis human life, y^e soul is thine
With vertue crown'd both morall and divine.
Three things he priz'd contemning earthly pelf,
To God his duty, neighbour, and himself.
His Charity was great, his Mercy good
He cloath'd the naked gave the hungry food.
The Tomb's no grave unto the just
But a receptacle of their dust:
And though it seems to make a prey on all
It catcheth, 'tis the marble we let fall
The soul divine, and far above
The reach of Death in seats of love.
Then triumph Death, consider what thou'st don
Robb'd him of's prison & gave him a crown
Here rest untill the Trumpet doth thee call
Unto the great and dreadfull tribunall.

Christus mihi vita
Lux est morum.

On another slab:

Arms: A bend cotized, debriused with a lion rampant.
Here lieth the body of Henry Plaistowe Gent. of this parish. He died on y^e 18th day of Feb'y 1700 and in the 24th year of his age. "Mors iter ad vitam."

Here also lieth the body of William Plaistowe Gent. son of Henry Plaistowe who departed this life July the 7th 1730 in the 33^d year of his age.

Item: They present, that John Martin, by his will, 1558, did give out of his lands in Horton 13*l*. 4*s*. 0*d*. to the Poor of Wendover; and that John Hopkins hath within these three last years forbore to pay the same: upon which enquiry the said Sir William Fleetwood, Sir Robert Lovett, &c. doe by vertue of his Majesty's Commission decree in manner and form following, that is to say, First, that the said Church House, otherwise called the Market House, otherwise the Town House, and ground assigned and contracted for with Richard Playstow, shall henceforward remain to be taken and adjudged to belong to the Town of Wendover, for the Charitable uses and purposes; and that the Church Wardens and Overseers shall from time to time make an account thereof to the Vicar, before the rest of the Parishioners, in every Tuesday in Easter week after Evening Prayer; and that the said Richard Playstow his Heirs and Assigns shall convey and assure the said Parcell of ground: and that Thomas Turner, Edward Hopkins, &c. shall pay rent as given of the premises so conveyed by them to the use the same was given and bequeathed: and that the Church Wardens, Overseers, and Surveyor of the Highways shall bestow the same according to the uses they were given. In witness whereof, as well the Commissioners as the said Jurors, have hereunto set their Hands and Seals the day and year above written.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD,
ROBERT LOVETT,
JOHN DUNCOMB,

JOHN VINTENER,
JOHN BIRDE.

Samuel Theed,
Francis Nixon,
Thomas Keene,
Thomas Wells,

James Spencer,
Richard Jordayne,
Edw^d. Worcester,
Tho^s. Jennings,

Rob^t. Hale,
H^o. Barnaby,
John Keen,
John Young,

William Harding,
Will^m. Ramplin,
John Houghton,
Isaac Stacy.

This agreeth with the Record remaining in the Petty Bag, and is examined by John Thompson. [Ex MSS. Col. Br. Willis, in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.]

¹ See NETHER WINCHENDON, and PEDIGREE of BERNARD, vol. i. p. 519.

On another marble :

Arms : A bend between six trefoils slipped, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, Erm. 2 and 3, a human face.

Here lieth interred the body of M^{rs} Elizabeth Hakewell late the wife of William Hakewell Esq. one of y^e Masters of the High Court of Chancery daughter of Sir Henry Woodhouse of Wexham in the County of Norfolk Kn^t. Shee had been married 35 years and being 54 years of age died the 25th of June 1652 most piously.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

On another marble, with the same arms :

Here lieth the body of William Hakewell Esq.¹ some time Solicitor to her late Majesty Queen Anne & one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery who departed this life the 31st day of October 1655 being aged 81 years.

Christus mihi Vita
Mors mihi Lucrum.

On a small slab :

Here lieth buried y^e body of M^r Richard Rowell who died y^e 1st of April 1652 at the age of 76 years.

Also here lyes buried y^e body of Abigail y^e wife of M^r John Rowell of London who died the 29th of May 1652 at the age of 36 years.

On another, near the west end of the chancel :

Here lieth the body of Thomas Machell Esq. of this Town who departed this life the 30th day of June 1698 in the 68th year of his age.

Arms : Per pale . . . three greyhounds collared, courant; impaling quarterly 1 and 4; a chevron between three wreaths or annulets 2 and 3, *Colet* : a cross engrailed, between four crescents.

On another, with the arms of *Stace*, viz. :

Per pale, three greyhounds courant, collared. *Crest* : A dexter arm and hand holding a fleur-de-lis :

Here lieth the body of John Stace Gent. who lived in this parish near 40 years in good report and dyed lamented the 5th of Nov^r 1661 aged 63.

Here also lies the body of Joan wife of the said John Stace who departed this life the 25th Nov^r 1662 aged 60.

She dyed soon after & now by him lies

So both together shall hereafter rise

This Towne did loose by that which was their gaine

Let them repair that loss, which do remain.

On another :

In hope of the Resurrection, here lieth the body of Lucy wife of George Hakewell of Bushey in the County of Hartford Gent. & sole Daughter of John Stace of

Wendover in the County of Buckingham Gent. who died y^e 30th of Jan^y 1648 aged 19 years and 4 months who had bin married 27 weeks and 2 days.

Also her Lucy Stace 1770.

On another slab :

Arms : *Stace*, impaling, within a bordure engrailed a lion rampant. *Crest* : A greyhound's head coupeé, at the neck; collared ducally.

Here under this marble lieth interred, the body of John Machell Esq. late of this Town who died in the 67th year of his age, on the 10th day of March in the year of our Lord 1667, in memory of whom his surviving and loving wife M^{rs} Jane Machell hath caused this Monument of her love and respect to be laid.

In the south aisle, is an achievement in lozenge :

Az. a bend Or. charged with 3 fleur-de-lis S. bet. 3 martlets of the Second. *Motto* : Mors janua vitæ

Also, at the end of the same aisle, others :

1 Party per fess Az. and Or. : a pale and three roebucks' heads erased, counterchanged *Raper*; impaling Az. a garb Or. *Crest* : Per fess Or. and Az. a roebuck's head erased. *Motto* : *Resurgum*. 2. The same with a mullet for diff.

On a mural tablet, in the south aisle :

Sacred to the memory of William Edmonds, Esquire, who departed this life July 13th 1786, aged 50 years.

This monument was erected in 1818, by his dutiful son, John Edmonds.

On a slab, in the floor of the south aisle :

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Mallison, who departed this life the 10th of June, in the year of our Lord 1820, aged 67 years.

In Deo confido & spes mea in Christo.

On another :

In memory of William Mallison, a native of Bolton, in the County of Cumberland, and late of this Parish, who departed this life the 8th Oct. 1784, aged 64 years.

Also Eleanor, wife of the above, who departed this life the 13th of June 1814, aged 87 years.

On a white slab, near the west end of the nave :

Here lieth the body of Thomas Scott, of Clare Market, London, who departed this life Nov^r 13th 1766, aged 46.

Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Thomas Scott, who departed this life Augst 28th 1778, aged 69 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Mary Scott, died 1st March 1792, aged 45 years.

¹ He is said to have been a Puritan, and to have written against the Church. [See Biograph. Dict.]

A very large purbeck slab, in the middle of the nave, has been deprived of several brasses; but on two small fillets remaining, at the dexter corners, is a repetition of the words, *Jhu thy grace*.

Affixed to the south wall, is a tablet of brass, which is accurately delineated, on a reduced scale, annexed :

On small white stones, between the pews, near the south-east angle of the nave, are initials of the names of persons interred there; and on a black slab, these words :

Sarah Stace, interred in this vault 1788.



Will'm Bradschawe Gen.



& Alice hys Wyffe.



Henry. Johan. Agnes. Alice. Briget. Elizabeth Margery Will'm. Sibill.

dece dece

Briget. Alice. Will'm. Henry. Briget.

Richard. Briget. Ann.

Mau. Benet. Alice.

Will'm. Briget. Elizabeth Agnes.

Elizabeth. Edward. Margery. Will'm. Alice. Briget. Henry. Arthur.

Orate pro animabus Will'i Bradschawe Genoi et Alicie uxoris ej' qui quide Will's obiit quarto die Octobris A°. Dn'. m°c° xxxvij°. et A°. Re. H. viij.

WESTON TURVILLE; WITH BEDGROVE,

is bounded, on the North, by Aston Clinton; on the East, by Halton; on the South, by Stoke Mandeville; and on the West, by Aylesbury. The soil consists of various loams. In the western parts of the parish, there is much clay; and in the eastern, some flints: a Tumulus and other British remains are still to be traced on the verge of the Chiltern Hills, eastward of the village. The parish is about six miles in compass, including four Manors.

MANERIAL HISTORY.

The principal Manor being vested in the Crown, belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster, the other three Manors being held under it. Odo, Bishop of Baieux, held, at the compilation of Domesday Book, the Manor of Weston Turville, with its Hamlet of Bedgrove, in the hands of his sub-feudatory, *Roger*; who also held those lands of the Bishop in Amersham and Chesham, which afterwards formed the Manor and Parish of Penn,¹ and divers other manors. *Roger* was taxed at twenty hides. There was land for seventeen ploughs. In the demesne three, and four more might have been kept. There were twelve villeins, having as many ploughs, and one might have been added: twelve servants, and four mills, of thirty-three shillings and fourpence rent. Pasture for ten plough-teams, and six shillings rent: woods for one hundred hogs. In the whole, it was worth 15*l.* when he was first possessed of it, 8*l.* In the time of King Edward, 15*l.* when Lewen, the Earl, held of this Manor nine hides and a half of land; and Godric, the Viscount, three hides and a half for one Manor; and two of the men of the same Godric, three hides and a half; and a man of Tosti, the Earl, held two hides; and two men of Earl Lewen, one hide and a half. All these five might sell. Of these hides, the Bishop of Liçaux held one of the Bishop of Baieux. There was a carucate of land, but no plough kept. It is, and was always rated at five shillings. These men, whom *Roger* had in Weston, did not belong to the Earl Lewin, in King Edward's time.²

THE MANOR OF BEDGROVE

was separately mentioned in the Survey; which states, that *Roger* held *Begrave* of the Bishop of Baieux for a Manor, and was rated at two hides: there was land for three ploughs. In the demesne, one, and five villeins, with five bordars, had two carucates. There was pasture for one team; valued at thirty shillings: when he first received it, ten shillings: in the time of King Edward, forty shillings. This manor, Suen, a man of Aluen, once anciently held, and could sell it.³

¹ Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 141.

² TERRA EPI BAIOCENSIS. IN STANES HUND'. ⁊ Rogeri' ten' de epo WESTONE p̄ xx^{vi} hid se defd. Tra. ē xvii. caſ. In dñio sunt. iii^{ca} et iii^{ca} pot' fieri. Ibi. xii. uilli hñt. xii. caſ. et adhuc una pot' fieri. Ibi. xii. serui. et iiii. mol de xxxiii. sol. et iiii^{ca} den'. p'tū x. caſ et vi. sol. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual xv. lib. Qdo recep. viii. lib. T.R.E. xv. lib. De 'tra 'huj^{ca} ⁊ tenuit com̄ Leuini.' ix. hid et dim.' et vicecom̄ Godric iiii. hid et dim' p̄ uno ⁊ et ii. hoēs ejd^{ca} Godrici iiii. hid et dim'. et un' hō Tosti com̄. ii. hid et ii. hoēs Leuini com̄. i. hid et dimid. Om̄s v^o uende' potueſ De his hid unā ht eps Lisiaesis de epo baiocensi. Tra. ē. i. caſ. P. ñ est ibi caſ. Val et ualuit. sēp. v. solid. Hos hoēs quos Roger ten' in Westone. ñ p̄tinuē comiti Leuino. T.R.E. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. p. 144.]

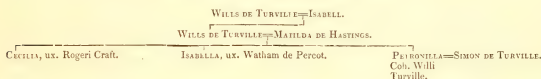
³ Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Stanes Hund'. ⁊ Ipse Roger ten' Begraue p' ii. hid se def'd. Tra' ē iii. caſ. In dñio ē una et v. uilli cū v. bord. h'nt ii. caſ. Ptū i. caſ. Val. xxx. sol. Hoc ⁊ tenuit Suen' hō Aluini uari. et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 124.]

Bedgrove was passed, by fine, in 1218, between Nigel de la Crane and Ralph de . . . of lands there, the right of Ralph.¹

It is extremely probable that the family of Turville, from which this place took its distinguishing appellation, was descended from the same *Roger*, many of them having the same Christian name. After the forfeiture of the lands of the Bishop of Baieux, in the reign of William Rufus, the Manor was given by King Henry I. to the Earl of Mellent, for his faithful services against Robt. Curthose, at the time the Earl of Mellent was advanced to the Earldom of Leicester; it being afterwards holden of that Honour: and the grant must have been made before the division of the Earldom, for it is stated to have belonged to that Honour,² and to have been of the purparty of Simon de Montfort.³ It was afterwards in the hands of Simon de Turville and Roger de Craft, who had married the daughters and co-heirs of William de Turville;⁴ and these appear to have been the feudatory tenants under the Honour of Leicester, at the end of the reign of Hen. III. this Manor being certainly in the hands of the Turvilles in the time of King John.

PEDIGREE OF TURVILLE.

From Rot. Claus. 6 Hen. III. M. n. 6. Cardig. MSS.



Herbert de Bolebec petitioned against William de Turville, in respect to seven knight's fees and a quarter, with their appurtenances and services, in Weston, Penn, and Tapelawe, as his right; and as that of which Roger, son of Anketel, his ancestor, was seised, as of his fee and right in the time of Henry, the King's grandfather.⁵

PEDIGREE OF BOLEBEC.

From Harl. MSS. 301, f. 160.



In 1224, King Hen. III. issued his precept to the Sheriff of Bucks, to permit Roger de Craft, Simon de Turville, and Walter son of William, whose wives were the three daughters and heirs of William de Turville, to demand two palfreys, belonging to them, from William de Turville, being a fine due to the Lord King John for livery of seisin of the lands of Landemire,⁶ in Wales, which was of the inheritance of Isabell de Turville, then wife of the aforesaid William, as is alleged, and to distrain the aforesaid Isabell to render to the King the said palfreys.⁷

In 1245, a fine was passed between Stephen Burkestel, and William Dodyngton and Hawysia his wife, of a messuage in Weston, the right of Stephen.⁸

¹ Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III. n^o 38.

² Test. de Nevil. p. 17, 49.

³ Ibid. p. iii.

⁴ Placit. 6 Hen. III. r^o 6.

⁵ Ibid. Term. Mich. et Hil. 13 R. Joh.

⁶ LLANDOVERY.

⁷ Rot. Orig. 9 Hen. III. MSS. Dodsworth in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon.

⁸ Rot. Fin. 30 Hen. III.

In the reign of Hen. III. Weston was divided into three parts; of which Hugh de Herdborne and Henry de Hubald held one moiety, and William de Thoreville another, of the Liberty and Earldom of Leicester; and there the Earl held pleas, denominated of the ancient feoffment, and view of frankpledge throughout his lands in Weston, without interruption of the King or his Bailiffs, and recovered the same liberties as against the King.¹

In 1259, a fine of lands between Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey Anketel, and Geoffrey Anketel of Weston, the right of Geoffrey.²

In the beginning of the reign of Edw. I. it was returned, that the Vill of Weston claimed to have the Liberty and Honour of Leicester, viz. view of frankpledge, pleas of the ancient feoffment, and return of writs; but the Hundredors knew not by what warrant.

In 1277, a fine was passed between William de Turville and Nicholas de Charnells, of the custody of messuages and lands in Weston *juxta* Aylesbury, the right of Nicholas.³

In 1282, a fine was passed of lands and woods in Weston Turville and Wendover, between Roger Taylard of Little Marlow, and Roger le Somerton, the right of the former.⁴

In 1287, a fine was passed between Robert Fitz-Nigel, and Roger le Somiter and Alice his wife, of messuages and lands in Weston Turvyle and Wendover, the right of Robert.⁵

In the same year, another fine between William de Geyton, and William de Geyton and Amicia his wife, of messuages, lands, and rents, in Broughton and Bedgrove, the right of William, with remainder to Walter and Amicia.⁶

In 1288, another, between John Walraund and Robert de Hemelhemstede, and William le Geyton, of messuages, a mill, lands, and rents in Broughton, Weston, and Bedegrave, the right of William; who granted to John and Robert, for their lives, and they dying in the lifetime of the said William, or any heir of his body, then to revert to the said William or his heirs; and if the said William, or the heirs of his body, should depart this life, whilst the said John and Robert were surviving, then to revert to Walter and Amice, and the heirs of the said Amice.⁷

In 1291, between Ralph de Burton, Clk. Quer. and Joane, daughter of William David of Burton, and Maud his wife, Imp. of lands and messuages in Burton and Stoke Mandeville, the right of Ralph.⁸

In 1293, a fine was passed between Edmund, brother of the King,⁹ and William the son of William, the son of Hugh de Bosele, of messuages and lands in Bedgrove, the right of Edmund.¹⁰

In 1302, a fine was passed of messuages, lands, and woods in Weston Turville and Wendover, which Henry Fettiplace granted to Robert and Asceline de la Grange of Weston, and the heirs of the body of the said Robert by the said Asceline.¹¹

In the same year, a fine between Alice Poignaunt, and Gilbert her son, and John Irlaund, of messuages, lands, and rents in Weston Turville (Wendover, Ellesborough, and Hugenden), the right of John.¹²

In 1304, a fine passed between Ela, formerly wife of Walter de Hopton, and John de Hules and Isabel his wife, of the Manor of Weston Turville, and the Advowson of the Church, the right of Ela.¹³

In 1310, a fine was passed of messuages and lands in Weston Turville, between Alan de Bathere and Maud his wife, and Robert de Bathere, who granted the same to Alan and Maud, for their lives; remainder to William, son of Alan, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Thomas, brother of William, and the heirs of his body; remainder to John, brother of Thomas, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Nicholas, brother of John, and the heirs of his body.¹⁴

¹ Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. III. p. 20.

⁵ Ibid. 16 Edw. I. ⁶ Ibid.

⁹ Edmund EARL of CORNWALL.

¹³ Ibid. 33 Edw. I.

² Ibid. p. 44.

⁷ Ibid. 17 Edw. I. n^o. 197.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 22 Edw. I.

¹⁴ Ibid. 4 Edw. II.

³ Rot. Fin. 6 Edw. I. n^o. 58.

⁸ Ibid. 20 Edw. I. n^o. 224.

¹¹ Ibid. 31 Edw. I.

⁴ Ibid. 11 Edw. I.

¹² Ibid.

In the same year, another fine was passed of messuages, lands, and rents in Weston Turville, and the Advowson of the Church, which Philip de Wemme granted to William le Boteler of Wemme, and Ela his wife, and the heirs of their bodies.

A fine was passed, in 1317, of messuages, lands, and rents in Weston Turville and Wendover, which Roger de Gildesborough (Ellesborough?) granted to Robert le Fitz-Neel for life; with remainder to Alice, sister of the same Robert, for her life.¹

Also, in the same year, a fine of messuages and lands in Weston Turville and Bedgrove, between Alan de Hatfield and Letitia his wife, Robert de Dunstaple of Aylesbury, and Christiana his wife, the right of Alan.

Another, in 1320, of messuages and tenements in Weston Turville, between Ralph atte Strete of Wendover, and Hugh the son of Robert, of Weston Turville, which Hugh granted to Ralph for life; with remainder to Maud, daughter of Richard de Berkhamstede, for life; remainder to Ralph, son of Ralph atte Strete, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Thomas, brother of Ralph the younger, and the heirs of his body; remainder to Joane, sister of Thomas, and her heirs.²

In 1337, the King issued his precept to John de Parker, Escheator for Bucks, to make legal partition of a mediety of the Manor of Weston Turville, with its appurtenances, and the Advowson of the Church, which were holden between Dionisia, one of the sisters, and Margaret, daughter of Ida, formerly wife of William Trussel, another of the sisters of Nicholas Longville, and daughter of Alice, third sister of John and Joane, children of John Strange of Blackmere, and Ankareta, fourth sister of Edward Boteler, deceased.

Nicholas Boteler granted to Sir Hugh Turphton, Knt. the Manor of Weston Turville, near Wendover, with Knights' fees in Weston Turville, la Penne, Tappelawe, Saunderton, Godwinstone, and Hastinglee.³

In 1338, a fine was passed of the Manor of Weston Turville, and the Advowson of the Church, between John de Molyns, Chiv^r.⁴ and Egidia his wife, and John their son, and Walter son of Hugh de Turphton, the right of John de Molyns.⁵

In 1339, between John de la Haye, Parson of the Church of Weston Turville, and John Malpas and Agnes his wife, of lands in Weston Turville and Bedgrove, the right of John de la Haye.⁶

Also, in the same year, between the same John de la Haye, and Elias Dodyn of Aylesbury, and Alice his wife, and John Pursere and Emma his wife, of lands in Weston Turville and Bedgrove, the right of De la Haye.

In 1340, another fine, between John de Molyns, Chival^r. and Joane his wife, and John de Molyns, Chival^r. and Egidia his wife, of the Manor of Weston Turville, and the Advowson of the Church there, which John and Egidia granted to John their son, and Joane his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; with remainder to William, brother of John, and the heirs-male of his body.⁷

The taxation of the ninths, in 15 Ed. III. in this parish, was twenty marks: and it was returned by Robert ate Graunge, Robert le Brut, John Caldecot, Robert le Hurne, John le Gardener, and John Cristian, as amounting to no more; because two virgates of land, which had been usually ploughed and cultivated, lay waste and unoccupied; and four folds of sheep, which had common here, were this year deficient; so that the wool and lambs were of little value, and bad quality; and the parishioners were labouring people, none being rateable to the fifteenths.⁸

¹ Rot. Fin. 11 Edw. II.

² Ibid. 14 Edw. II.

³ Rot. Claus. 11 Edw. III. m. 20, in Dodsworth's MSS.

⁴ In 1331, Sir John Molins, Knt. had license to embattle his house at Turville.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 12 Edw. III.

⁶ Ibid. 13 Edw. III.

⁷ Ibid. 14 Edw. III.

⁸ Non. Inquis. p. 327.

In 1343, a writ of *ad Quod Damnum* was issued in regard to the removal out of the Manor of Weston Turville of fifteen quarters of barley, by John Baly of Hadenham, during the seizure into the King's hands of the goods of John de Molyns.¹

In 1347, a fine was passed of messuages and lands here, between William de Hatfield, and John, son of Robert Aleyn of Weston Turville, and Joane his wife, the right of William.²

In 1356, a fine was passed between Stephen de Burkestral, and William Dodyngton, and Hawysia his wife, of a messuage in Weston, the right of Stephen.³

In 1377, the King's precept was issued to John Parker of Olney, his Escheator for Bucks, to make legal partition of a mediety of the Manor of Weston Turville, with its appurtenances, and the Advowson of the Church there, held *inter alia*, between Dionisia, one of the sisters, and Margaret, daughter of Ida, late wife of William Trussell of Odiham, another sister, and Nicholas, son of Nicholas Longevyll, son of Alice, third sister, and Joane, daughter of John, son of John Straunge of Blackmere, son of Ankarette, the fourth sister of Edward Boteler, deceased, and retain the same.⁴

In 1382, a fine was passed of the fourth part of the Manor of Weston Turville, called Botiller's Manor (and rents in Puttenham, Co. Herts), between Walter de Cockesey, Knt. and Isabel his wife, and Fulke de Peybrugge, Knt. and Margaret his wife, the right of Walter.⁵

In 1395, another fine was passed of the Manor of Weston Turville, and the Advowson of the Church, between William Rede, Thomas Bolne, William Mosse, Roger Sundern, John Wever, *Clerks*; John Dell Plat, and John Charnels and Elizabeth his wife, the right of William Rede.⁶

In 1413, (1 Hen. V.) Gilbert Talbot had livery of one-fourth part of the Manor of Weston Turville, of which his mother died seised.⁷

In 1452, (31 Hen. VI.) Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of the Manor of Weston Turville, &c. leaving John, his son and heir, forty years of age.⁸

King Edward IV. on coming to the Crown, in 1461, granted to Richard Crofte jun. and Thomas Crofte, Esq. *inter alia*, the fourth part of the Manor of Weston Turville (called Whaplode's part), with the Advowson of the Church, every fourth time being void, to the said fourth part of the same belonging; with remainder to Edmund Hampden, Knt. and his heirs, for ever, late the property of the said Edmund Hampden, *a Rebel*; and in the Act of Parliament for the Resumption of Crown Lands, passed in 1467, the above-mentioned grant was specially exempted.⁹

In 1474, a fine of lands in Bedgrove (with messuages, lands, and rents in Stukeley and Litteltote), was passed between Thomas Fowler, John Langstone, Richard Chamberlayne, Thomas Inglefield, Esqrs. Stephen Glover, Clk. and Robert Riot, and William Bramley and Margery his wife, the right of Stephen Glover.¹⁰

In 1499, a fine was passed between William Bishop of Lincoln, and others, Quer¹¹; and Robert Russell and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Winter and Margaret his wife, Defor¹², of the Manor of Weston Turville, and lands there, and the Advowson of the Church;¹³ and in 1501, another fine of the Manor of Weston Turville, and lands there, and the Advowson of the Church of the said Manor, between William Bishop of Lincoln and others, and Sir Edward Stanley, Knt.

The Manor, which was anciently in the possession of the Mowbrays, descended to the Penns; and having passed, in the same manner as their lands in Penn, to the Curzons, is now vested in their descendant, the Right Hon. Richard William Earl Howe, K.G.¹²

¹ Inquis. ad quod Damnum. 17 Edw. III. n^o. 47. Cal. p. 312.

² Rot. Fin. 21 Edw. III.

³ Ibid. 30 Edw. III.

⁴ Rot. Orig. 51 Edw. III. n^o. 4. Abbrev. vol. ii. p. 350.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 6 Ric. II.

⁶ Ibid. 19 Ric. II.

⁷ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 328.

⁸ Ibid. p. 330; Esc. 32 Hen. VI. n^o. 29.

⁹ Rot. Parl. 7 & 8 Edw. IV. vol. v. p. 589.

¹⁰ Rot. Fin. 14 Edw. IV.

¹¹ Ibid. 15 Hen. VII.

¹² See PENN.

In 1580, the Queen granted certain rents, issuant out of lands in this parish, and formerly granted by John Colet, late Dean of St. Paul's, for religious uses, which had come into the King's hands, 1 Edw. VI. by the Act for Dissolving Chantries, &c. to the Mercers' Company, and their successors.¹

The estate of Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, was settled upon the Mercers' Company in 1576, for charitable purposes, and has ever since remained upon trust in their possession. It comprised 492 acres 3 roods, according to a terrier of that date.²

The Manor held by Sir John Molins passed by Joane, daughter of John de Molins, to Sir Michael de Poynings, Chevalr. who died seised 48 Edw. III.;³ and having been long united with Boteler's Manor, was, by the families of Hungerford and Hastings, granted to the Windsors, and so holden in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

About 1628, Lord Windsor of Bradenham, disposed of the Manor and Advowson to the family of Hill of Little Hampden; of whom, circ. 1710, the Advowson was purchased by the Warden and Scholars of All-Souls' Coll. Oxon. to whom, likewise, soon afterwards, the temporal estate was conveyed, and by whom they are still possessed.

In the Civil War of Cromwell, the Manor of Weston Turville, among forfeited lands disposed of by the Parliamentary Commissioners, was conveyed by Indenture, 19 June 1653, by Samuel Chisley, Gen. and John Holliday, Esq. of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the City of London, to William Trevis, or Travers, of London, Gen. (with the Manor of Saunderton), passed by Ralph Baldwyn, Esq. of Prince's Risborough; and subsequently came, by purchase, to the family of Tompkins. It was holden by Henry Tompkins, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Bucks Militia, in 1784 Receiver-General of the Land-Tax in Com. Bucks, and also Deputy-Lieutenant of the County. He died seised, and was buried in the Church, without any other memorial than a hatchment, with his arms. His son Henry, died a youth, circ. 1789; and his second son, who was Lieut.-Col. of the 6th Dragoon Guards, dying at Newry, in Ireland, in 1800, æt. circ. 25, Mrs. Tompkins, his widow, held the estate.

In 1835, the Manor of Weston Turville, with quit-rents, fishery, the Mansion, and one hundred acres of land,⁴ and a corn-rent in lieu of tithes, 25*l.* 1*s.* with the timber growing, at a fair estimate of value, was advertised for sale at the Auction-Mart in London.

Bedgrave Manor Farm, consisting of about 280 acres of pasture and arable land, at an estimated rental of 670*l.* per ann. was purchased, in 1827, of John Newman, Esq. of Wendover, by John Halbert, Esq. of Stokes Hill, near Portsmouth; and the Manor or Mansion-House became tenanted by Mr. William Hayward, formerly a Surgeon and Apothecary at Aylesbury.

The Manor of Broughton Staveley, alias *Broughton Hollands*, partly extending into this parish, having, with the lands of the Baldwins, in Aylesbury, descended and passed to the Pakingtons, was subsequently conveyed, in 1802, by Sir John Pakington, the eighth Baronet, to George Nugent Grenville Temple, Marquess of Buckingham, K.G.; and after his decease, in 1813, descended, with the rest of the estates of the family, and is now vested in his Grace the Most Noble Richard Plantagenet Nugent Bridges Chandos Temple, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the present possessor.

The Parish was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in 1798, when the Rector had an allotment in lieu of tithes. In 1837, the Living was estimated at 484*l.* per annum; and the Church is capable of holding 450 persons.

¹ Rot. Pat. 23 Eliz. Test. 10 Feb. See also ASTON-CLINTON, HALTON, WENDOVER, and WOTTON.

² See Charities of England, in the Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners.

³ Cal. Inquis. p. m. n^o 13, p. 298.

⁴ Land-Tax, 141*l.* 17*s.*

RECTORS.

ROBERT died Rector 1264.

Simon de Wycomb was pres. 1264, by Hugh de Herdeburgh, ex licentiâ Willi de Turville; and at his death, *Will. de Herdeburgh* pr. 2 July 1272, by Hugh de Herdeburgh, Knt. and died Rector, 1300.

Roger Inge, inst. 12 May 1300; after a dispute about the Patronage, between Walter de Hopton and Elizabeth his wife, and Nicholas Turville, who, having presented Nicholas Molins, quitted his claim to Walter de Hopton and Elizabeth his wife; and thereupon, Inge acquired the Living.

William Hereward died Rector, 1333.

John de la Haye was presented 9 Feb. 1333, by Sir John Molyns, Knt. He resigned to

Philip Gardiner, June 1342, but quitted the same year, to

John de la Haye, who was pres. 3 July 1342, by Ed. Butler, Baron of Wemme.

William de Forestâ was presented by Edmund Boteler 4 Sep. 1361, on the death of De la Haye.

Edward de Boteler, pres. by Edmund Boteler, 18 Oct. 1361, on the death of De Forestâ.

Richard Brown, pres. by the King, 5 Mar. 1375. He died Rector in 1404: administration of his goods granted by John Perche, Commissary.

John Clifton, pres. by the King, 7 Oct. 1404; not said how vacant. On his resignation,

John Clifton, pres. by Walter Cokesey, 22 July 1407.

Thomas Marshall, pres. 3 Feb. 1408; he exchanged for South Waltham, Co. Hants, with

John Wikeham, 14 Nov. 1409. He died 1430; was buried here; and succeeded by

John Parker, alias *Budley*, who exchanged it for Buckstead, in Sussex, with

William Kele, who was presented 14 Dec. 1455, by John Wode, Esq. and William Pullesden, Gent. Feoffees of Sir Hugh Cokesey.

Thomas Phipps died Rector, 1481.

Will. Small, pr. 8 Oct. 1481, by Tho. Cokesey, Esq. and at his death,

Christopher Swann pres. 1497, on the presentation of Edw^d. Hastings, Lord Hungerford.

Walter Willy, inst. 15 Aug. 1497, on the King's title, on account of the minority of John Hampden.

John Dale pres. by Edw^d. Hastings, Lord Hastings and Hungerford, 29 Oct. 1502: he had a second presentation, 22 Dec. 1502, from Sir Reginald Bray, who claimed a title to the Advowson. On his resignation,

John Ledburgh, or *Leadburg*, was pres. and instituted 30 Oct. 1522, on the presentation of Sir Rich^d. Sackverell, (Sackville?) He died 7th Nov. 1532, and was buried here. At his death,

William Rowell was presented by Sir Peter Vavasour, Edward Windsor, Esq. and John Ede, and instituted April 24, 1532; (if not also Rector of Cublington?) At his death,

John Platt, instituted 6th Nov. 1558, on the presentation of Joan Greenway, *alias* Harcourt, Executrix of Rich^d. Greenway, Esq. deceased.

John Anson, pres. 1561, by Sir Edw^d. Windsor, Lord Windsor. On his resignation,

John Vintener, A.M. was pres. by Henry Vintener, Yeoman; and instituted 27 Feb. 1598: he occurs Rector 1639; but seems to have resigned to his son,

Henry Vintener, for he occurs Minister 1650, when this Benefice was returned at 140l. per ann. But not being satisfied with this title, he took out the King's presentation, 16 Aug. 1660; and died Rector, 1678.

John Tipping, A.M. was inst. 21 Nov. 1678, on the pres. of Mr. John Tipping; and died 1722.

Robert Bright, A.M. was inst. 20 Nov. 1722, on the pres. of All Souls' College, Oxon.

John Sayer, LL.D.

John Tayler, D.D. pr. by All Souls' College, Oxon. and inducted 14 Mar. 1747. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon. A.M. 4 Nov. 1724; of All Souls' Coll. B.D. 31 Jan. 1737; and D.D. 15 Oct. 1741. At his death,

Matthew Panting, B.D. presented "by the Warden and College of the Souls of all faithful people deceased, of Oxford," instituted 31 March 1775. He was of All Souls' Coll. A.M. 10 Oct. 1752; B.D. 2 Mar. 1763; also Rector of Brockhole, Co. Northampton, (on the presentation of his uncle, Tho. Thornton, Esq.) from 1753: Vicar of Cold Ashby, (from 1763 to 1775), which he resigned, on being presented to Weston Turville; but continued to hold Brockhole with Weston, until his death, in Feb. 1794.¹

John Hunt, LL.D. presented by the Warden and College of All Souls', Oxon. on his own cession; inducted 17 August 1796; and again 10 Nov. 1798. At his death,

Thomas Pennant, B.D. pres. by the Warden and College "of the Souls of all faithful people deceased;" and inducted . . May 1817; was Rector in 1831.

Arthur Isham, A.M. inst. 1837, who is the present worthy Rector.

¹ See Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 117.

The state of the Church was particularly described, at a visitation held by order of Cardinal Wolsey, in 1556, when the chancel was ruinous.¹

THE CHURCH

stands in a retired situation, in the southern part of the Village; and consists of a nave, with two aisles, a chancel, and a square embattled tower, (containing five bells), with a demi-octagonal turret at the N.W. angle, enclosing spiral stone stairs. At the angles of the building, and on the south side, are graduated buttresses. The nave, chancel, and porches, are tiled; the aisles covered with lead. The south porch has an escaloped border of timber frame-work above the entrance; a small narrow door on the south side of the chancel, and a pointed arch closed: the door to the south aisle is blocked up, by a pew, but the lattice is so contrived as to permit its being occasionally opened at funerals.

In the west front of the tower, above the door, is a mullioned window, with cinquefoil-headed lights and tracery, under the point of the arch. In the upper story of the tower, are four well-proportioned square-headed windows, with a mullion between two cinquefoil-headed lights; one at the west, with trefoil-headed lights, and a quatrefoil between two slipped trefoils in the point of the arch. In one of them there are still remaining some fragments of painted glass, in tabernacle-work; and part of a coat of arms, a chevron between three bucks' heads S. impaling Erm.

In the south aisle, are five windows, each of two cinquefoil-headed lights; two remarkably handsome, having, under a square head, a pair of very large slipped trefoils branching out from the central mullion; and the tracery finely wrought. In one of these windows, are fragments of coloured glass, with part of a mutilated inscription.

On each side of the nave, are four clerestory windows, square headed, each of two lights.

Exteriorly, near the roof of the south aisle, towards the east end, is a large carved corbel of a lion's face, well wrought.

The chancel has a lofty window at the east end, divided by mullions into three lights; the upper and the lower parts long closed with masonry, but recently restored; and one single window in the north side of the chancel, of which scarcely half of the upper part remains open; but in the dexter light are numerous fragments of coloured glass, in tabernacle-work and foliage; and in a large quatrefoil, under the point of the arch, in good preservation, these arms: three lioncels passant guardant Or. with a label in chief, of three points, each charged with three roses in pale.

Between this window and the west end of the chancel, on the north side, is a large pointed arch in the wall, formerly communicating with a little aisle, or chapel, now closed; excepting a modern doorway, (with a borrowed light above it), opening into a dismal closet, called a vestry-room, in which a fire-place has been made, and a chimney built.

On the south side of the chancel, one small window, under a pointed arch, near the west end, is about half closed; and in the recess, formed by its lower portion, is an inscription, now illegible. Two other windows, on the same side, are completely closed.

Near the east end of the south wall, is a double piscena, under a fully proportioned arch, resting on demi-columns, two feet in height, with a single circular column; from which spring two arches, in

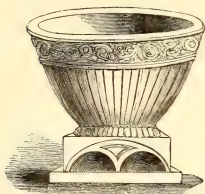
¹ *Comperta et detecta in Visitatione Reverendi Domini Cardinalis per Reverendum Patrem Johannem Lincoln epum a Festo Paschæ. Anno Dñi 1556.*

Weston Turvill. Cancellum detectum est ruinosum esse: viij^{to} Junii A. Dñi p'dco Rector ibm per Procuratorem suum hunc confessus est detectum et promisit emendationem. Unde Dñs injunxit ut emendaretur ante Festum Michis prox. et certificaret apud Aylesbury prox. curia post coram Commissariò Bucks. [Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. App. p. 171.]

front of the recess, containing a piscena, and having a large pierced quatrefoil, under the point of the arch, which has a moulding, with corbels of heads.

Near the east end of the south aisle, is another piscena, under a pointed arch, the lower parts hidden by a pew.

Between the nave and aisles are, on each side, five pointed arches, supported by pillars. The arches have neat mouldings, terminating in small corbels; one of which, on the south side, is a grotesque head, with the mouth of a frog; and another, the visage of a comely-looking Ecclesiastic, in a modern wig, such as was commonly worn about the close of the 17th century.



Under the fifth arch, on the south side, which is partly closed by a strong pier, having a lateral entrance into the tower, stands an ancient Font, nearly similar to those at Aylesbury and Kimble; vase-shaped and fluted, upon a wreath or volute, supported by a square base, having its sides arched, and carved in relief; and with a broad fillet or border below the brim, ornamented with a serpentine band of foliage.

At the west end of the nave, is a lofty pointed arch; and in front of it, a gallery. At the east end, a similar arch, supported by two piers, with three clustered columns on each side. The upper part of the arch is closed. In the lower, is an open screen of wood, consisting of cinquefoil arches, with quatrefoils in the spandrels. Above the screen, are the Royal Arms, painted on the wall, with the figures of Moses and Aaron; also the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, with the date 1783. A small portion of the upper part of a screen also remains near the east end of the south aisle, and many ancient open seats in the Church.

The Pulpit, in the south-east angle of the nave, has carvings of fruit and foliage on the borders of the panels, and, excepting the sounding-board, is coeval with the seats, probably about the time of Queen Elizabeth. Upon a large post in the north aisle, is the following rude inscription:

FAITH N
OT EXER
CISED SO
ONE WA
XETH SI
CKE
ANO D
OMINI
1578.

The nave and chancel are ceiled. The beams of the nave have trefoil-headed arches in the spandrels, and, with the screens and altar-rails, are painted brown. On each side of the chancel, near the roof, is a series of shields, and lozenges of carved foliage, alternately.

On a mural monument, at the east end:

Arms: Or, on a bend Az. three phaëons of the First; impaling the same coat. *Crest:* A sea-horse's head Or; issuant from a mural crown.

On a tablet:

Underneath lies buried y^e body of y^e Rev^d M^r John Tipping, late Rector of this Parish, son of John Tipping of Chequers, in the Parish of Stoken Church, in y^e County of Oxon. Esq. He died July y^e 4th Anno Dom. 1722, aged 71.

In the pavement, the initials I. T. and date 1722.

On the south side of the chancel, on a small mural tablet:

To the memory of the Rev^d Matt^r Panting, B.D. 19 years Rector of this Parish, & 40 years Rector of Brock-hole, in Northamptonshire; in both which places, a pure Life and a benevolent Mind gained him universal Love and esteem. Trusting in the Merits of his Redeemer, he died Jan^y 26th 1794, in the 65th year of his age.

In the pavement, within the rails:

M. P. 1794.

On a mural monument, on the north side, surmounted by an urn affixed to a pyramid of black marble :

Arms : Erm. a chief engrailed S. charged with three escalops Arg.; impaling Gu. semeé of crosslets Arg. an eagle displayed Or.; ducally crowned Arg.

M. S.

Revⁱ Johan^s Tayler S. T. P.^a

Hujus Ecclesiæ per 27 Annos Rector^s.

Qui ob. 10 Decemb. 1774, æt 74.

Et Mariæ Conjugis,

Quæ ob. 24 Mar. 1779, æt. 65.

Et filii natu maximi Danvers Tayler

Apud Indos Orientales vita Functi 1771,

Æt. 18.

Parentibus optimis Fratriq. charissimo.

Johannes et Maria Graves Tayler

Pietatis ergo posuerunt.

MDCCLXXXIII.

On a large slab in the floor, near the west end :

Here lyeth y^e body of Rich^d Playstowe Gent. who was aged 84 y^{rs} & was buried Feb^y y^e 9th 1672.

And by him Mary his onely D^e y^e wife of Thomas Goodson. She was buried May 17th 1668.

They lived in Loue in Peace they dyed
such by Christ are justified

This stone was laid by Henry his sonn
expecting y^e same change to runn.

In the floor, near the west end, and under the gallery, on a small stone, part of an old sepulchral slab :

Here lyeth the Body of England Goodson, who departed this life Jan^y 24th 1785, aged 81.

On another small stone :

In memory of Jane Halsey, who died March 2, 1787, aged 36.

Against the south wall, above the pew, at the east end of the aisle, is a hatchment for Hen. Tompkins, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Bucks Militia, Lord of the principal Manor.¹

On a tablet :

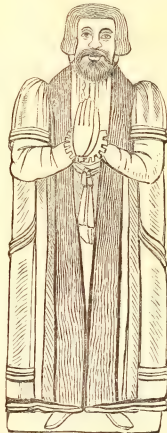
In memory of the Rev. John Dell, LL.B. formerly

Fellow of New College, Oxford, Rector of Weston Longville, Co. Norfolk, and many years Curate of this Parish. He died Oct. 7, 1838, in the 83rd year of his age.²

On the south side is an ancient choral seat, with a desk and carved finials ; and opposite, two desks, similarly ornamented ; the entrance into the vestry-room passing between them.

In the floor are several large sepulchral slabs, without inscriptions ; and many red and yellow tiles, variously figured, with circlets, in imitation of tesserae and other devices.

Within the rails, affixed to a slab, the effigy of a Man in a furred gown, his hands devoutly placed together. The inscription appears to have been lately taken away.



¹ *Arms* : A chev. bet. three martlets Or. impaling Gy. a fess Or. ; in chief two pelicans vulning themselves, their wings erect, of the Second. *Crest* : On a wreath Or. and Az. a lion ramp. Or. holding a spear erect in his paws Arg. *Motto* : Ut vita sic umbra.

² See AYLESBURY, and PEDIGREE of DELL, p. 71.

On a tablet of wood, near the west end of the south aisle :

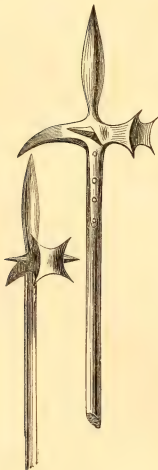
Widow Turpin's Gift.

She gave all her freehold, leasehold arable land and lay ground within the Parish and Common fields of Weston Co. Bucks, with all Commons and Profits thereunto belonging, to Mary Hockley for her natural life and no longer, and if She hath any Children lawfully begotten then they to have her land and lay ground aforesaid equally divided betwixt them, and for want of such Issue then immediately after her decease She gave

all the aforesaid Estate to the Poor of Weston aforesaid for ever, and that the Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish and their Successors shall at the best rate and for the most profit they can, lett all the said Estate, and the Rents of the same shall be all laid out (only two shillings for their trouble) in groat loaves of good and wholesome Bread to be equally distributed by them to the poorest Inhabitants of the aforesaid Parish by equal portions on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary : and it became due in the year 1736.

Since the inclosure of the Common Fields, the lands set apart for the above-mentioned charitable purpose is in the northern part of the parish, in the Hamlet of Broughton.

The Parish Register commences in 1538.



The formidable weapon here represented, having been found in the immediate vicinity of this Parish, without sufficient evidence to decide between the claims of Weston Turville, Kimble, and Monks' Risborough, to the identity of its discovery, it is yet thought too curious and remarkable to be omitted, especially as it appears to belong to the same class of weapons, and the period to which several ancient tiles *now* in Little Kimble Church are, by many antiquaries, believed to have relation.

The workmanship and construction seem to belong to a period not earlier than the reign of Edw. I. : and, according to Dr. Merrick, this was a sort of Bill-hook, designed to be used against Cavalry—the hook to pull the horseman to the ground, and the tremendous weight and temper of the spurs, or points, capable of crushing the stoutest helmets and panoply. This instrument was very perfect, having suffered little from corrosion, probably owing to its having been deposited on the strata of chalk, or flints, abounding in these parts. The shaft appears to have been broken off, rather than decayed. It must have been of considerable length, and required the use of both hands of a very strong man ; in such hands, it must have been one of the most formidable of those instruments invented during the use of armour.

A Gentleman, very learned on such subjects, has suggested, that he would scarcely fix the date earlier than the reign of Edw. II. ; but nothing is discovered in the written records of that predatory warfare, carried on in the whole line of the Icknield Way, to confirm or disprove any suggestions or inferences to which it is open.

It is clearly not of *very remote* antiquity, though the *mall* and the *battle-axe* are mentioned in the earliest times, and are even alluded to in the fabulous descriptions of the Poets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

The Hundred
OF
BUCKINGHAM
Buckinghamshire.

ARTILLERY

HIRE

HUNDRED

ASHENDON



BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED.



BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED, comprising the three ancient Hundreds of *Stodfold*, *Lamua*, and *Rovelai*, is situated on the North-western verge of the County; having Northamptonshire on the North, and on a small portion of the East; the Hundred of Cottesloe, or Cotslow, on the remainder of the East; Ashendon on the South, and the County of Oxford on the West, as its boundaries.

The particular and more minute divisions of the ancient Hundreds may be thus described.

The *Lamua* Hundred, (as it has been very erroneously termed) contained the several parishes and places enumerated in the annexed list:

Eddington,.....	now Addington.	Mers,.....	now Marsh Gibbon.
Claindon,.....	Steeple Claydon	Tweverd,.....	Twyford.

and was bordered on the North, by *Stodfold* Hundred; on the East, by Cotteslow; the South, by Ashendon Hundred; and on the West, by Oxfordshire.

Extraordinary as it may appear, either from an error in transcription, or carelessness in copyists, the name of *Lamua*, which Browne Willis unfortunately adopted and preserved throughout all his laborious compilation, has no foundation whatsoever in the real text of the Norman Survey; the name of that ancient division of the County being *La Merse*, with great propriety annexed to a marshy track which occupies the low grounds bordering upon Oxfordshire, and extending to the course of the Ouse, near the old *Rovelai* Hundred.

Rovelai Hundred contained

Becentone,.....	now Bechampton.	Ilesdone,.....	now Hillesdon.
Bertone, or Barton,	Barton Hartshorn.	Ledinberge,	Lenborough.
Cavrefelle,	Caversfield.	Prestone,	Preston Bisset.
Ceteode,.....	Chetwode, or Chetwood.	Tedinwiche,.....	Tingwick.

and was bounded, on the North, by *Stodfold* Hundred; on the East, by part of *La Merse*, Cotteslow Hundred; on the South, by Ashendon Hundred; and on the West, by Oxfordshire.

Stodfold Hundred contained

Acheley,.....	now Akeley. ¹	Lamport,	now Lamport.
Achecote,	Edgcott.	Leckhampstede,	Leckhampstead.
Betesdene,	Bittlesden.	Lelinchestene,	Lillingston-Dayrell.
Celdestane,	Shalston.	Mortone,	Maid's Morton.
Dodefod,	Dodford, in Stowe.	Stradford,	Water Stratford.
Euresel,	Eversaw, in Biddlesden.	Ternitone,	Thornton.
Foxescote,	Foscot.	Tuvestone,.....	Turweston.
Viesdone,	Hillesdon.	Westberie,	Westbury.

and was bounded, by Northamptonshire and a small detached portion of Oxfordshire on the North; on the East, by Cotteslow Hundred; on the South, by the old Hundred of *La Mere*; and on the West, by Oxfordshire.

¹ This Manor, with Lamport, Lelinchestene, and Mortone, were all in *Stodfold* Hundred; but, as Lysons observes, were misplaced, as if in *Mureslei* Hundred.

The fee farm rents of the three Hundreds of Buckingham, were leased for three lives, by Letters Patent, of King Cha. I. dated 11 July 1652, to Sir Thomas Denton, Knt. at 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per ann. The rent still remains in the Crown, but is reduced to 23*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*¹

The two Constables for this Hundred, appointed under 13 Edw. I. called Chief Constables, made a division of their respective offices; one being called the Constable of the Upper Division, containing the Parishes of

Addington	Beachampton	Leckhamptead	Padbury	Thornborough
Adstock	Edgectot	Lillingstone	Radcliff	Thornton
Akeley	Foscot	Moreton	Stowe	

And to the Constable of the Lower, the following:—

Barton	Chetwood	Preston	Tingewick	Water Stratford
Bittlesden	Hillesdon	Shalleston	Turweston	Westbury
Caversfield	Marshe	Steeple Claydon	Twyford	

In this Hundred, (Lamua, or La Mere) the Bishop of Baieux himself held three hides and three virgates, but the exact situation is not expressed in the Survey. There was land for three ploughs. In the demesne two hides, and half a caracute, and one hide and half a caracute might have been added. There were two servants; pasture, two caracates, valued at 20*s.* When he first had it, 13*s.* 4*d.* In the time of King Edward, 40 shillings.²

BUCKINGHAM HUNDRED is ecclesiastically included in the diocese of Lincoln, and Archdeaconry of Bucks.

BUCKINGHAM UNION.

By recent Acts of Parliament, and the formation of the Unions in 1835, the return of the number of Inhabitants of those parishes included in Buckingham Union,³ was as follows:—

1 Buckingham, (Borough)	14 Maid's Moreton	474
„ Bourton	15 Marsh Gibbon	812
„ Bourton Hold	16 Padbury	708
„ Gawcott	17 Pounden	84
„ Lenborough	18 Preston Bissett, with Cowley	502
„ Prebend End	19 Ratclive-cum-Chackmore	334
2 Addington	20 Shalston	194
3 Adstock	21 Steeple Claydon	881
4 Akeley	22 Stowe	490
5 Barton Hartshorn	23 Thornborough	672
6 Beachampton	24 Thornton	44
7 Charndon	25 Tingewick	866
8 Chetwode	26 Twyford	416
9 Edgectot	27 Water Stratford	186
10 Foscott	28 Middle Claydon	136
11 Hillesden	29 Luffield Abbey,	} in Northamptonshire.
12 Leckhamptead	Den, or Oldwick.	
13 Lillingstone Dayrell		

¹ Willis's Hist. of Buck. p. 3.

² Ipse Epus Baioësis ten. 111. hid. et 111. virg. et 1. ca. In dñi q hid.' et ibi est dñm car. et 1. car. et dñm pot fieri. Ibi 11. villi cū. 1. bord. hnt. dñm ca. Ibi 11. servi. Ptū 11. car. Val. xx. sol. Qdo recep. x111. deñ. T.R.E. x1. sol. [Lib. Censual, vol. i. f. 145.]

³ See Account of Population, taken by the Census, 1841, as compared with the Returns of 1831, printed by Authority, 2 Oct. 1841. It has been noted, that there were many discrepancies in the returns, and that the number of Inhabitants of the Town of Buckingham, was, in one of them, inserted instead of Aylesbury.

ADDINGTON,

is bounded, on the North, by Great Horwood; on the East, by Winslow; on the South, by East, Middle, and Steeple Claydon; and on the West, by Adstock: containing about 1100 acres.

In 1712, the population was only seventeen families and about eighty inhabitants: its subsequent increase will be found in the population returns of the County.

It is a very small village, on the south side of the turnpike-road from London, through Aylesbury and Winslow to Buckingham and Banbury; and is principally remarkable for the Mansion House, which is traditionally reported to be built by the Windsors, when lessee tenants to the Earls of Huntingdon. Willis describes arms and quarterings, remaining in his time, in some of the windows.¹ Addington derived its name, according to Browne Willis, from Adda, or Edda, its ancient Saxon possessor: but, at the Norman Survey, was part of the lands of Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and held under the Bishop by Robert de Romenel, as six hides. There were six ploughs: in the demesne two, eight villeins, with two bordars had three, and a fourth might have been employed. There were four servants, and pasture for six teams. It was and had been constantly valued at sixty shillings, in the time of the Confessor: a man of the Earl Godwin held this Manor, and could sell it.² On the disgrace and defection of Odo, in the time of Rufus,³ Romenel still kept possession of the lands which had been in his tenure as a subfeudatory.

It is to be remarked, that this Estate was holden by grand serjeanty, and not by military service; and consequently no trace of it is found in the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, (printed by Hearne) for that record contains military services only. Addington was holden by the service of being Falconer to the King, like Ilmere and Aston Bernard. The Romenels, in the reign of Hen. II. or Ric. I. terminated in a female, who was married to William de Jarponville;⁴ her husband died before 1204, leaving by her an only daughter, Alice, who was married to Thomas Fitz Bernard. Albreda, to secure the inheritance of her ancestors and their serjeanty to her daughter, obtained of King John a grant of the estate to Thomas Fitz Bernard and her daughter, and the issue of that marriage.

In the 6th of John, she paid a fine of sixty marks and a palfrey, that she might not be compelled to be married to a second husband.⁵

So great indeed was her anxiety to preserve the inheritance to her daughter, that she paid an additional fine every year, to have the King's confirmation of the grant enrolled among the Exchequer Records, till the death of John.

The family of Fitz Bernard having thus become possessed of Romenel's Manor, it is evident that the fine between David de Romenel and Ralf Fitz Bernard, in 6 Hen. III. was not the conveyance of that Manor from his family to the Fitz Bernard's; but an assurance from the male heir of Romenel, that he would not attempt to disturb the descent of that property through the female branch of that family, a precaution very necessary in those times.

Albreda de Jarponville, died in 1227; when Alice, her daughter, paid a fine to the King for livery

¹ Willis's Hist. of Buckingham, p. 114.

² Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Lamua Hund. Rob^{us} de Romenel ten' de epo in Edintone vii. hid. Tra. ē vi. caſ. In dñio sunt i^r et viii^{to} uilli cū. ii. bord. hñt. iii. caſ. et iii^{ta} pot' fieri. Ibi. vi^ror serui. pñt iii. car' Val. et ualuit lx. sol. T.R.E. c. sol. Hoc qd tenuit Goduin' hñ com' Leuini et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 145.]

³ See vol. i. p. 287.

⁴ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. i. p. 90.

⁵ Rot. Pip. 6 Joh.

of her lands, held *in capite*.¹ Thomas Fitz Bernard had been dead some years before, for his name does not appear in the release of the patronage of the living in 1220, nor in the fine of David Romenel in 1222.

Thomas Fitz Bernard succeeded Ralf, his son and heir, who held this Manor in 1234, but was dead before 39 Hen. III. and the possession of Ilmere, Aston Bernard, and Addington, was held by Thomas Fitz Bernard, his brother, by serjeanty, and was free from suit and service to the Hundred and County Courts.

This second Thomas Fitz Bernard was dead before 1279; for then, another Ralf Fitz Bernard, probably his son, held Addington, Ilmere, and Aston Bernard, by serjeanty.²

In 1316 the latter must also have been dead; for in that year a third Thomas Fitz Bernard, doubtless the son of the last Ralf, conveyed these Manors to John Blackett.³

In 1335, John, son and heir of Sir John Blackett, Knt. granted to John de Molyns and Egidia his wife, and the heirs of the said John, all their right in the Manor of Addington, with the Advowson of the Church.⁴ King Edw. III. by his Charter in the same year, confirmed the conveyance. The Manor is then stated to have been holden of the King *in capite*, and no longer part of the serjeanty of keeping the King's hawks, in which it had been united with Ilmere and Aston Bernard.⁵

In 22 Edw. III. Isabell, daughter of John Blackett, released to Sir John Molyns and Egidia his wife, and William their son, all right and title, which might vest in her as to this Manor.⁶

William Molyns survived his father; and on the death of his mother in 1368, had livery of his inheritance, and died in 1381; being succeeded by his son Richard Molyns, who died in 1385, leaving issue another William Molyns; who, being slain at the siege of Orleans, 8 May 1429, his lands descended to his daughter and sole heir, Elianor, then three years of age; whereupon the King committed the custody of the Manor of Addington to Thomas Chaucer; which John Barton, lately deceased, had holden for life of William Molyns, father of the said Elianor.

In 1441, King Hen. VI. gave this great heiress in marriage to Robert Hungerford, who, making proof thereof and performing his *fealty*, had livery of the lands of her vast inheritance, and in her right was created Lord Molyns; but, unfortunately, taking part with the Lancastrians, was made a prisoner at Newcastle, in 1463: beheaded at Hexham, immediately after the great battle there; and buried in Salisbury Cathedral; leaving three sons, Sir Thomas Hungerford, Walter, and Leonard. His widow was married, secondly, to Sir Oliver Manningham, and dying in 1491, was buried in Stoke Poges Church.⁷

There are doubts whether, on Lord Hungerford's forfeiture, the King took possession of this estate; but Lord Hastings, his great favourite, obtained possession of it, by marrying Lady Mary Hungerford, his daughter and heiress, who died 1532: her son, George Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, had livery of the Manor of Addington; which, being at a distance from his other estates, he, after his mother's death, by bargain and sale, dated 7 Feb. 1532, released all right and title in this Manor, to Richard Curzon of Water Perry, Co. Oxon, in exchange for the Manor of Fressels, and lands in Bledelow, Ilmere, Saunderton, Horsenden, and Prince's Risborough, which Richard Curzon exchanged with the said Earl of Huntingdon.

Willis says, that Addington had been previously holden by the Curzons, at 12*l.* per ann. they

¹ Rot. Pip. 11 Hen. III.

² Rot. Hund. 7 Edw. I. vol. ii. p. 353.

³ Ped. Fin. 9 Edw. II. no. 208, Br. Willis.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 9 Edw. III. m. 25; MSS. Dodsworth, vol. lxxxv. p. 103.

⁵ Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. I. p. 1. m. 14.

⁶ Rot. Claus. 22 Edw. III. m. 27.

⁷ See STOKES POGES; and PEDIGREE OF MOLYNS, HUNGERFORD, HASTINGS, &c.

having, by fine and recovery, in 1527, purchased of William Fetiplace, the property which he claimed here from the Carbonels.¹

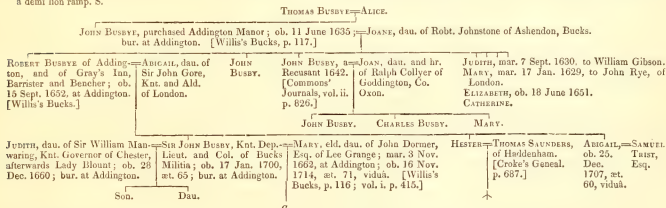
Henry Curzon, succeeding his father Richard, and dying 28 Nov. 1549, it came to his son Sir Henry Curzon, Knt. who, dying s. p. was succeeded by his uncle, Vincent Curzon, Esq. and in 1558, was Patron of the Church. Francis Curzon, Esq. his son and heir, was Lord of this Manor in 1587 and 1589, was afterwards Knighted, and died 31 Oct. 1610; having given this estate, in his life-time to his son Sir John Curzon, Knt. who possessed it in 1605 and 1620; soon after which, the Curzons sold their interest and title here to John Busby; who, dying, 11 June 1635, about ten years after his purchase, was buried at Addington, and was succeeded by his son Robert Busby of Gray's Inn, who died 15 Sept. 1652; was succeeded by John Busby, his son and heir, afterwards Knighted: he departed this life, 7 June 1700; and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas Busby, LL.D. who, being both Rector and Patron of the living, was a great benefactor to the parish, and died 11 April 1725, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of John Limbery, Esq. of Hoddington, Co. Hants, two daughters, Anne and Jane, co-heiresses; of whom Anne, the eldest, was married to Sir Charles Kemys Tynte of Halsewell, Co. Somerset, and surviving her husband, died in 1800; as did also her maiden sister Jane, within a few months, in 1801; when, under their respective Wills, Addington became the property of the Hon. Vere Paulett, second son of Vere, third Earl Paulett, who died, seised of the Manor, 1812; leaving an only son John Paulett, Esq. and a daughter Anne Lucy, married to Lord George Nugent Grenville Temple, Baron Nugent of the Kingdom of Ireland, second son of George Nugent Grenville Temple Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. only brother of Richard Nugent Grenville Temple, first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. and uncle of George Plantagenet Nugent Grenville Bridges Chandos Temple, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

In the civil war, five Oxen of Mr. John Busbye, a Recusant, stayed (24 Oct. 1642,) in Smithfield, were ordered by Parliament, to be delivered to the Victuallers of the Navy, to be accountable for, to the House; and that the money for these five Oxen sold to butchers, be delivered to Captain Bruce, to fortify the neck of land over against Durham House, and that the butchers be saved harmless, &c.²

PEDIGREE OF BUSBY OF ADDINGTON.

From Harl. MSS. 1533, p. 143; Heraldic Visitations of Bucks, Northampton, and Oxon; Hist. of Northamptonshire; Browne Willis's Hist. of the Hund. of Bucks; and other Authorities.

Arms: Or, three arrows S. feathered, beaked, and barbed Arg. in pale; on a chev. Az. three mullets Or. *Crest:* On a wreath, a stag's head erased Arg. (or Gu.) pierced through the neck with an arrow. *Arms* exemplified to John Busby of Addington, by Ric. St. George Clarenceux. *Gore,* Gu. a fess bet. three cross crosslets fitchée Or. *Granted* 1587. [*Edmondson.*] *Mantouring.* Barry of six Arg. and Gu. *Dormer.* Az. Bilette of ten in chief Or. a demi lion ramp. S.



¹ Willis's Hist. of Bucks, p. 113.

² Commons' Journals, vol. ii. p. 820.

a

THOMAS BUSBY, LL.D. bapt. 16 Aug. 1668; Rect. of Addington 19 Mar. 1693; ob. 11 April 1735; bur. at Addington.	ANNE, dau. of John Limbry of Haddington, in Upton Grey, Co. Hants. JOHN BUSBY, bapt. 13 June 1667; ob. 12 July 1669, æt. 1. ROBERT BUSBY, bapt. 1653; ob. 12 Jan. 1669, æt. 5. RICHARD BUSBY, bapt. 1669. JOHN BUSBY, bapt. 1677.	ELIZABETH, bapt. 1675; ob. 29 Nov. 1699, æt. 24. ARABELLA, bapt. 1681; ob. 9 May 1702, æt. 21. MARY, bapt. 1679; ob. 6 Aug. 1687, æt. 10. ANNE, ob. 23 Oct. 1687, æt. 3. JUDITH, bapt. 1672; ob. 24 June 1679, æt. 7. MARY, Exec ^x of her Mother, bapt. 1671; viv. 1714. ARIGAIL, bapt. 1673. SUSANNA, bapt. 1668.
ANNE, ob. viduæ 1800.	SIR CHAS. KEMEYS TYNTE, Bart. JANE, presented to the Rectory of Addington jointly with her eld. sister, Dame Anne Tynte, and her husband, Sir Chas. Kemeys Tynte, Bart. in 1779; ob. innupt. 1801.	MARY, ob. 7 July 1709, æt. 3 days.

MANDEVILLE'S MANOR

appears to have been altogether overlooked by Browne Willis, in his examination of Domesday Book, perhaps, because the name of the place is omitted in which that land was situated, and which was holden under Geoffrey de Mandeville, by William de Cahainges. However, there can be no doubt, but it must have been in Addington; for the quantity of land held in that place, as ascertained from a subsequent record, of the Honour of Mandeville, corresponds with the quantity held by William de Cahainges, in this Hundred. This Manor was, from the time of the Survey, distinct from Romenel's Manor, and the suit and service which it owed to the Lord of the Seignory, was performed at Quarendon.¹

This Manor was reckoned half a Knight's fee in the reign of Henry III. and was then holden as of the Honour of Quarendon, by Peter Carbonel, of John Fitz-Geoffrey, held of the Earl of Hereford, and the latter, *in capite*, of the King.²

At what period, or in what way, this Manor passed from the original feudatory tenant, William de Cahainges, to the family of Carbonel, does not appear, (but certainly not by fine from the Romenels, as Browne Willis supposes.) It is probable, that the Carbonels had it as early as the reign of Henry the First; for Durand Carbonel is found among the tenants of the old Feoffment, in the return of his Knights' fees, made by Geoffrey de Mandeville, in the 12th year of Henry II. (1165.)³

MILO CRISPIN'S LANDS.

At the Norman Survey, there was in Addington, a very small portion of land belonging to *Milo Crispin*, which was held by his subfeudatory, Eddulf, and consisted of half a hide. There was half a carucate, valued always at ten shillings; when it was first holden by Milo, five shillings, but in King Edward's time, ten shillings. Lewen, a man of Eduui, then held it.⁴

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The RECTORY was, in 1291, valued at 100s. deducting three marks paid to the Preceptory of Hogshaw, subordinate to the Chief House of that Order, St. John of Jerusalem.

In 1534, it was rated in the King's books at 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* charged to first-fruits and tenths.

At the enclosure of the open fields, which was chiefly effected by Dr. Thomas Busby, then Lord of the Manor, and Patron, 120 acres of Glebe were settled on the Rector, in lieu of all tithes, which considerably augmented the value of the Living, the Glebe having formerly lain very inconveniently dispersed. The particulars are preserved in an old Terrier, inserted in Willis's description of this Parish.⁵

¹ Rot. Hund. 39 Hen. VIII. vol. i. p. 28.

² Testa de Nevil. fol. 156, p. 3.

³ Lib. Nig. 228.

⁴ Terra Milonis Crispin. In Eddintone ten' Eddulf' dim' hid. Tra. ē dim' car'. et ibi ē. Val. x. sol. Qdo recep. v. sol. T.R.E. x. sol. Hanc 'trā tenuit Leuii hō Eduui. [Lib. Censual.]

⁵ Ibid. p. 115.

Towards the s.e. extremity of the Parish, near the border of Winslow, at a spot denominated Gallow-gap, tradition says, that a Gallows formerly stood: undoubtedly, one of the feudal privileges bestowed upon Sir John Molins, during the time of his possessing Addington, and which was almost always an accompaniment of feudal grants.

RECTORS.

HENRY DE HOGGISHALL, presented 1222, by the Priors of St. John of Jerusalem.¹

John de Basing, 1259. He was also Rector of Adstock; died in the same year; and was succeeded by

John de Stratton; and

Robert, or *Richard de Hetherington* succeeded in 1263; and died in 1305.

Roger de Munden, alias *Jarponville*, instit. 12 Nov. 1305.

John de Sutton, or *Cuddenton*, inst. 12 July; exchanged this Rectory for Staverton, with

Hugh de Stretley, 1350.

John de Bockingham, 1361, supposed to be the same who was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1365.

John West, 1363.

John Bannebury, 1366, in the room of West, resigned.

John Eston exchanged for Luffwich, with

Robt. Normanton, 1383, who was also Vicar of Wendover.

John Adams exchanged for Adstock, with

John Keynes, 7 Oct. 1390; and in the same year died; when

John Grendon was admitted, 13 Nov. 1390; and soon exchanged for Ellismere, Co. Salop, with

Roger Hampton, 26 Jan. 1391; who died in 1393; he was succeeded by

Thomas Draper de Mollington, inst. 8 Feb. 1393; who exchanged for Rollesham, with

Edmund de Aylesbury, 20 Oct. 1396; he exchanged for Lodington, with

John Marsham, 7 Nov. 1397; and was succeeded by *John Ansell*; who exchanged, for a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Stafford, with

William March, 26 July 1400, and the latter for Berswick, Co. Stafford, with

John Romey, 12 Dec. 1404.

Philip Pope held this Rectory in the same year; and was succeeded by

Richard Brewes, 12 Aug. 1405, on an exchange; and the latter, for Gunby, Co. Lincoln, with

John Wright, 14 Aug. 1406, whom Willis supposes to be the same with

John Multon, who exchanged for Tremele, alias Trimley Rectory, Co. Suffolk, with

John Daniel, 1 Aug. 1417; he exchanged for Telsford, Co. Somerset, with

Robt. Gery, 7 Dec. 1421; who resigned 1432; and was succeeded by

John Tayler, inst. 26 July 1422. The next who occurs, is

William Warner, inst. 26 July 1475; but resigned; and being afterwards promoted, became a Bishop. He was the beneficent founder of that excellent institution, called the Widows' College, at Bromley, in Kent. His successor was,

John Jordan, pr. 12 May 1479; on whose cession, *John Smith* was instituted, 8 Apl. 1480; and exchanged for Compton, in the diocese of Sarum, with

Thomas Pigott, 3 Aug. 1482.

Thomas Baron succeeded 17 Mar. 1491; and *John Broadhede* was instituted; but resigned in favour of

William Hall, 2 Apl. 1508; who died in 1546; and was succeeded by

Richard Bradborne, 1547, on the presentation of Vincent Curzon, Gent. and at his death,

Thomas Andrewes succeeded, 9 Aug. 1559; and was buried here, 14 Oct. 1587.

William Stanionghte, A.M. inst. 8 Nov. 1587; occurs in 1607.

Rob. Whitehall, A.M. 1616. He was of Ch. Ch. Oxon. died here; and was bur. 1 Oct. 1658.

William Rochford, pr. 1658, by John Busby, Esq. but not admitted until 5 Sep. 1660. He died; and was buried here 6 Oct. 1683; and was succeeded by

Edward Sherrier, A.B. pr. 25 Feb. 1683, by Sir John

¹ In the Register of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, sub anno xij. A.D. 1222, it is recorded, that the Prior of Jerusalem presented to the Church of Addington, on a renunciation of the rights of *Ralph* and *Robert Fitz Bernard*. "Rado & Robto filis Bernardi patronatū dñe ecclie per trās patentes renunciavitibus." [MSS. Dodsworth, v. 107, in Bibl. Bodl.] The Priors of St. John of Jerusalem continued to pr. sent to this Rectory, until the period of its dissolution.

Busby, Knt.¹ and being removed from this living, was succeeded by

Thomas Busby, B.C.L. pr. 19 Mar. 1693, by Sir John Busby, Knt.² He was baptized at Addington, 16 Aug. 1668, being second son of the Patron; became a member of University Coll. Oxon. B.C.L. 12 Dec. 1693; D.C.L. 5 June 1701; and died 13 Apl. 1725; being succeeded by

William Butterfield, 4 Sep. 1725, on the presentation of Mrs. Ann Busby, Widow. He died Dec. 1727; and was buried at Middle Claydon.³

Francis Pyle, pres. by Mrs. Anne Busby; and inst. 21 Mar. 1727; on whose cession,

Thomas Bagshaw, A.M. pres. 12 May 1735, by Anne Busby and Jane Busby, Spinsters. He was of Magdalen Coll. Oxon. A.M. 30 Apl. 1734; being the son of the Rev. Harrington Bagshaw, Rector of Woolwich, and Chaplain to Bishop Warner's College, (for the Widows and Daughters of the Clergy left destitute and distressed,) at Bromley, in Kent, by Abigail his wife, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. of Addington. He was licenced to the Perpetual Curacy of Bromley, 3 June 1744, on the resignation of his father; and ceded this Rectory on being collated, in January 1779, to the living of Southfleet, Co. Kent. He died at Bromley College, 20 Nov. 1787, æt. 77, and was buried at Bromley, with an Inscription on a mural monument, on the south side of the Communion Table, under a shield, with these arms:

Arms: Or. a bugle horn stringed Vert. between three roses Gu. seeded Or. *Bagshaw*.

M. S.

Thomas Bagshaw, A.M.
Haringtoni et Abigaelis
Collegii Warneriani
annos prope LIV. Capellani
Qui obiit xx. die Mar. A.D. 1787
æt suæ 77.

Ingenii Eruditionis Modestie
Laude exornato
vita moribus
beneficientia
conspicuo
Pastori vigili
Apostolicæ fidei strenuo
Hoc Monumentum assertori
Testamenti ejus
curatorius
posuere

He is also recorded as a benefactor to Bishop Warner's College, on a tablet in the chapel of that establishment. He erected in the Church there, a monument for his father and mother, decorated with festoons of flowers, and the arms of *Bagshaw* impaling *Busby*.

M. S.

Abigalis dilectissimæ uxoris
Haringtoni Bagshaw Clerici
Filiiæ Johannis Busby Equitis
de Adington in Agro Buckinghamiæ.
Mulieris tam animi quam corporis
Dotibus egregiis ornatissimæ.
obiit Apl. 25 A. D. 1713, æt 39.
Juxta Matrem etiam deponuntur cineres
Triam filiarum optime quidem spei
Mariæ Francisæ et Prudentiæ
quæ omnes Fato heu! nimis felice
e Terris raptæ Animas Deo reddiderunt.
Hoc Monumentum Amoris & Gratiudinis ergo
Posuit mæstissimus Pater & Maritus
Sub eodem Marmore Ipso aliquando
dormiturus.

On a small oval below:

H. B.

Collegii Warneriani 40 circiter annos Capellanus,
Hujus Parociciæ Vicarius,
Rectorde Woolwich.
Obiit 29 Maii 1739 ætat. 69.
Viro Docto Humano Probo.
Patri pietissimo,
Hanc Filius supposuit Tabellam.

He was succeeded by

Morgan Morgan, B.D. inducted 2 Aug. 1779, on the presentation of Sir Cha. Kemeys Tynte, Bart. Dame Anne Tynte, and Jane Busby. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxon. A.M. 12 May 1752; B.D. 28 Nov. 1759; also Vic. of Steeple Claydon;⁴ and had been Curate here to his predecessor, from about 1759. On his decease, in 1792, æt. 65.⁵

Luke Heslop, B.D. was presented by Dame Anne Tynte; and inducted 31 March 1792. He was also Rector of Adstock;⁶ and Archdeacon of Bucks. On his resignation of this Benefice, he was succeeded by *John Haggitt*, B.D. pres. by the Hon^{ble}. Vere Poulett; and inducted 17 Nov. 1804.

Henry Dowler, presented in 1839, is the present worthy Rector.

¹ See NORTH MARSTON, vol. i. p. 344.

² See vol. i. p. 194.

³ See STEEPLE CLAYDON.

⁴ See page 507.

⁵ Mon. Insc. and Par. Reg.

⁶ See ADSTOCK.

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Feast being observed on the Festival of the Assumption in August.

The Edifice is small, consisting of a nave with two aisles, covered with lead; a chancel, tiled; and at the west end, a tower, embattled and roughly plastered; in the tower are three modern bells.

The chancel was handsomely repaired by the late Patron and Incumbent, Dr. Thomas Busby, about the year 1710. The roof was then improved, and the rough beams hidden by a coved ceiling; the Communion Table, inclosed with wainscot; and the area paved with Warwickshire stone. All the painted glass and armorial bearings, with which the Church had been originally decorated, were gone previously to the time of Browne Willis.

In the Church are many monumental records of the Busby family, whose arms appear on a marble tablet at the entrance of the Chancel, viz: Three arrows or darts in pale: in ch. three mullets, with the following:

Near this place lieth interred the body of Robert Busby, Barrister and Benchet of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, who departed this life September 15, 1652, ætatis suæ 52.

At the east end of the north aisle, on lozenges:

Judith, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. died June 24, 1679, æt. 2. John, son of Sir John Busby, died July 12, 1669, aged 1 year. Robert, the son of Sir John Busby, died January 12, 1669, aged 5 years. Dame Mary Busby, died November 16, 1714.

On a mural tablet of white marble, against the north wall:

In order to a glorious resurrection, underneath resteth the body of Dame Mary Busby, who departed this life, November 16, in the 71st year of her age, and in the year of our Lord 1714. She was the eldest daughter of John Dormer of Lee Grange in the County of Bucks, Esq.¹ and second wife to the late Sir John Busby, Knt. who was interred in the chancel: by whom she had five sons and nine daughters. Her daughter Mary Busby, whom she constituted sole Executrix of her last Will and Testament, out of a filial regard to the memory of her dear excellent pious mother, hath erected this stone, as you see it, by the express command of her said mother.

In the chancel, on slabs:

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. deceased January 7, 1700, aged 65 years.

Arabella, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. deceased May 9, 1702, aged 21 years.

Robert Busby, Esq. father of Sir John Busby, Knt. deceased September 15, 1652, aged 52 years.

Mary, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. deceased August 6, 1687, aged 10 years.

Anne, daughter of Sir John Busby, Knt. deceased October 23, 1687, aged three years.

Mr. John Busby, grandfather to Sir John Busby, Knt. deceased June 11, 1635.

On a mural tablet, in the north wall of the chancel:

Adesdum, Viator, Mortaliumque disæ Commune Fatum, quod inexorabile, proh Dolor, immaturus sensit Deo suisque charissima Virgo Domina, *Elizabetha Busby* quam nec Fœmineum decus, nec Formæ gratia morum que reverentia major, nec modestia pietate maxima attemperata exemere sepulcro. Connubio matura unicus interea Christi amor supra celebrari nuptias statuit partem potiorem Reliqua hic condebantur, Junii XVIII. Anno Domini, MDCLL.

Legæ scilicet vivacissimæ Spei gloriosiora cum resurgat se resumpturam Memoriam sororis pientissimæ sacrum hoc apponi curavit *Rob. Busby*.

On another compartment, with a bust, trophies, and arms:

Near this place resteth, in hope to rise in glory, the body of the learned Sir *John Busby*, Knt. late Deputy Lieut. and Colonel of the Militia of this County, deceased Jan. 7, 1700, aged 65. He had by his Lady Judith, daughter of Sir William Manwaring, Knt. Governor of Chester, a son and daughter. By his second Lady, Mary, eldest daughter of John Dormer, Esq. of Lee Grange, five sons and nine daughters, whereof most are gone before him: may the rest prepare to follow him.

¹ See QUAINTON, vol. i. p. 415.

To whose pious memory, Thomas Busby, Doctor of Laws, his son and heir, consecrated this monument, Anno Domini 1705.

On another compartment, opposite to the pulpit, these arms, in a lozenge :

Arg. eight mullets. Gu. in fess point a cinquefoil of the second Trist.

In the adjacent pew lie the remains of

ABIGAIL,

The relict of Samuel Trist, Esq. and sister to the late Sir John Busby, Knt. who died Dec. 25, Anno Domini 1707, in the 60th year of her age.

She was a person to whom God gave a large substance ; Charitable Inclinations, a Religious Disposition, and an understanding suitable to these Blessings :

For the Instruction of the poor Children to read, and binding them to useful Trades and Employments,

She settled in several Parishes a perpetual and plentiful Revenue.

By the pious Care she took of her Family, She taught them what she herself practised ; Their Duty towards God, their Neighbour, and themselves.

Reader, whomsoever thou art, imitate her commendable Virtues and Perfections :

And neither fear nor wish the Approach of thy last hour.

The Register commences in 1558 ; and, in addition to very numerous Entries of the Busbys, contains the following.

Baptisms.

Edwardus Windsor filius Walteri Windsor, Arm. et Margaretæ uxoris ejus, Aug. 12, 1559.

Richard, son of Mr. Francis Curzon, 23 April 1581.

William, son of Sir John Curzon, Nov. 12, 1607.

Frances, dau. of Sir John Curzon, Feb. 8, 1608.

Marriage.

Mr. Edward Townley and Mrs. Catherine Curzon, Nov. 1570.

This Monument was erected to the grateful Memory of the deceased,

By Thomas Busby, Doctor of Laws, her Nephew, Heir, and sole Executor.

In a pew, at the upper end of the south aisle, are these inscriptions, on small white marble lozenges :

Mrs. Abigail Trist, widow, deceased Dec. 25, 1707, aged 60 years.

Mrs. Mary, daughter of Dr. Busby, and Anne his wife, deceased July 7, 1709, aged 3 days.

On small tablets :

Rev. Morgan Morgan, late Rector, died 29 Jan. 1792, æt. 65.

Jennett Morgan, died 25 Oct. 1785, æt. 93.

Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of the above, died 29 Dec. 1807, æt. 34.

In Memory of a true Christian and an honest Servant, Richard Hurst, whose fidelity erected this stone ; his gratitude polished it ; his constant and chearful obedience has engraved it.

Reader, follow his example : discharge thy duty towards God and Man ; for know, this acquires esteem on earth.

Burials.

Christopher Curzon, Gent. Aug. 13, 1584.

Anne, dau. of Sir John Curzon, 1591.

Mr. John Curzon, March 12, 1608.

Elizabeth, relict of Mr. William Rochford, Rector, aged above 100 years, March 6, 1687.

ADSTOCK.

THIS parish is bounded, on the North, by Singleborough, in Great Horwood; on the East, by the latter and by Addington; on the South, by Padbury; and on the West, by Padbury and Thornborough. It contains about 1100 acres; and, in 1712, was assessed to the Land-tax at 80*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

ADSTOCK is supposed, by Browne Willis, to have derived its name from *Edda*, a Saxon, and *Stoc*, or *Truncus*, the stock of a tree. In the ancient division of the County, it was included in Votesdune Hundred, now merged in the Hundred of Ashendon, but was subsequently transferred to the modern Hundred of Buckingham. Dugdale represents Adstock as part of the lands of Godwin Earl of Kent, whose second wife, Gytha, was sister of Swane, or Suen, King of Denmark; which Gytha is presumed to have quitted England when her son King Harold was slain; and the Conqueror thereupon bestowed this Manor on his natural son, William Peverel, in whose name it appears recorded in Domesday-Book, and as holden under him by Ambrose, taxed at ten hides. There was land for three ploughs. In the demesne were three, and five villeins, with two bordars, having three ploughs; and four might have been employed. There was pasture for seven teams. It was, altogether, valued, and continued to be then estimated, at one hundred shillings; in the time of King Edward, at 8*l.* This Manor Gytha held, the wife of Earl Ralph, who could sell it.¹

When the son of William Peverel, the Grantee, who had succeeded to the immense possessions of his father in Buckinghamshire and other Counties, had been implicated in the horrible crime of poisoning Ranulf, or Randolph, Earl of Chester, in the reign of King Stephen, and fled from England, through fear of just punishment, and King Henry II. having come to the Throne, he seized his lands, and bestowed the Manor of Adstock on William Avenel, who held this estate of the Crown *in capite*, as of the Honour of Peverell, giving the Advowson of the Church to the Abbey of Leicester; and this bequest was confirmed by the King in the 12th of his reign.

William Avenel held great possessions, by inheritance, in Derbyshire. The time of his death is not discovered; but he left two daughters, who inherited this Manor; Isabell, or Elizabeth, then unmarried (or perhaps a widow), who was afterwards wife of Simon Basset of Drayton: ² and Avis, wife of Richard de Vernon.³ Towards the end of the reign of John, Richard de Vernon, and Elizabeth, widow of Simon Basset, each held half a Knight's fee here.⁴

About this time, a partition took place of the inheritance of William Avenel, whereby Adstock was wholly vested in Richard de Vernon.⁵

These moieties were held by subfeudatories 19 Hen. III. the former by William Basset, and the latter by Richard Vernon.⁶ According to Willis, one of the Manors was in the hands of Robert and William Basset, by a fine passed in 1239, as the gift of their grandmother, Elizabeth Avenel, and

¹ Terra Willi Pevrel. In Votesdune Hd. ƿ Ambrosias ten' de Willo EDESTOCHA. p. x. hid. se defd. Tra'. ē vii. car'. In dñio sunt. iii. et v. uilli cū. ii. bord hāt iii. car'. et iii¹⁰. pot' fieri. p'ū. vii. caſ. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit c. scđ. T.R.E. viii. lib. Hoc. ƿ tenuit Gethle uxor comitis Radulū. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. fol. 148.]

² Banks says she was married to him, 6 Ric. I. [Extinct Baronage, vol. i. p. 235.]

³ Lib. Rub. Scaccar.

⁵ Fragment Record. incerti temp. Regis Johannis in Abbrev. Placit. p. 95.

⁴ Test. de Nevil, p. 113.

⁶ Test. de Nevil, p. 3.

from them descended to the Hansteds; and, after the death of John Hansted, in 1317, was in possession of the Newenham; for, in 1393, a fine was passed of *Hansted Manor*, in Adstock, from John Newenham, or Newenam, to John Cope and Elizabeth, and their heirs, as the heirs of the Hansteds.

In 1436, Joan, wife of John Cope, died seised (being her jointure), and it descended to Stephen Cope, afterwards to John Cope, in temp. Hen. VII. and was passed in 1489, by fine and recovery, to Thomas Smith of Stewkley; whose descendants, of the same name, conveyed it, in 1575, to Robert Tomlins, who, 17 Oct. 1586, held a Court-Baron here, as also in 1595, 1601, and 1606.¹

Richard Tomlins, the heir of Robert, held his Court-Baron 21 Jan. 1647; and from this family it passed to William Greaves, who held another Court 24 Sept. 1677; and, by his daughter and heir, it came in marriage to the family of Whitehall.

Charles Whitehall held Courts in 1704 and 1719, and it remained in that family in 1735.²

It was afterwards the property of J. T. Turney, Esq.; and as these two Manors were both holden of the Honour of Peverell, and the quit rents being very small, Willis remarks, that few Courts were observed. Lysons says, that Lord Fermanagh, first Earl Verney, of Middle-Claydon, had acquired that Manor in Adstock, which had belonged to Thomas Egerton, Rector: and supposes that both Manors were subsequently united by later purchasers.³

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Abbey of Leicester presented to the Rectory during many years; but, circ. 1443, by some exchange, was recovered by the Vernons, and continued appendant to their Manor, until it passed, with other demesnes, to the families of Manners and Fortescue; when Sir Francis Fortescue, who was the last of that family,⁴ sold it to Robert Sharrock, Rector of Drayton Parslow, who, having obtained this living, was Rector. His grandson, Robert Sharrock, bequeathed the Advowson, by his last Will and Testament, in fee, to the Bishop of Lincoln; but his successors, recommending the appointment of a resident Incumbent, the Advowson continues to be vested in the same patronage. In a terrier of the Rectory, exhibited by Thomas Egerton, Rector, dated 23 Oct. 1607, he mentions a house of five bays of timber, tiled, a dove-house, two barns of four bays, a stable, and cow-house of four bays; another stable, calf-house, a kitchen, a bake-house detached, altogether four bays, all thatched; home-stall and garden, an acre and a rood; a pasture-close of two acres adjoining, sixteen acres and two roods of meadow, and twenty-nine acres of arable in the West or Newel Field; twenty-four acres in the Middle or Pilch Field; thirty acres in Beaconsfield; the whole of the arable eighty acres, and of all the glebe, 102 acres 3 roods; but in 1822, the Rectorial farm consisted of 170 acres of arable land, eighty acres of pasture, with a homestead, recently improved and put in good repair.

This parish was enclosed by an Act of Parliament passed in 1797, when an allotment of land was made to the Rector in lieu of tithes. The parish is described in the Act as consisting of forty-seven yard lands.

The Parsonage-house was greatly enlarged, and neatly, if not entirely rebuilt. The Church, ornamented by the munificence of Dr. Burrell, has been since improved, and converted into one of the most commodious Parsonages in the County.

¹ From the ancient Court-Rolls of the Manor, shewn to Browne Willis.

² Willis's Bucks, p. 123. See also Brydges's Northamptonshire.

⁴ See MURSLEY and SALDEN; also PEDIGREE OF FORTESCUE.

³ Mag. Brit. vol. i. p. 495.

RECTORS.

RICHARD DE VERNUN, inst. 1221, to the VICARAGE of Adstock, on the presentation of the Abbat and Convent of Leicester.¹ All his successors were presented as Rectors.

Roger de Edeshware, or *Edensore*, inst. 1227.

John Basing died Rector; and was succeeded by

Thomas de Luda, or *Lowth*, inst. 1258.

Hugh Wavere. He resigned in 1329; and

Hugh Carlton, inst. 9 March 1329; and was succeeded by

John Wickham; on whose resignation,

Will. de Northurg was inst. 5 Dec. 1359; and exchanged for Turweston, with

John Style, 8 Oct. 1375; and was succeeded by

John Raynes; who exchanged for Addington, in 1390, with

John Adam.

Stephen de Merton, who held it 1399; and, dying in 1412, was succeeded by

Tho. Howe, inst. 22 Nov. 1412. He was made Precentor of Lichfield, and was the last presented by Leicester Abbey.

Hugh Brown, exchanged in 23 Hen. VI. with

Tho. Green, 11 June 1445, for Ingatestone, in Essex, on the presentation of Sir Richard Vernon, Knt.; and was succeeded by

William Tybard; he resigned, 1451, to

John Adam, who was inst. 21 Sept. 1451, on the presentation of Tho. Vernon, Esq.; being succeeded by

John Roche, 20 Oct. 1456.

William Brayles, circ. 1469, died Rector 1475; and was succeeded by

John Stotfold, inst. 15 Nov. 1475, on the presentation of Hen. Vernon, Esq. He died in 1486; and was succeeded by

Roger Bayly, 28 April 1486; on the presentation of Henry Vernon, Esq. On his resignation,

Henry Babington, A.M. was inst. 23 June 1491, on the presentation of Henry Vernon, Esq. He resigned, and was succeeded by

John Stapul, inst. 16 April 1504, on the presentation of Sir Henry Vernon, Knt.

John Westcot, inst. 1522, on the presentation of the King, probably on account of the minority of Vernon,

the Patron, and the death of the last Incumbent. He died, and

Nicholas Knight was inst. 8 June 1522, and occurs Rector 1534. At his death,

Roger Smith was presented by the King, and was inst. 6 Jan. 1535; and at his death,

Tho. Vernon was inst. 3 Aug. 1538, on the presentation of George Vernon, Esq.; and was succeeded by

Francis Babington, S.T.P. 27 Nov. 1557, on the presentation of George Vernon, Esq. He was Master of Balliol Coll. and Rect. of Lincoln Coll. Oxon.; but deprived, in 1565, of his preferments, being a concealed Papist, who had accumulated several other Benefices, and, *inter alia*, the Rectory of Milton, or Middleton Keynes. On his cession, he was succeeded here by

John Manue, LL.D. inst. 1559, promoted to be Dean of Gloucester;² and was succeeded by

Tho. Egerton, in 1569, on the presentation of Thomas Alsop, Gent. He was returned Rector in 1605, Sir Francis Fortescue, and the said Tho. Egerton, being Patrons; and in an account delivered to the Bishop of Lincoln, it was stated, that there were then ninety Communicants. His successor was a second

Thomas Egerton, pres. in 1622, by Richard Ingoldsbey, Esq. and others, undoubtedly on the grant of the Fortescues, then Patrons. He died 1640; and was succeeded by

Robert Sharrock, inducted 1 March 1640, on the pres. of Edmund Bateman; to whom he made over his own turn to present himself in full right. He died and was buried here, 10 Sep. 1671. He was a native of Adstock; son of a Clergyman; received his education at Winchester and New Coll. Oxon.; D.C.L. 24 May 1661; afterwards Prebendary and Archdeacon of Winchester, and Rector of Bishop's Waltham, Co. Hants; and was the Author of the History of the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables by the concurrence of Art and Nature; Hypothesis de Officiis Casus secundum Humane Rationis dictata seu Naturæ jus, unde Casus omnes conscientiæ quatenus Notiones a Natura supersunt dijudicari possint; Judiciæ (seu Legum Censuræ) de variis incontinentiæ speciebus de finibus virtutis christianæ, &c.³ He was succeeded by

Thomas Egerton, A.B. inst. 20 Dec. 1671, on the

¹ It was common, in those times, for the Monasteries to present to their Churches as to *Vicarages*, but the Bishops often set them aside.

² Browne Willis.

³ Biog. Dict. vol. xiii. p. 362.

presentation of Thomas Egerton, Gent. who bought this turn of the Sharrocks. He died in 1720;¹ and was succeeded by

Alexander Burrell, A.M. collated by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. A.B. 1706; A.M. 1710; Vicar of Buckden, Co. Hunts; and Prebendary of Lincoln, 15 July 1717. He was also made Vicar of Pottenham, Co. Herts, 1720,² to which he was collated on the same day on which he was appointed Rector of Adstock, by Dr. Wake the Bishop, to whom he had been Chaplain; he was Rector when Willis wrote his History, 1735; and was succeeded by

Robert Richardson, D.D.³ collated by Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, inducted the 8 Nov. 1762; and on his resignation,

Luke Heslop, B.D. was induct. 9 Jan. 1777, being collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, to whom he was Chaplain. He was of Benet Coll. Camb. A.B. 1764;

A.M. 1767; S.T.B. 1775; afterwards D.D. Prebendary of Bristol, and Rector of St. Stephen's in the same City; Prebendary of Heydour cum Walton, in Lincoln Cathedral, 1778; also Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, 1775 to 1792; Rector of St. Mary le bone, Co. Middlesex; also Rector of Fulmere, on pres. of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor; and Archdeacon of Bucks. He married, 31 Dec. 1782, Dorothy, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Reeve, and died 1817. On his cession of this living, he was succeeded by

John Hand, A.B. collated by the Right Rev. Dr. George Pretyman Tomline, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, and inducted 2 Aug. 1804, having exchanged with his predecessor, from the Rectory of Fulmere. He was succeeded by

Adam Baynes, A.M. collated by the same Bishop. He married in 1811, Harriet Sophia, only dau. of Will. Ross, Esq. of Fludyer Street, Westminster.

THE CHURCH,

is dedicated to St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr, the Patroness of Music; and the Feast of Dedication is observed annually, on the 22d November. It is a plain edifice; consisting of a nave, chancel, and square embattled tower, sixty feet high: the nave forty feet long by twenty wide, and twenty-five feet high: the chancel twenty seven feet long, sixteen wide. In the tower were formerly three

¹ An original letter of Mr. Egerton has appeared of rather a curious nature. His wife, who was first married to Mr. Field, an Attorney, was reputed to have been the Author of a Volume of Poems, addressed to *Alexis*, who has been supposed a person connected with the law. The person by whom this was communicated to the public, under the signature M. J. mentions 120 letters and notes, written by this lady to her beloved *Alexis*, expressive of a violent and outrageous affection. In one of those letters, dated 1723, she mentions a supposition that *Alexis* had been subpoenaed into Chancery by Mr. Egerton, "as her father had been that night." In 1704, in a letter written at Adstock, she also mentions her having been sent for *up to her mother's funeral*, of whom she speaks with great affection, and says, that her grief was not lessened by her fortune being doubled on that occasion. In these letters she is called Sarah Field, and orders the answers to be sent to her, at Deputy Fyge's, Without Bishopsgate, whom the writer, M. J. supposed her father; her christian name certainly was Sarah. [See *Atalantis*, vol. i. p. 139. et. seq.] The Editor of the letter is right in his conjecture of the previous relationship between Mr. Egerton and this lady, if she were of the Fyge family, as his, Egerton's, grandmother had also been. Mr. Egerton's letter was as follows:

ADSTOCK, near WINSLOW, 26 MARCH 1703.

SIR,—I suppose you must needs be privy to my madam's secrets, being that lovely youth, the dear undoer of her soul and charmer of her nicer fancy; and therefore desire you to acquaint me, what settlement she made upon her Estate, or what Will, in the time of her widowhood, that I may be satisfied therein to the best of your knowledge; otherwise you will have a Subpœna in Chancery served upon you, by the order of your friend,

T. EGERTON.

The arms on the seals affixed to the letters of Mrs. Egerton, were, first, three bucks' heads erased; secondly, three mullets imp. a fess bet. six fleurs-de-lis 2, 2, & 2. She was the Author of a Collection of Poems, dedicated to Lord Halifax; to which is added, a Pastoral, entitled the "Fond Shepherdess;" dedicated to Mr. Congreve, by Mrs. Sarah Fyge, 1706. This was the title substituted for that of Mrs. Egerton's performance, after its original appearance with the initials S. F. which might have seemed not sufficiently descriptive of the Poetess. [Gent. Mag. p. 465.] She is said to have visited Cambridge; and to have published a Poem on leaving that University. She was highly complimented by Joshua Barnes and many others; and among them, Matt. Prior.

² CLUTTERBUCK'S HERTS, vol. i. p. 471.

³ Of Queen's Coll. Oxon. 21 Apl. 1762?

bells ; on the second, an inscription, *Sancta Anna, Ora pro nobis* : but there are now only two bells, one having been surreptitiously taken away.

In the roof of the Church is the date 1599, when it was probably repaired ; and in the chancel roof, 1597. In the chancel windows, the Arms of France and England, Quarterly, (Qu. Eliz.) Also Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised S. (Fortescue, the Patron) and a chev. S. bet. three phaons of the same, (Egerton of Leek, Co. Staff. Rector.) A gallery was erected at the west end of the nave, circ. 1809, by subscription of the Rector and Inhabitants.

Formerly, below one of the windows, *Orate pro animabus Roberti* : and in another, on the south side, Quarterly 1 and 4. a lion ramp. Or. 2 and 3 Checque. Or. and Az. which Willis supposes the arms of Hansted.

On a white marble, affixed to the south wall of the chancel :

This monument is inscribed to the memory of Thomas Egerton, the third Rector of Adstock of that name and family. He had issue, five sons and two daughters by his dear wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward But-

terfield, Rector of Middle Claydon. His second wife was Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Fyge, Esq. of London. Thomas Egerton, Rector, 1581. Thomas Egerton, Rector, 1623. Thomas Egerton, Rector, 1672. "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God." 1 Cor. c. iv. 1. 1720.

The Register commences in 1538 ; and was kept, as Willis remarks, with great accuracy and neatness during the Incumbencies of the Egertons : containing, among the entries of Baptisms,

Thomas, son of Richard Langston, 1588.

Henry, son of Robert Longueville, Gent. and Ann his wife, 1657.

And the Marriages of

Robert Charnock and the Lady Ethelreda Chaloner, Aug. 25, 1601.

Richard Sergeant and Mrs. Anne Ingoldsby, 1614.

Sineon Steward and Dame Dorothy Pigot, relict of Sir Christopher Pigot, Aug. 18, 1616.

Mr. John Egerton and Miss Nightingale Longueville, Feb. 1704.

It is traditionally reported that Buckingham and Winslow, being much infested with the Plague, a Market was, during a short time, held here ; but no particular record seems to have been preserved of it.

Benedict Lee, Esq. of Hulcote, by his Will, dated 21 Feb. 1545, directed his funeral obit to be kept, amongst other places, at Adstock ; for the soul of Isabell his first wife, and the souls of all Christians, for twenty years, to be paid by his Executors.

Lands of about 2*l*. per ann. were given to repair the Church, charged upon three small tenements belonging to New College, Oxon. said to have been intended towards the maintenance of a scholarship. In several old Wills, Browne Willis mentions bequests to St. Cecilia's and St. Nicholas's Altars ; St. Sigebert's Image and that of the Virgin ; the Holy Rood ; and Sepulchre Lights in this Church.¹

John Villiers, Esq. gave to the Church a silver chalice and cover.

¹ Willis Hist. p. 125.

AKELEY, ACKLEI, SOMETIMES OAKELEY; WITH STOCKHOLT.

THIS Parish derives its name from *Ac* or *Ake*, and *Ley*; *Campus, the field or place of Oaks*, which exactly describes the condition and situation of the Parish, being very much secluded in the n.w. part of the Hundred, having Stowe on the North; Lillingston Dayrell, and a small part of Oxfordshire on the East; Leckhampstead and Foxcote on the South; and Maid's Morton on the West.

It contains about 1100 acres, which, in 1712, were assessed to the Land-tax at 67*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and the Population was then returned at 41 families, comprising about 140 Inhabitants.

At the compilation of Domesday Book, it seems to have belonged to the ancient Hundred of *Stofald*, but by some error in the printed copy, is mentioned in *Mureslai* Hundred. It was part of the lands of Walter Giffard, and held under him by Robert his subfeudatory, as three hides. The extent was four carucates. In the demesne were four oxen, and two ploughs might have been employed. There were two villeins, with four bordars, having two carucates and a half. Two servants, meadow for one team, woods for 806 hogs. Altogether worth, and had been constantly valued at forty shillings. In the time of King Edward, at sixty shillings.

This Manor, Alric, son of Godin, held, and could sell it.¹

Walter Giffard having been created Earl of Buckingham,² founded in Normandy the great Abbey of Longueville, near Dieppe, to which he made Newton Longueville, which is situated in Newport Hundred, a Cell for Cluniac Monks, in the reign of Henry I. but after the suppression of foreign Priors, circ. 1415, King Henry VI. bestowed the lands of Akeley, part of their possessions which had remained in the Crown during the wars in France, (with other estates,) upon the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxon. and in their hands the Advowson of the Rectory still remains.

Stockholt, a Hamlet and Manor attached to this Parish, was surveyed with Akeley; and, although possessed by a different succession of Lords, when, in modern times, the Parish was enclosed under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in 1794, were conjointly denominated Akeley-cum-Stockholt, and a corn rent was settled on the Rector, in lieu of tithes; whilst the estate on the latter, then in the possession of the Most Honourable James Marquess of Salisbury, was exempted from the operation of the Act, by which an allotment was made to the poor for fuel.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In 1291, the Temporalities of the Priory of Newton Longueville were estimated at 4*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Will. de Brewes, having been impleaded in the King's Court, for that the Prior of Newton Longueville had taken wood, viz. Housebot and Heybot, in the Prior's wood, called Stockholt, within the Forest of Whitelwood, as appertaining to his Manor of Buckingham.³

In 1344, Stephen de Trafford levied a fine of the Manor of Stockholt, to the use of Tho. Uffleet,

¹ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Mureslai Hd. Robt' ten' de Waltio' ACEHEI. p. III.^{bm} hid se defd. T'ra. ē IIII. car'. In dño sur. IIII.^{er} boues. et II. car'. poss fieri. Ibi. II. uilli. cū. III. bord. hñt. II. car'. et dimid. Ibi. II. serui p'tu. I. car'. Silua octingent' porc'. et VI. In tois ualent' ual et ualuit XL. sol. T.R.E. LX. sol. Hoc ƿ tennit Alricus fili' Goding. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 176, b.]

² See vol. i. p. 198, &c.

³ Placit. 17 & 18 Ed. I. p. 197.

Parson of Greensnorton; and in 1346, Uffleet, then Dean of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, conveyed it to John Giffard, Canon of York, and John Holt; which Holt, in 1351, passed the Manor of Stockholt to Tho. Brember and Adam de Lorimer and Agnes his wife.

In 1472, a fine was passed of this Manor, from Richard Quatremayns and others, to Richard Fowler, who died seized in 1477.

In 1541, George Baldrey was returned to have died seised of Stockholt, 14 Feb. (32 Hen. VIII.¹) leaving Elizabeth his daughter and heir, an infant, one year and three-quarters old.

In 1620, Will. Lambert died seised of Stockholt Manor; as did his son, John, in 1632, when in his minority; whereupon it descended to his sister and heir, the wife of Sir Edward Bagot, of Blithfield, Co. Stafford. She was daughter and heir of Will. Lambert, Esq. High Bailiff of Buckingham; and the Bagots, circ. 1667, conveyed it to Simon Benet, Esq. of Beachampton and Calverton; who leaving only daughters, it came by their marriage to John Benet, Esq. and the Earl of Salisbury; and after the decease of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Benet, relict of the said John Benet, it descended, by inheritance, to James Earl of Salisbury, nephew to the said Mrs. Grace Benet, and was subsequently conveyed by that Nobleman, for a valuable consideration, circ. 1800, to the Right Hon. Robt. Lord Carrington, after which it was transferred to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G.

RECTORS.

WILL DE LINCOLN, inst. 1234.

John de St. Omer, collated by the Bishop of Lincoln on lapse; but Willis says it was in the hands of

John de Acle, who, having also obtained the Rectory of Great Horwood, quitted this Benefice to

Robt. de Blake, or *Black*, on presentation of the Abbey of Longueville, and was inst. 5 March 1270; being succeeded by

Hen. de Lillingston, on the same presentation; who died Rector 1307.

Walter de Mullsworth was inst. 3 Mar. 1307, on the presentation of the Procurator of the Convent of Longueville.

John de Semar, inst. Dec. 1314, on the same presentation; and, at his death, was succeeded by

Will. Bovetoun, of Leckhampstead, inst. Nov. 1330, on the presentation of the Convent of Longueville. He resigned, on taking the living of Leckhampstead, and was succeeded by

Tho. Hosel, alias *Persons*, inst. 5 Nov. 1357, on the presentation of the King; but a few days afterwards, an extent was issued against him for disobeying the authority of his superiors. He resigned; and

John de Flete was presented by the King, by reason of the temporalities of Longueville being then in the Crown. He exchanged for a mediety of Isham, Co. Northampton, with

Robt. Pye, 2 June 1367, who was presented by the Proctor of the Convent of Longueville; and exchanged

¹ Lands of New College, Oxford, in this Parish, at the time of the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII.

	£.	s.	d.
Val in reddit' assis' & custum' tenend' ib'm cū t'r dñic p' an ^m . dim' tenent' ejusd'	vij	iiij	ij q'
P'quis' sive psic' cur' cōibz annis	—	iiij	—
Vendic' subbose' ib'm cōibz annis p' estimac'	—	xl	—
<hr/>			
	£ ix	viiij	ij q'
P'petue Rep's'.	£.	s.	d.
Feod' Bunce ballivi dñij ib'm 'p annū	—	xj	—
Feod' ejusdem ball' boscoz ib'm p' annū	—	—	—
Expn' senesc' ad cur' ib'm cōibz ann.	—	iiij	—
<hr/>			
	£	xiiij	—
Et valet clare	£viiij	xiiij	ij q'

for the Vicarage of Westbury, with the consent of the Convent of Elnestow, Patrons of that living, with

Tho. Makefare, 10 Feb. 1370; and was succeeded by *Will. Edington*; who exchanged for the Rectory of Creslow, with

Will. son of *Robt. Ieon de Houghton*, 1 Dec. 1398; and was succeeded by

Tho. atte Mille, or *Altenmille*; who exchanged for Fringford, Co. Oxon. on presentation of the King, with

John Northlade, presented 25 Oct. 1406. He died, and was succeeded by

Will. Hangerton, 18 June 1407. He resigned in 1409, upon exchange for Sutton Bingham, Co. Somerset, with

John Plonket, or *Plunkett*, 4 Aug. 1410; who exchanged for Dengeworth Vicarage, with

Roger Clotham, on the presentation of the King, 18 Oct. 1432. He was succeeded by

Tho. Teyngmary; on whose death,

John Wilkins was inst. 10 May 1470, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of New Coll. Oxon. by whose Patronage all his successors have been instituted.

John Hopton, on the resignation of the last Rector, inst. 15 June 1474.

Will. Bradfield, 1483. He exchanged for Newton Blossomville, with

Tho. Tomys, presented 24 Mar. 1499, and died 1510; being succeeded by

Nicholas Johnson, 3 April 1510, and died 1523. He was succeeded by

John Hart, inst. 7 April 1523. He was in possession 35 Hen. VIII. and Willis supposes 1549, when he died; being succeeded by

Will. Abbat, who was Rector here in 1561, and died 1575; and was succeeded by

John Holes, admitted 1 Sept. 1575; who was succeeded by

John Pritchard, A.B. admitted 24 July 1584.¹ He is said to have been Rector in 1607; and was succeeded by

John Polden, B.D. inst. 31 Jan. 1622; who exchanged with

Samuel Friers, 1623, who quitted it for Great Horwood; and was succeeded by

Thomas Philpot, of New Coll. Oxon. 1609; A.M. 1624;² afterwards S.T.P. and D.D. in 1646. He was the son of David Philpot, and was born at Micheldover,

in Hampshire. Being a loyalist, he suffered imprisonment during the Civil War, and, in 1648, was ejected from his benefices. He was the Author of—*An Adieu to the Duke of Gloucester*; or, *A Sermon*, preached in a poor Parish Church (Turweston) near Buckingham, 29 Sept. 1660, on Eccles. ch. iii. ver. 20. Lond. 1660, 4to. 2. *The Cripple's Complaint*; a Sermon on St. John, ch. v. ver. 7. Lond. 1665, 4to. He died Rector of this Church and Turweston, circ. 1669, and was buried at Turweston,³ without any memorial; but Willis⁴ mentions his death in 1671. He was succeeded by

John Longworth, LL.B. inst. 30 Sept. 1671; who resigned to his relation,

Peter Longworth, LL.B. inst. 26 Mar. 1678, who died, and was buried here 5 Feb. 1702; being succeeded by

Ric. Fiennes, A.M. inst. 8 April 1703. He was educated at Winchester, being of the blood and kin of the founder, and son of Richard Fiennes, by Susanna his second wife, third daughter of Sir William Cobb, Knt. of Adderbury, Co. Oxon. and grandson of Sir William Fiennes, Knt. Lord Visc. Say and Sele, who was the sixth in lineal descent from Sir William Fiennes, Knt. Constable of Dover Castle, and Vice-Admiral of England; who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham, and sister of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester. Having proceeded A.M. at Oxford, he entered into Holy Orders, was presented to this Rectory by his Coll. and also elected Fellow of St. Mary, Winton. He married Penelope, daughter of George Chamberlain, Esq. of Wardington, Co. Oxon; and had issue, Ric. Fiennes, (who, after the death of Lawrence Lord Visc. Say and Sele, fifth son of John, third son of the first Viscount, succeeded to that title;) and four daughters, Susanna, married to . . . Gordon Esq. of Greenwich; Penelope, married to Ric. Wykeham, Esq. of Swaccliffe, Co. Oxon.;⁵ Elizabeth, married to Henry Quartley, A.M. Rector of Wyken, Co. Northampton; and Cecilia. He died in 1722, and was succeeded by

Francis Pyle, A.M. presented by New Coll. Oxon. and inst. 24 Jan. 1722. He was also Rector of Addington; and exchanged for Hornchurch, Co. Essex, with Ric. Percyvall, LL.B. inst. 25 April 1726, but resigned, and was presented to the Rectory of Radcliffe; being succeeded by

Augustine Goodwin, LL.B. inst. 27 Sept. 1727, who

¹ Lambeth Registers.

³ Wood's Fasti, vol. ii. p. 57. See also TURWESTON.

⁵ See PEDIGREE OF WYKEHAM, vol. i. p. 298.

² See Anthony a Wood.

⁴ Hist. of Bucks, p. 132.

was Rector in 1735, but subsequently resigned; being succeeded by

John Bridle, inducted 15 July 1748. He was afterwards D.D. and Rector of Hardwick.¹ On his cession, he was succeeded by

John Will. Aubrey, A.M. inducted 13 Dec. 1760, on

the presentation of his Coll. "to the Rectory of Okeley-cum-Stockholt." At his death, he was succeeded by

John Young, LL.B. inducted 30 Jan. 1790, on the presentation of the Warden and Scholars of St. Mary Coll. of Winchester, called New Coll. Oxon.²

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to St. James the Apostle: the dedication Feast being held on the Sunday after the 25th of July.

The building is small and mean, consisting only of a nave and chancel, having at the west end a wooden turret, containing two small bells. Over the porch, is the date, 1656, in which year it was probably rebuilt.

The interior of the Church, being very plain, contains nothing remarkable, with the exception of four slabs in the chancel, inscribed to the memory of the following:—

Will. Smithe, son of Dr. Smithe, 1618.

Here lieth the Body of Paul Pavely Esq. of Stepney, Middlesex, who departed this life 15 Dec. 1690.

And also of Anne his wife, who deceased 26 May, A.D. 1693.

Here lieth interred the bodis of Mr. Tho. & Mrs. Elizabeth Smithe, late of Buckingham, his sister, she died 19 Nov. 27 year of her age.

Richardus Fiennes, jun. ob. Apl. 16 sepultus Apl. 18 1710.

Gulielmus filius Richardi Fiennes natus duodecimo die Martii denatus undecimo die Julii ejusdem anni.

Chamberlain filius Richardi Fiennes Clerici natus decimo terti die Aprilis 1718, denatus decimo octavo Julii ejusdem anni.

The Register begins in 1682; the older volume or volumes having been burnt by Mr. Morgan, Curate to Mr. Longworth, the Rector, together with his own sermons, notes, and papers, when in a fit of mental derangement.

In 1639, a Terrier of the Parsonage was delivered, under the signature of Tho. Philpot, then Rector, describing the Parsonage as consisting of 2 bays of building, a homestall of 2 acres in ley, 5½ ac. of arable in Church-hill field, 5 ac. of arable in Stockwell, 10 ac. of arable, 2 of ley ground, and 2 of meadow; in all, 26½ acres, besides the homestead.

In this Parish, Sir Will. Smith left the interest of 100*l.* to be disposed of annually, by the Warden and Fellows of New Coll. to the poor not receiving alms.³

In 1571, the Queen granted to Rich. Hill, of Heybridge, Co. Essex, and Will. James, of London, Gents. an acre of land, called Huntmead, in Okeley field, given for obits in the Church, to hold in fee farm for ever, at 1*d.* rent, by fealty, in common soccage.⁴

¹ See HARDWICK.

² In his time, the living was returned at the clear annual value of 131*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; exonerated from Land-tax, 8*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* [See Commons' Journals, vol. lxiv. p. 668, April 3, 1809.]

³ Willis's MSS.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 14 Eliz. Test. 8 Mar.

BARTON HARTSHORN,

called, by Browne Willis, *Hartstone*; and, in his opinion, deriving its name from the Saxon word denoting a farm, or homestall, and the adjunct to distinguish it from other Bartons, or as descriptive of its situation among forests or woods.¹

The parish is of small extent, containing about 730 acres; bounded on the North by Oxfordshire, on the East by Tingewick, on the South by Oxfordshire, and on the West by Chetwode; but this account does not agree with the delineation of Willis's map, which has been corrected in the accompanying map.

In the Domesday Survey, it is described as held, by Ernulf de Hesdeng, of the Bishop of Baieux, under the name of Berton, at ten hides. There was land for five teams. In the demesne were two ploughs. There were three bordars, having one plough, and two more might have been employed. There were four servants, meadow for three teams, pasture to the amount of thirty shillings, wood for one hundred hogs. It had been altogether valued, and was then worth 14*l.*; when he first received it, forty shillings. In the time of King Edward, sixty shillings. This Manor, Wilaf, a Thane of Earl Lewin, held and could sell it.²

After the disgrace of Bishop Odo, in the reign of William Rufus, it is presumed that his lands in Barton were bestowed upon the family of D'Oyley, or Doyles, by whom the Abbey of Oseney was founded; and Willis mentions, that in 1149, a hide and half of land in Barton *Odonis* had been given to that Monastery.

The daughter of Walter de Barton had an Estate here, of the gift of King Henry II. holden by the serjeanty of dispensary;³ and in ward of the King, being five years of age. The land was estimated at twelve shillings per ann. without any stock; and, including the latter, nineteen shillings. Only one virgate was in the demesne, and the residue was in the hands of her mother, with other estates, as dower.⁴

It appears, that in 1244, Ralph de Norwich founded the Priory of Chetwode, (being then in possession of the greater part of the lands in Barton) and in consequence of his benefaction to this Monastery, Barton was almost equally divided between the religious houses of Oseney and Chetwode, each having its separate and distinct Manor.

In 1247, a fine of messuages and lands in Barton, was passed between Sibill de Kaversfield and Henry Barton,⁵ who thereupon became possessed of her estate.

In 1291, in the Lincoln taxation, Oseney Abbey held in Barton, lands, rents, &c. 62*s.* tithes 7*s.*; and in another taxation it was stated, that the temporalities in Barton *parva*, amounted to 3*l.* 9*s.*

In 1542, on the erection of Oseney Abbey to be a cathedral, and the foundation of the new Bishoprick of Oxford, the Rectory and Advowson of Barton were given to the Dean and Chapter, but were very soon afterwards resumed by the Crown, and conveyed, with Chetwode, to the family of Risley.

¹ Willis's Buckingham, p. 132.

² Terra Epi Baiocensis. In Stodfald Hund'. Ernulf' de Hesdeng ten' de e'po Bertone. p. x. hid se defil. Tra. e v. cañ. In dnio. ii. cañ. Ibi. iiii. bord hnt. i. cañ et i^{co} cañ. possunt fieri. Ibi. iiii. seroi. ptu. iiii. cañ. De pastura. xxx. sol. Silua. c. porc'. In totis ualent' ual. xiiii. lib. Qdo recep'. xl. sol. T.R.E. lx. sol. Hoc ̄ tenuit. Wilaf teign' Leuini comit. et uende' pot'.

³ Dimidium hidam terræ quam Pater Walteri tenuit de donatione Domini Regis. [Grimaldi's Rot. de Dominabus et puellis, &c. 31 Hen. II. p. 19.]

⁴ Ibid. p. 22.

⁵ Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. III. n. 17.

The Manor, belonging to Oseney Abbey in Barton, was, by Letters Patent, 29 Sept. 1544, granted (by a forced exchange for Mixbury and Fulwell, Co. Oxon.) by King Hen. VIII. to John Wellesborne, who (or his heir,) possessed it in 1570, when that part of the estate, which had been previously holden by the family of Paxton, under the Abbey of Oseney, as lessees, was conveyed to Edmund Paxton, their descendant, in fee. It afterwards came, by the heiress of the Paxtons, to the Butterfields, and passed circ. 1716, in marriage, to George Southam, Gent. who continued in possession thereof in 1735.¹

The family of Porter, mentioned in the reign of Henry VII. as lessee tenants of the Abbeys of Oseney and Notley,² likewise purchased from the Wellesbornes, the fee-simple of their tenures; which remained in their descendants till 1630, when Richard Porter conveyed all his right and title to Thomas Lisle, Esq. which subsequently descended to the family of Lisle Bowles, its present possessors.

The Manor of the Priory of Chetwode in Barton, and, subsequently to 1460, of the Abbey of Notley, was granted to William Risley in 1542, and has continued in the same family until the present time.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Rectory and Advowson, which appear to have belonged to Chetwode Priory by the gift of the Founder, and after the dissolution of religious houses, became vested in the Crown, were granted, by Henry VIII. to William Risley, who died seised in 1542; and the patronage of the Perpetual Curacies of Barton and Chetwode has remained in the hands of the descendants of the Risleys until the present time. The Rectorial Estate, in 1534, was, in the rental of Notley Abbey, valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* although in 1291, rated at only two marks.

In 1276, there was a *dispute about three furthings* tithes, payable by John Caractareus, or Carter, to the Priory of Chetwode, from which the Prior receded; and released to the claimant, for the sake of peace.

In the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII. the possessions of the Deanery of Oxon, late belonging to Oseney Monastery, in the parish of Barton Hartshorn, amounted to the clear annual sum of 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*³

The Church of Barton, being situated so near the Convent of Chetwode, was made a Vicarage in 1276; and in 1460, before the union of Chetwode Priory with the Abbey of Notley, the cure of both churches was supplied by the same minister.

The Registers of Lincoln contain no account of Rectors.

VICARS OF BARTON HARTSHORN AND CHETWODE.

Frater, or Friar Will. de Brichesworth, Canon of Chetwode, was pres. to the Vicarage of Barton, near Chetwode, 8 March 1290, (18 Ed. I.) by the Prior and Convent of Chetwode.

Frater Roland de Langham, Canon of Chetwode, was admitted 7 Cal. March 1301, (29 Ed. I.) on the resignation of Friar William, to the parochial cure of the Church of Barton, by the Prior and Convent of Chetwode, they holding the Church of Barton to their own use.

Robt. de Barton inst. 3 May 1328; and at his death,

Phil. de Winchington admitted, 15 Oct. 1333; and at his death,

Adam de Chetwode inst. 3 Oct. 1349. He resigned, and *John de Norton* was inst. 1351. He also resigned, and *Richard Evenlode* was instituted 5 Aug. 1352.

John Sampson was inst. 15 May 1392.

Richard Schrovesbury, Canon of Chetwode, inst. 26 April 1398.

Nicholas de Audeswell, pres. by Tho. Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and admitted 11 Aug. 1411.

¹ Willis's History of Buckingham.

² Ibid. p. 134.

³ Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. ii. p. 220.

CURATES OF BARTON AND CHETWODE.

- Michael Bone*, 1525.
John Crewer, 1542.
James Eaton, 1561.
Edward le Martin, 1583.
Henry Beverley, 1598.
Philip Stokes, 1617 and 1639.
Thomas Bury held the Curacy in 1640 and 1660, but removed to Twyford in 1663.
James Platt, Minister in 1663.
Thomas Horne was licensed 19 Oct. 1664.
Arthur Stanton, LL.B. licensed Curate, 17 Oct. 1676.
Tho. Osborn, 1690. He resigned for Tingewick; and was succeeded by
Tho. Crowle, 1693.
James Maddox, 1694.
Littleton Burton, 1697.
Tho. Cooper, 1701.
John Welles Grimes occurs 1707 and 1713.
John Stanton succeeded in 1725.
Roger Price occurs 1730; who was succeeded by
George Burton, 1734.

THE PERPETUAL CURACY OF BARTON HARTSHORN-CUM-CHETWODE

was augmented, in 1788, by 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, by lot, to meet the Benefaction of Marshall's Trustees of 100*l.* and Mrs. Pynchcombe's of 100*l.*; again, in 1790, with 200*l.*; and again in 1795, with 200*l.* to meet proportionate contributions.

In 1639, Philip Stokes, Minister, and the Churchwardens, certified, that Thomas Risley, Gent. was Impropriator; the Benefice worth 60*l.* per ann.; and that Mr. Stokes received 20*l.* per ann. for serving the Churches of Barton and Chetwode.

In 1827, the Manor of Barton Hartshorn, with the alternate right of Advowson and Presentation to the Rectories, or Parsonages impropriate, of Barton and Chetwode, were advertised for sale, with the following lands:—

Two farms of 246 acres, (consisting of pasture, 188 acres 3 roods 26 perches; arable, 55 acres; wood, 2 acres 4 perches;) with houses, barns, stables, and homesteads, let at the annual rent of 425*l.* tithe free. Coppice land in Lenborough Hamlet, in the Parish of Buckingham, 45 acres. A close of pasture, 6 acres 20 perches in Chetwode. Three closes of pasture, and one of arable, containing together 21 acres 3 roods 31 perches in the same. Two inclosures of pasture, and three of arable, containing 44 acres 3 roods 27 perches; with a dwelling house, and an inclosure of pasture adjoining, of 1 acre 3 roods 27 perches in the same. A house, with its appurtenances in Barton, and a garden and orchard of 2 acres 2 roods 28 perches. Three cottages and garden, and a piece of pasture in Barton, 1 acre 3 roods 3 perches. A barn and other offices, and three inclosures, part arable, part pasture, in Chetwode, 39 acres 3 roods 19 perches, at 103*l.* 14*s.* per ann. A dairy farm in Chetwode, with house and appurtenances, consisting of five inclosures of meadow and pasture, 53 acres 1 rood 37 perches, at 127*l.* 10*s.* and three pieces of pasture, conveyed with the last described in Chetwode, of 15 acres 3 roods 17 perches.

THE CHURCH

is very small, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a turret at the west end, in which are two bells. Small fragments of painted glass remain in some of the windows; also portraits of the Holy Virgin, superscribed *Ave Maria*; and the effigy of St. Peter, with a crucifix.

The Building is dedicated to St. James, the anniversary festival being kept on the Sunday following the 25th July.

Willis records, that the Church was very neat, and had been handsomely ornamented, by George Southam, Esq.

The Register begins in 1567, but contains few remarkable entries.

BEACHAMPTON, BECHAMPTON, OR BECENTONE;

which names, Willis remarks, are exactly descriptive of the place, signifying a torrent or rapid stream, dividing and running between the houses; is situated in the ancient division of Buckingham Hundred, called Rovelai, and is bounded, on the North, by Northamptonshire; on the East, by Calverton; on the South, by Whaddon; and on the West, by Thornton.¹

The Village, which contains about 1200 acres, is about three miles from Stony Stratford, and the old Roman road called Watling-street.

At the Domesday Survey, this Parish was surveyed among the lands of Walter Giffard, Lewin de Neweham, and Roger de Iverai, in the following proportions:—Giffard's lands were holden by a subfeudatory called Hugh (commonly supposed to be the same great Baron who had large possessions at Whitechurch, and many other places), and who was his kinsman.² He held five hides for one Manor. In the demesne were two hides. There were five villeins, and nine bordars, having three ploughs; one servant; one mill of ten shillings value; two carucates of meadow; altogether, worth 4*l.*; when he received it, thirty shillings; in King Edward's time, 4*l.* 10*s.* Alric, a tenant and Thane of King Edward, held this Manor, and could sell it.³

The land of Roger de Iveri was holden of him by Lewin as one hide. There was land for one plough, and one was kept by two villeins; pasture for one team. It was, and had always been, estimated at ten shillings. This land Leuric held, a man of Azor, and could sell it.⁴

The land of Lewin, or Leuen de Neweham, or Nuenham, was retained in his own hands; so that this estate, being added to his tenure under Roger de Iveri, the principal part of the whole parish seems to have been about equally divided between Hugh de Bolebec and this Lewin, who held four hides for his Manor. There were four ploughs. In the demesne was one hide; and there were two ploughs; and five villeins, with six bordars, had two ploughs. There were two servants; pasture for three plough-teams. It was, and had been, rated at forty shillings; in the time of King Edward, at fifty shillings. This Manor had been holden by the same Lewin in the time of King Edward, and he could sell it.⁵

The son of Walter Giffard, the first Earl of Buckingham, so created by the Conqueror, and founder of the Priory at Newton Longueville, upon which he bestowed the tenths of his demesne lands in Beachampton, was another Walter, who succeeded to the title and estates of his father;⁶ but the second Earl dying without male issue, and the great inheritance of the family being divided amongst

¹ The parochial boundaries in Willis's Map are very difficult to be traced.

² See vol. i. p. 198; also WHITTCURCH.

³ Terra Walterij Gifard. In Rovelai Hd. In Becentone ten' Hugo de Waltio. v. hid. p. uno \mathfrak{M} Tra' ē. v. car'. In dñio sunt. 11*s* et v. uilli cū. ix. bord. hnt. 111. car'. Ibi un' seruis et 1. molin de x. sol. ptū. 11. car'. In totis ualent' ual. 1111. lib. Qdo recep. xxx. sol. T.R.E. 1111. lib. et x. sol. Hoc \mathfrak{M} tenuit Alric hō et teign' regis E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. i. f. 147.]

⁴ Terra Rogerij De Iveri. In Bechentone ten' Leuuin' de Rogerio. 1. hid. Tra' ē. 1. car', et ibi. ē. cū. 11. uillis. p'tū. 1. car'. Val et ualuit sēp. x. sol. Hanc trā tenuit Leuric hō Azor et uende potuit. [Lib. Censual. 151.]

⁵ Terra Lewini de Neweham. In Bechentone ten' Leuuin' 1111. hid. p. uno \mathfrak{M} . Tra'. ē. 1111. car'. In dñio. 1. hida. et ibi sunt. 11. car'. et v. uilli cū. vi. bord. hnt. 11. car'. Ibi 11. serui. P'tū. 111. cař. Val et ualuit. xl. sol. T.R.E. sol. Hoc \mathfrak{M} tenuit isd' Leuuin' T.R.E. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. i. f. 153.]

⁶ See vol. i. p. 200; and PEDIGREE OF GIFFARD.

the representatives of the first Earl (an alliance with one of those "*divers daughters*," repeatedly mentioned as having brought the Giffards' lands to the Earls of Clare and Pembroke, and their respective descendants), the estate held by Hugh de Bolebec in Beachampton, as well as that in the hands of Lewin de Newenham, had passed, before the end of the reign of Henry II. to the families of Fitz-Richard and Fitz-Niel.

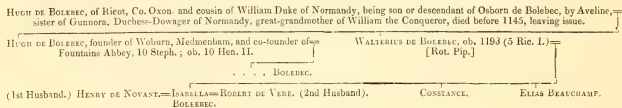
Hugh de Bolebec, the common ancestor, who had accompanied the Duke of Normandy, was descended from the same common stock with the Conqueror himself. Hugh de Bolebec, the follower of the Duke of Normandy, held Ricot, Co. Oxon. and had large possessions in other Counties; besides Missenden, Agmondesham, Chesham, Medmenham, Brock, Cetedone,¹ Calverton, Linford, Hardmead, and Wavendon, in this County.

He left issue, a son, Hugh de Bolebec, who, in 1145, founded Woburn Abbey, Co. Beds, for Monks of the Cistercian order; and soon afterwards Medmemham, near Marlow, as a Cell to the same Abbey. He was very highly esteemed by the religious of that period; and the Monks of Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, another Cell to Woburn, denominated him in their Register, *Homo potens et magnarum Rerum, inspiratus a Domino ut Monasterium construeret ordinis Cisterciensis*.

The last Hugh was succeeded by Walter, his brother, who, in 11 Hen. II. gave one hundred marks to the King for the wardship of his nephew; and the next year, on the assessment of the aid for the marriage of Maud, the King's daughter, certified, that he held of the King eight Knights' fees, and for the lands belonging to Walter Earl of Buckingham, twenty Knights' fees. The latter Walter died before 1185, leaving his sole daughter, Isabell, his heir, then only nine years of age, whose wardship was obtained by Alberic de Vere Earl of Oxford; and in 1191, he paid a fine of five hundred marks to the King, that his son might take her to wife. In 1207, this same Isabell procured the King's Patent, that she might receive from all her freehold tenants, monies towards the means of raising a fine of three hundred marks and three palfreys, that she might not be compelled to marry, but might enjoy the arrears of her own and her sister's inheritance, Constantia, the wife of Elias de Beauchamp.²

It appears, however, that she did not pass her life in celibacy; for, after having obtained the wardship of her heir, and also the custody of the Castles of Hemmeham and Caveneles (?) she became the wife of Henry de Novant; for, in the 29 Hen. III. Reginald de Valletort, a great man in the west, gave six hundred marks to the King for livery of divers Manors, which she, the said Isabell, held in dower from Henry de Novant, sometime her husband.³

PEDIGREE OF BOLEBEC, OF BEACHAMPTON, WHITCHURCH, CRENDON, &c.



ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

In the Valor Ecclesiasticus of 1291, temp. Edw. I. it was returned, that the Church of Beachampton had two Rectors; that one portion of the patronage belonged to the Priory of Luffield, and was

¹ CHEDDINGTON.

² Placit. 14 Joh.

³ Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 451.

valued at four marks; that the portion of the Rectory in the patronage of the Lords of the place, deducting a payment to the Priory of Luffield, is worth four marks; that the Priory of Longueville holds also 20s. It was rated for first-fruits, and continued the same payment of 14*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* at the valuation of Hen. VIII. in 1534,¹ and was computed to be worth 120*l.* per ann.

The Fitz-Niels, who were Lords of Salden (in this vicinity), having obtained one mediety of the Advowson of Beachampton, gave it to Luffield Priory;² but, the benefaction not being fully settled, was afterwards confirmed, in 1317, by Richard Fitz-Niel, with the consent of Agnes his wife.

Alexander de Tatche, or Tottenhoe, and Cecily his wife, gave half a hide of land in Beachampton to Snelshall Priory. In 1287, a fine was passed between John le Lou, and Amy his wife (*presumed to have been the heiress of the Beachamptons*;³) and John, son of William de Beachampton; when it was agreed, that the third part of this Manor, which Margery, wife of William de Beachampton, held in dower, should go in remainder to the said John and Amy Lou: but the estate soon passed to others; for the said Amy, having taken for her second husband Philip Hardreshull, exercised the right of patronage, by presenting to this Rectory in 1331. It subsequently came to the family of Wolf; and Elizabeth, wife of Philip Wolf, with her husband, by a fine, in 1406,⁴ passed a mediety of the Advowson to Sir Richard Arches; who re-conveyed to John Wolf, son of Philip and Joane in tail, and thus passing to the Edys and Fosters in 1470, William Foster and Joane, with John Pigot, who had married the heiress of Edy, became joint Patrons, and long resided in Beachampton Hall.

THE RECTORY,

having been anciently in two medieties, one of them belonging to the Priory of Luffield, and the other to the Monks of Snelshall, and so continuing until 10 Edw. IV. by agreement between the joint Patrons and the Convent of Luffield to consolidate the two medieties, and present one Clerk to both livings alternately with the Convent, this arrangement was acted upon during more than a century; but, after the consolidation of the medieties, in 1470, the Manor and Advowson descended to the family of Pigot, agreeable to the following Pedigree:—

PEDIGREE OF PIGOT, OF BEACHAMPTON AND LOUGHTON.

From an ancient Family Pedigree; Harleian and Willis's MSS.; Parochial Registers, &c.

Arms of Alliance: Proper, differenced with a crescent. *Edy*, Gu. a fess between three Turks' faces Proper, bearded Arg. *Saunders*. [Vol. i. p. 107, 385.] *Rotherham*, Vert. three bucks trippant Or. *Tresham*, Arg. six trefoils slipped between flanches S. *Astrey*, Barry wavy of six Ar. and Az. on a chev. Gu. three Bezants. *Wallop*, Arg. a bend wavy S. *Yate*, Party per fess, embattled Or. and Gu. three gates Or. a crescent for diff. *Andrews*, Gu. a saltire Or. charged with a saltirette Vert. *Fortescue*, Az. a bend engrailed Arg. between two bendlets Or. *Waterhouse*, Barry of six, Erm. and Gu. over all three crescents S. *Claver*, S. a fess cotized between three chessrooks Arg. *Throckmorton*, Gu. a chevron Or. charged with three bars gemelles S. *Kendelmerhe*, Per fess Arg. and S. surtout a lion ramp. counterchanged, charged with ermines and erminois. *Longueville*. *Salsburg*, Gu. a lion ramp. between three crescents Arg.

JOHN PIGOT, Esq. younger son of Richard Pigot of Horwood, by Joane Dayrell [PEDIGREE OF PIGOT OF WHADDON], to=ISABELL, dsu. and heir of JOHN whom his father, before the Battle of Wakefield, "conveyed the Manor of Beachampton, with other lands about Stonie Stratford, in state taylor," possessed this estate, and the joint patronage of the Church, 1470. [FAMILY PEDIGREE; also Loughton to the Pigots. [Cooke's MSS.]]

JOHN PIGOT, ob. s. p. ROBERT PIGOT of Beachampton=LUCEY, dau. of THO. SAUNDERS of Stowe. JANE, mar. to GEO. ROTHERHAM of Luton, Co. Beds.

(1st Wife.) ISABELL, dau.=THOMAS PIGOT,=(2nd Wife.) . . .
of Rich. Tresham, Esq. of Esq. of Beach- dau. of Webb of
Newton, Co. Northampton. Stewkley Green.
by . . . dsu. of Foulk
Lord Woodhall.

ISABELL, mar. to Will. Astrey of Harrington. Co. Beds.
BRIDGET, mar. to Sir Oliver Wallop, Knt. Banneret, as his first wife, ancestor of
the Earls of Portsmouth.
ELIZABETH, mar. to Geo. Synger.
AIME, mar. to . . . Howard of Calais.
JANE, mar. to Rich. Yate of Longworth, Co. Berks.

aa

¹ Val. Eccles. 26 Hen. VIII.

² Monast. Angl. vol. i. p. 525; and Browne Willis, p. 138.

³ Willis, p. 138.

⁴ Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. IV.

a									
ANNE, dau. of Sir Tho. An- drews, Knt. of Char- welton, Co. North- amp- ton.	1. VALEN—ELEANOR, TINE Pi- gor, Esq. dau. of Fortes- cue, Knt. son; a Counsell- or-at- Law; ob. 26 April 1595. [Esch. 2 Oct. 37 Eliz.]	2. GEORGE—ELEANOR, Pigot, Esq. of Beach- ampton; ob. 1602; bur. at Beach- ampton.	SUSAN, dau. of Robert Kin- del- mershe.	3. ED- MUND Pigot, of Lough- ton, which estate he sold to . . . Crane in 1612.	ELIZA- BETH, dau. of Prety- man, of Co. Suf- folk.	4. ROBERT, mar. . . dau. of . . An- neslie. 5. WILLIAM, 6. ARTHUR, 8. FRANCIS. 9. CLEMENT.	7. MATTHEW—MAR- GARET Pigot, (3rd son, Willis), Rector of Calverton and Beach- ampton; ob. 8 July 1598; bur. at Beachamp- ton.	JUDITH, mar. to Arth. Longue- ville. [PEDIG. of LONGUE- VILLE.] ELIZ. mar. to Geo. Salisbury Utter, Barri- ter, Middle Temple, 1599.	
URSULA, mar. to Sir Christopher Pigot, Knt. of Dodershall. [PEDIG. of Pi- got of DODDERSHALL.]	MARY, at. 14 in 1595; mar. to Thos. Waterhouse of Whitechurch. [PEDIG. of WATERHOUSE.]	THOMAS Pigot, . . . dau. sold Beach- ampton estate cir. 1609, to Sir Tho. Benet, Knt. [Willis's Buckingham, p. 139.]	ELIZABETH, FRANCES, mar. to Giles Blount. PASCILLA, mar. to Will. Her- bert.	GEORGE Pigot.	FRANCIS Pigot.	ANNE, dau. of Henry Penben of Badgworth, Co. Somers- set.	JUDITH, mar. to William Barons of Cumber- land.		
THOMAS Pigot, son of Sir Thomas Pigot, Knt.; bapt. at Hogshead 7 April 1611. [Quinton Regist.]				SUSAN, dau. of Sir Tho. Pigot, Knt.; bapt. at Fulbrook 13 June 1607. [Quinton Reg.]					

Richard Pigot, Esq. settled the Manor of Beachampton upon his son: as appears by the following memorandum, inserted on a vellum roll of the Pigots, containing the Pedigree of that ancient family, as collected by Sir Edward Phillips, Knt. Master of the Rolls, who was connected with the Pigots by marriage.

"It is to be remembered that Rd. Pigott of Horwood after hee had bynne married some smale tyme in his elder daies to Joane Darrell & had issue by her a younge Sonne conveyed to him the Manor of Beauchampton with o' Lands aboute Stonie Stratford &c. in state tayle (as I have seen the trewe Coppie of the deed thereof,) and shortlie after was slayne at Wakefield battell with his Lorde and Master the D. of Yorke his saide Wyfe Joane remayninge Wydowe the space of about 50 ye^{rs} after his decease."

In 1549, King Edward VI. granted to John Howe and John Broxholme, *inter al.* lands in Beachampton, late in the occupation of Robert Pigot, to hold to them their heirs and assigns for ever, by fealty only, in free soccage, not in capite, as of the Manor of East Greenwich.¹

In the Will of Robert Pigot, Esq. son of John, dated in 1557, he appointed his burial in Beachampton Church; and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Pigot, who died in 1595, seised of the Manor, and of an alternate presentation to the living. He was succeeded by his second son, George Pigot; his eldest son, Valentine, a counsellor, dying in his father's life-time unmarried; and Matthew, the third son, having become Rector of the Church. George Pigot likewise ordered his interment here; and died in 1602. His son, Thomas Pigot, was possessed of the estate in 1605; and about four years afterwards disposed of this Manor, and his turn of presentation to the Rectory, to Sir Thomas Benet, Knt. Citizen and Lord Mayor of London; who, about 1610, purchased the other moiety of Sir Arthur Throckmorton, whose father, Nicholas, had obtained a grant from the Crown, of the ancient rights of Luffield Priory;² and thus acquired the entire Patronage. He also purchased lands here, of Sir William Andrews, Knt. and of other proprietors, of which he died seised in 1626.

¹ Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. VI. Test. 5 June.

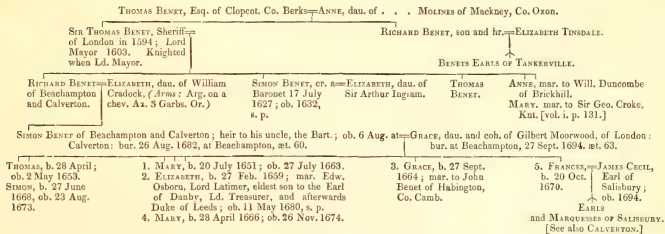
² Ibid. 1 Ed. VI. Test. 17 Oct.

Sir Thomas Benet was succeeded by Simon, his second son, who was advanced to the degree of Baronet, as of Beachampton, 17 July 1631. He was settled in Beachampton Hall, (Sir Thomas, his father, having previously removed to Calverton,) and maintained great hospitality here. By his Will, dated 15 Aug. 1631, he bequeathed his tithes of Boreton, in Buckingham, to charitable uses;¹ 5*l.* towards repairing this Church, and 12*l.* 10*s.* per ann. for clothing for six poor men, dwelling here during three years, to be distributed on St. Simon and St. Jude's day, annually; the like sum to Calverton, the fractional parts being given to the Church-Wardens for the trouble of distribution; likewise 20*l.* 10*s.* per ann. to similar uses, for the west side of Stoney Stratford, to persons having resided there for seven years: also twenty nobles per ann. to repair the highways in Beachampton; and 20*l.* per ann. to the Town of Buckingham, at the discretion of the High Bailiff and Capital Burgesses of the Corporation. He gave a lodge and certain coppices in Whittlebury Forest, to Dame Elizabeth his wife, for life; and empowered his brother-in-law, Sir George Croke, Knt. Just. of the King's Bench, and Sir Arthur Ingram, Knt. his father-in-law, to apply two years' profits thereof, to the Master and Fellows of University Coll. Oxon. towards the completion of the College;² and directed the said Master and Fellows to establish four new Fellowships, and four new Scholarships, with an allowance of 20*l.* to each of the Fellows, and 10*l.* to each of the Scholars per ann. Also to the marriage of twenty poor maidens in Beachampton and Calverton, 100*l.* each: and dying, was buried in the chancel of Beachampton. He died without issue; and this Manor and estate descended to his nephew and heir, Simon, son of his younger brother, Richard. This last Simon Benet having female issue only, his estate, after the death of Grace his wife, who, in her widowhood, was brutally murdered, 19 Sep. 1694,³ descended to her three daughters, co-heiresses, and their respective husbands, shewn in the annexed Table:—

PEDIGREE OF BENET, OF BEACHAMPTON AND CALVERTON.

From Croke's Genealog. vol. ii. p. 565.

Arms: Gu, a cross patee Or. Latimer. Arg. an oak Proper, erased at the root. Moorwood.



The Manor and Estate having remained in the possession of James Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. until 1806, were then conveyed to John Harrison, Esq. of Shelswell, Co. Oxon. in whose hands they

¹ Willis's Buckingham, p. 139.

² Croke's Genealog. Hist. vol. ii. p. 565.

³ By Barnes, of Stoney Stratford, Butcher, who suffered for the offence soon afterwards.

are presumed still to remain: but a considerable portion of the lands here, which, from time to time had passed in severalties to different purchasers, was, about the same time, acquired by the Rt. Hon. Robert Lord Carrington,¹ and have descended in the same manner as his Lordship's other estates in this County.²

RECTORS.

Of the first Mediety.

MANASSES CLERICUS, pr. 1218, by Sir Will. de Beauchampton, Knt.

Richard occurs in 1313 and 1331; and on his resignation,

Will. de Morton, pr. 1331, by Philip de Hardreshull. He died, and was succeeded by

Will. Pratt, inst. 2 July 1349, on the pres. of Will. Wolf, of Beauchampton, but resigned; and was succeeded by

Will. Bradwell, inst. 4 Nov. 1350, on the pres. of John Vere Earl of Oxford, Guardian to the Patron in minority.

Robert Prestone resigned 1383; being succeeded by *Robert Davy*, pr. 1383, by Philip Wolf of Beauchampton.

Will. Chapel, died 1397; and was succeeded by *John Crowch*, inst. 23 Jan. 1397, on the pres. of Philip Wolf. His successor was

Richard Bolton, pr. 8 June 1403, by Philip Wolf; who was succeeded by

Will. Smith, who exchanged in 1408, for Thurne, in Norfolk, with

John Newton, 8 Sep. 1408; and was succeeded by *William Thomas*, inst. 3 Sep. 1412, on the pres. of John Wolf.

Laurence Penny resigned 1454; and was succeeded by *Will. Offord*, inst. 3 Aug. 1454, on the pres. of John Edy.

Of the Second Mediety.

Presented by the Prior and Convent of Luffield. *JOHN*, 1228.

Henry Kineman, died Rector, 1276.

Ralph de Buckingham, inst. 4 Nov. 1276; resigned in 1278; and was succeeded by

Richard de Honiton, inst. 9 Aug. 1278; and succeeded by

James de Bucks, 15 April 1291.

John Eydon, died Rector, 1334; being succeeded by *John de Dodington*, 5 Oct. 1334. He exchanged for Water Stratford, with

Michael de Buckbey, 3 April 1340; was succeeded by *Richard Hardyng*, pr. 23 June 1398.

John Gerny exchanged in 1403, for Wormshill, in Kent, with

Thomas Clerk, 28 Feb. 1403; who was succeeded by *Richard Ward*, 18 Dec. 1411. He resigned, and was succeeded by

William Holbek, 21 Oct. 1420, who resigned; and *John Barker* was pres. 17 June 1422.

Will. Lindsey, inst. 12 April 1456. He was succeeded by

Henry Edy, Rector of the first Mediety 1470.

On 6 May, 1470, an union of the two medieties, by deed, was executed at Oxford, between the Convent of Luffield on the one part, and Will. Foster, Esq. Joane his wife, and John Pigot, on the other part, an alternate presentation being agreed upon. Henry Edy resigning,

Will. Hartshawe was inst. 21 Feb. 1490, on the pres. of John Foster and John Pigot. By his Will, dated 1525, he directed to be buried in the Church; and bequeathed to it a vestment with a cross thereon. At his death, he was succeeded by

Robert Harris, pres. 11 June 1526, by Will. Tylor, on the right and title of the Convent of Luffield; and on his death, he was succeeded by

John Byerley, alias *Lockhuyt*, inst. 11 June 1551, on the pres. of Robert Pigot, Esq. On his resignation, he was succeeded by

Robert Corbet, pr. 23 June 1553, to the united medieties, by William Lord Grey and others, by grant, for this turn only, from Robert Pigot, Esq. and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knt. the alternate Patrons after the dissolution of Luffield Priory; and at his death,

Thomas Allen was inst. 2 July 1557, on the pres. of Robert Pigot, Esq.

Richard Lovell, collated by the Bishop of Lincoln on lapse, and inst. 9 March 1558. He died, and was succeeded by

Matthew Pigot, inst. in 1568, on the pres. of Thomas Pigot, Esq. He died in 1598, and was buried in the chancel;³ being succeeded by

Benjamin Mores, instituted 28 July 1598, on the presentation of Geo. Pigot, Esq. He was succeeded by

Thomas Birchmore, A.M. presented by the King, 21

¹ Lyons.

² See PEDIGREE OF PIGOT OF BEAUCHAMPTON.

³ See WYCOMBE, BLEDLow, WENDOVER, &c.

Feb. 1634;¹ but ejected, according to the Registers of Lincoln, "per pravitatem simoniæ;" that is, says Browne Willis, "for his loyalty and adherence to King Charles."

Will. Pilkington "intruded," and was called Rector 1656; afterwards

Ezekiel Couchman, also "intruded," about 1659; but obtaining the King's title, 16 May 1661, died in possession of this Rectory; and was succeeded by

Reginald Eyre, A.M. inst. 6 June 1670, on the pres. of Simon Benet, Esq. At his death

Ralph Markland was pres. in 1687, by Lady Viscountess Baltinglass, under a claim set up to the title of Luffield Priory; but her Ladyship's grandfather, Sir A. Throckmorton, having sold his turn to the family of Benet,

John Jones was inst. 16 March 1687, on the pres. of Mrs. Grace Benet, widow. He died in 1714, was buried in the churchyard; and was succeeded by

John Baker, S.T.P. inst. 2 Feb. 1714, on the pres. of Mrs. Grace Benet. He resigned; and

Edward Whitnell, A.M. was inst. in July 1731, on the same patronage.

Samuel Hare, A.M. inst. 1752, on the pres. of James Marquess of Salisbury. He was also Vicar of Wolverton; died 19 Jan. 1794, æt. 67; and was buried at Hatfield, Co. Herts.²

The Hon. Gerard Valerian Wellesley, A.M. pres. on the resignation of the last Incumbent, by the Most Hon. James Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. and inducted 29 Dec. 1794. He was the younger brother of Richard Earl of Mornington and Marquess Wellesley, K.G. and elder brother of Arthur Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c. and, on being preferred, vacated this Rectory. He was succeeded by

Alexander Cromleholme, A.M. pr. by the Most Hon. James Marquess of Salisbury, K.G. and inducted 19 Nov. 1798. He was also Rector of Sherrington, with which he had a dispensation to hold this living. At his death, in 1811, he was succeeded by

William Jocelyn Palmer, A.B. pr. by William Palmer, Esq. of Nazing, Co. Essex, and inducted 5 April 1811; being succeeded by

Sir George Lee, Bart. A.M. pr. May 1815, by William Jocelyn Palmer, Clk. who had lately vacated this living. He had been previously Rector of Water Stratford, which he vacated upon taking this Rectory; and successively Vicar of Stone; Rector of Hartwell, and of Grendon Underwood.³ He died here on Thursday, 27 Sep. 1827; and was succeeded by

J. F. Squire, A.M. pr. Nov. 1827, by the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius Coll. Camb.

THE CHURCH,

which is dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin, (the Feast being annually celebrated on the Sunday after 15th August, now the third Sunday after the Transfiguration,) consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel. At the west end, is a small tower, heightened by a wooden turret, erected about 1680, by the Churchwardens, who thereby incurred the displeasure of the Parishioners.⁴

The turret was erected on account of the decay of the upper part of the steeple, which contains three bells, with the following inscriptions. On the first: *Sancta Margareta ora pro Nobis.* On the second: *Nos prece defendas Christie tuorum.* On the third: "WE ROBERT ATTON MADE ME 1633."⁵

The fabric is small, but regular in its construction; having three windows in each of the aisles, three clerestory windows on each side of the nave, a large window, with two smaller ones, at the east end of the chancel, and a door on the south side. The principal entrance is under a porch, which has two stone sediles, or benches, and two glazed windows, on the south side; and there is another door, under a pointed arch, opposite. The windows are of two lights, separated by a stone mullion,

¹ A Terrier in 1639, delivered by Thomas Birchmore, Rector, describes the Parsonage-house to be of four bays, lofted and tiled; a barn of four bays, thatched; the home close, orchards, and yards, two acres and a half; nine roods of meadow glebe in *Dawes-mead*, three roods in *Syd-mead*, two roods in *South-mead*, half an acre in *North-mead*, an acre of meadow in *Mill-holme*, in lieu of title for the bridge meadows, excepting certain plots: an enclosure, called the *Hanging-fields*, of twenty acres; a ground, called *Corn-field*; and a ground of six acres, called the *Furzeney-close*, abutting on Sir William Andrews's ground; altogether thirty and a half acres two roods; besides the Holmes and Corn-fields.

² Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. ii. p. 372.

³ See vol. i. pp. 259; also vol. ii. p. 65-308. PEDIGREE of LEE, p. 319.

⁴ Willis's Hund. Buck. p. 144.

⁵ Willis supposes, at the expence of the charitable Mr. Elmer.

and having a quatrefoil in the spandril; the lights cinquefoil headed. The windows at the east end of the chancel and aisles have cross mullions; are storied with trefoil headed lights. In the east window of the chancel are still some fragments of painted glass, but nothing perfect, excepting a coat of arms, mentioned by Willis:¹ Arg. a fess Gu. between three hazle nuts slipped, leaved and fructed Proper; and which he presumes to be the coat of the Hasleys, or Haselriggs. The coat of the Pigots, S. three silver pickaxes, described to be in the same window, is no longer to be traced; nor is the imperfect inscription at the bottom of the window now remaining: **Thome**

. . . . **Edie et Agnetis uxor ejus ac et Benefactorum eor quor. aiabus**
ppficietur Deus: with the arms: Bendy lozengy Arg. and S.²

Between the nave and aisles, are, on each side, three pointed arches, resting on quatrefoil columns, with plain capitals, bases, and mouldings, about seven feet in height, and eleven in width at the spring of the arches. A lofty elongated arch in the tower has been partly closed with a pair of folding doors, and the remainder with masonry. A larger and loftier arch, opening into the chancel, terminates on the south side, with a large corbelled human head, having coarse features rudely carved: but the opposite corbel has well-executed flower sculpture; as also has the termination of the eastern arch on the south side of the nave.

The length of the nave is about 58 feet, of the chancel about 30 feet; the width of the nave 18 feet; of the aisles, each about 8 feet.

The Font, which is placed near the western pillar of the nave, towards the north side, is plain and circular, narrowing gradually from the brim to the base, where it terminates in a circular rim, standing on the basement.

At the *west* end of the north aisle, is a flight of rude steps, probably ascending to a loft or gallery at the end of the nave: but the ascent to the bells and interior of the tower, is by a circular stone stair-case, evidently coeval with the building, in the south west angle of the tower.

In the south wall, near the east end of the aisle, is a niche for holy water.

The Communion Table is rude and clumsy; but it had formerly a very rich covering of purple velvet, embroidered in silk, with divers portraits of (probably) Apostles, and powdered with *fleur-de-lis*; in the centre, a figure of cherubim, with an inscription . . . **GLORIA DEO**, now imperfect, and scarcely legible. Another altar or pulpit covering of crimson velvet, also richly embroidered, but quite decayed, and now in the parish chest, in the north aisle, was probably the pious offering of some devout lady: this might, perhaps, be assigned to one of the Pigots, ancient inhabitants of Beachampton Hall. Willis, however, calls them Copes.

The Pulpit is placed at the north-east angle of the nave.

On a slab, in the floor of the chancel:

Here lieth interred the Body of William Cooke, Clerk, Curate, and Schoolmaster of this Parish 24 years. He departed this life March y^e 31 1742, aged 45 years.

Also the body of Thomas Cooke, Clerk, Schoolmaster, and Curate of this Parish, who was the brother of William Cooke, and dyed on the 15th of July 1746, in the 28th year of his age.

On the west end of the stone is embossed, a coat of arms, in form of an open book.

On a small slip of brass, affixed to a slab:

William Elmer, buried the 19th of March 1652.

On another:

In this Isle lye interred the bodies of Richard Backhouse, aged 63, buried May y^e . . . 1728.

Anne his wife aged 42, buried May 9 1722.

Leonard their son, aged 25, buried Jan^y 25 1728.

On a slab, in the floor of the chancel, is the following inscription, now nearly obliterated:

¹ Hist. of Buck. p. 144.

² Ibid.

Here lieth Elizabeth, the Daughter of Sir William Bolton, late Lord Mayor of London, and Wife of Thomas White the younger, of Caldecut, in the Parish of Newport Pagnell, in the Co. of Bucks, Gent. who deceased the 6th of Dec. A.D. 1669, and in the 32 year of her age, leaving behind her four sons and three daughters.¹

On a small stone, near the last described :

Mary Willis was born the 19th and laid here the 21 of August, A.D. 1686.²

On a small mural monument, on the north side of the chancel, within the altar rails :

DOMINO SIMONI BENET BARONETTO
Fautori suo et Patrono præstantissimo
MAGISTER ET SOCI
Collegii magnæ Aulæ Universitatis Oxon.
Ob insignia Beneficia
Anno post mortem CXXVIII.
Faciendum curaverunt
x Kal. Apr. A.D. CIOCCCLIX.

On a small lozenge of marble, in the pavement :

Dom.
Simon Benet Bar.
Hic situs est
Aug. 22.
1631.³

In the middle of the nave, is an effigy of a man, with a very grim aspect, in a gown, with a high ruff, his sleeves close buttoned at the wrist, and hands devoutly elevated.

On a brass plate :

BEHOLD I HAPPIE AM INDEED, OF FLESHLY MAN RE-
LEAST
WHO HAVING CHANGED Y^e MEANER STATE, DO NOW ENJOY
Y^e BEST
FOR SEEINGE THE FIXED ORDER SET, OF THINGS BY GOD'S
DECREE
HATH FINISHT MORTALL LYFE, TO LIVE WITH GOD ETER-
NALLY.

On another :

HERE LYETH THE BODYE OF WILLIAM BAWDYN OF
BECHAMPTON, BLACKSMYTH, WHO DYED THE VIII. DAY
OF OCTOBER, IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1600.



On a border of freestone, inclosing a square plate, affixed to the north wall of the chancel :

HOLD FAST THY CHAIN IT IS THY GAIN
AWAY THOV MYST VNTO THY DVST.

On the sides :

HERE YOV MAY SEE AS IN A GLASS
HOW SWIFT YOVR TIME AWAY DOTTH PASS.

¹ Willis's History, p. 145.

² She was the eldest daughter of Tho. Willis, Esq. of Fenny Stratford, who then lived at Beachampton Hall. [Willis.]

³ Willis, with great justice, though not without some asperity, mentions, that at the time when he wrote his History, although so long a period had then passed since the death of Sir Simon Benet, his heirs had not set up any monument to his memory ; but adds, that the Society of University College had lately agreed to erect a monument to this their munificent benefactor. The tablet above described, was at length set up ; and Cole, in his MSS. mentions, contemptuously, this shew of munificence, which he presumes to have indicated very little of taste or gratitude.

On the tablet, in the centre :

I Matthew Pigot the sonne of Tho. Pigot Esq. of the
house of Bechampton do lie here bried July 8 1598.
I was for some twenty years Pastor of this Church and
of Calverton where I preached the sincere doctrine of
Christ Jesus, and accordingly believing living and dieing
do now most comfortably feele the inestimable Benefite
thereof leaving vnto yov my most lovinge and beloved
People, as a perpetal monvment of my Love and last
Farewell, these fewe lines toe pvt yov always in mind to
do the like y^t so in ovr sovs and bodies we may shortly
meet together again in heavenly Felicity and Immortality.
Amen.

Within an enclosure of iron rails, on the south
side, is a mural monument of white marble, having,
on the pediment, which is supported by circular
pillars of white marble, these arms :

Gu. three demi lions ramp. Or. in fess point a Bezant.

And below, the bust of a man in a large wig,
with a long cravat of lace :

S.
M. S.

Symonis Benet Armigeri

Filii et herædis Richardi Benet Armigeri, Nepotis Avi
sui Thomæ Benet Eq. Aurati, necnon urbis Lond.
diuissimi quondam Prætoris.

In unicum duxit uxorem Graciam, filiam Cohæredem
Gilberti Moorwood ex antiquis Moorwoodorum Pro-
sapia de Shircoaks, Agro Eboracensi Arm.

Per quam vij. liberorum Pater evasit Mariæ natæ xx.
Julii MDCL. et xx. Julii MDCLXIII. denatæ. Thomæ nati
xxviii. Aprilis, et 2^o die Maii MDCLIII. denati; Elizabethæ
natæ xxviii. Februarii MDCLX. nuptæ Honoratiss. Ed-
wardo Vicecomito Latimer Fil. hæredi Nobilissimi
Thomæ Comitiss de Danby quæ primo die Maii MDCLXXX.
denata est.

Graciæ natæ xxvii. Sep. MDCLXIV. presentis Uxoriss
ornatis. Johannis Benet de Abington in Agro Cantabr.
Arm. deudentis ab Honorabili Thomæ Benet de Lond.
Eq. Aurati.

Mariæ natæ xxviii. Aprilis MDCLXVI. Nov. xxvi.
MDCLXXI. denatæ.

Simonis nati xxviii. Junii MDCLXVIII. Augusti xxiii.
MDCLXXIII. denati.

Francissæ natæ xx. Octob. MDCLXX. præsentis uxoris
Nobilissimi Domini Jacobi Comitiss Sarisburiensis.

Vir erat probus, prudens, et frugi Christiane providus,
temporarie liberalis Ecclesiæ Regi, Reipublicæ cordate
devotus.

Maritus charus, Indulgens Pater Herus misericors
qui postquam se Deo resignasset xx. Aug. Æræ.

Christianæ MDCLXXX. æt. Anno circ. Sexagesimo viviss
excepit. Et heic in fide Christiana sui Servatoris ex-
pectat adventum.

Affixed to a stone in the pavement of the south
aisle, are effigies, in brass, of a Female, with a
quilled ruff and large hood; and at the lower
part of the stone, two sons, in short cloaks, and
two daughters, in dresses similar to that of the
principal figure.

On a large plate of brass, between the effigies :

Here lieth the body of Ales Baldwyn Daughter of
William Mathew of Calverton Esquire the Wife of
George Baldwyn by whom she had issue two sons and
two daughters, viz. William, George, Jane, and Isabell,
and ended her days in childbed, and in the Faith of
Christ the 21st of Feb. Anno Domini 1611 aged 30
years.

On slabs in the pavement :

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth How, late wife of
Mr. Charles How, who died Nov. 18th 1762, aged 47
years. Also of Sarah How, daughter of the above, who
died May 8th 1801, aged 51 years. Also of Elizabeth
How, daughter of the above, who died Nov. 4th 1820,
aged 73 years.

On an altar-tomb in the church-yard, on the
south side :

In memory of Joseph Rogers of Winslow, Currier,
who died Jan. 9, 1722, in the 48th year of his age. He
hath raised himself a monument more durable than this
marble, by giving 600*l*. to be laid out in Land, the Rents
and Profits of which he hath ordered to be applied yearly
for ever towards the educating and instructing in Learning
the Children of Poor People of the parish of Winslow.
He gave likewise for the use of the Communion Service
of the Parish Church of Winslow, one Silver Salver of
5*l*. value.

On the tomb are also texts of Scripture :
Proverbs, ch. xix. ver. 17; and ch. iv. ver. 7 & 13;
and Psalm cxii. 9.

On the wall of the west end of the nave, are
the following records, conspicuously painted :

To the Memory of that pious and worthy Benefactor
of this Parish William Elmer Gent. who died in the year
1652. He founded a free school & endowed it with
about 30*l*. per ann. He left 9*l*. per ann. to 3 poor men
and 3 poor widows & every third Michaelmas half one
years Rent to be laid out in black cloth to clothe them.
He also left Five Pounds (the Rent of a Close in this

Parish) to put out a poor child apprentice & if no child go out, the years rent to mend the Lane between Sworn Land and Nash Field. He also gave the Rent of 5 acres of Land in Whaddon Field to be distributed among the Poor of this Parish & the Rent of 2 acres and half of Land in Calverton Field to keep *Broken Bridge* in repair.

Correspondent to this, on the same wall, towards the north aisle :

To the Memory of that pious and worthy Benefactor

The REGISTER begins in 1628, and the indefatigable Willis preserved the following entries :

Baptisms.

Thomas, son of Simon Benet Esq. and Grace his wife, 1 May 1652.

Elizabeth, dau. of Simon Benet Esq. and Grace his wife, 27 Mar. 1659.

Burials.

Sir Simon Benet Bart. 22 Aug. 1631.

Thomas, son of Simon Benet Esq. and Grace his wife, 5 May 1652.

William Elmer (Founder of the Free School) 19 Mar. 1652.

Mrs. Kent (the Minister's wife) 1658.

Mrs. Pilkington (the Minister's wife) 1658.

Mary, dau. of Simon Benet Esq. 27 July 1663.

to this Parish Sir Simon Benet B^t who died in the year 1631. He left 12*l.* a year to cloath 6 men in blue jerkins breeches and stockings and to y^e Constable Churchwardens & Overseers of y^e Poor 10*s.* a year to see it annually performed. He left also 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. to repair the highways of this Parish. He gave also 5*l.* per ann. towards repairing this Church: all which money is paid out of the Tithes of Bourton in the Parish of Buckingham yearly.

Simon Benet Esq. who died in 1682, left the use of 50*l.* to set the Poor of this Parish to work.

Simon, son of Simon Benet Esq. and Grace his wife, of Calverton, 25 Aug. 1675.

Ezekiel Couchman, Rector, (and his wife, buried on the same day) 17 Dec. 1670.

Mrs. Eyre, wife of Mr. Reginald Eyre, Rector.¹

Simon Benet, Esq. 21 Aug. 1682.

Mary, dau. of Thomas Willis, Esq. (who rented the Hall) 21 Aug. 1686.

Mrs. Grace Benet, 27 Sept. 1694.²

To which these following names may be added :

Humfrey Elmer, buried 27 Sept. 1629.

Joseph, son of Stephen Baldwyn and Sarah his wife, bapt. 9 Sept. 1671.

John, son of Simon Benet and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. 9 Oct. 1688.

BEACHAMPTON HALL.

This ancient Mansion, which stands in a large meadow N.E. of the Church, and near the Southern bank of the Ouse, still retains some features which indicate its primeval importance; but no view, ground plan, or elevation of the original building has been preserved. Some of the garden walls, on the north and south sides, still retain the marks of entrance gates; and the garden the appearance of a terrace. In the east side of the house is a large mullioned window, which has been repaired, and elegantly decorated with the fragments of glass, emblazoned with armorial bearings, which have been collected from other windows in the Mansion, expressly for this purpose. One of them is a large crown above the portcullis, as a crest. Another, partly faded, appears to have been quarterly; 1. quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. on a ch. Gu. a tower embattled and machicolated Or. 2. Dexter paly of eight Or. and Gu. imp. quarterly per saltire Arg. and S. 1 and 4. charged with a lion ramp. S. 3. S. 2 bends, Or. a ch. Gu. 4 S. a lion ramp. Or. on a ch. Arg. within a bordure company Gu. and Arg. 3 fleur-de-lis Or. Over all, in an escutcheon of pretence, Or. a lion ramp. S. imp. an eagle displayed of the Last.

The apartment to which this window belongs is about 30 feet by 21, but evidently reduced in

¹ See page 531.

² She was barbarously murdered 19 Sept. at her house at Calverton. [See CALVERTON.] Willis mentions her great worth, and records a very pompous funeral.

size by a panelled wainscot, the original dimensions being probably 45 feet in length and about 14 feet in height. Over the chimney, carved in wood, amongst the ornaments of the wainscot (which is of a different pattern from that of the rest of this noble room, being decorated with arches of the Elizabethan style, or that of King James I.) is a greyhound, courant with either the stern gallery of a ship, or some ornament of a similar kind, and under it (?) part of a portcullis.

The staircase which leads to this apartment has evident marks of antiquity, the posts of the balustrades being very massive and elaborately carved, and two of them decorated with the figures of lions rampant, two feet in height; one supporting the badges of the house of Tudor, and other devices.

On the ground floor, which forms the end of the building towards the south, is a spacious room, with lofty mullioned windows, whence were removed the fragments of coat armour and other ornaments, such as wreaths, portions of labels, fillets, and small ovals, with human visages depicted thereon. This is supposed to have been a chapel or oratory; but of late years has been converted into a dairy, a large farm, to which it is attached, being occupied by Mr. Flowers, a reputable grazier. Here are many heavy studded doors; and large stables, and other offices, remain westward of the Mansion.

THE SCHOOL

was founded by William Elmer, a principal Inhabitant of, and great Benefactor to the Parish: who appointed certain feoffees, to erect, complete, and endow the School, out of the profits of his Estate, (committed to their trust) and nominate and elect an honest, able, and sufficient person, being a good scholar and unmarried; there to continually abide, and teach all such children and youths as might resort to him, in English and Latin, and to cast accounts; and on his death, marriage, or cession, and in case of misconduct, to provide and choose another, duly qualified, in continual succession. His Will, under which the above provisions were made, is dated 3 Jan. 1648.

In an ancient Terrier of lands belonging to the School, the total number of acres amounted to eighty-six; being described as the lands of John Fortescue, Esq.

In another Terrier, dated 11 June 1578, (21 Eliz.) two years before the Parish was enclosed, a very particular account of the boundaries of Elmer's lands is preserved; describing the lands of the Prior of Luffield, on one side; and those of Joane Queen of England (probably Queen of King Hen. IV.) on the other.¹

SCHOOLMASTERS.

John Mansell, LL.B. of Magdalen-hall, Oxon. licensed 23 March 1669. He resigned; became Rector of Cosgrove, Co. Northampton, where he died 31 Jan. 1729; and

John Owen, A.B. of All Souls' Coll. Oxon. was licensed 14 Oct. 1675.

Abraham Freestone, A.B. of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb. 8 Jan. 1678; who, on being beneficed in Lincolnshire, was succeeded by

Benjamin Pritchard, A.M. Fellow of Brasenose Coll. Oxon. 3 Dec. 1703, and licensed 3 May 1706: who resigned to his brother,

Herbert Pritchard, A.M. Fellow of Brasenose Coll. licensed 24 April 1712; and on his cession,

William Cooke, also of Brasenose Coll. was elected in 1735: he was Curate of this Parish; and died in 1742; being succeeded by

Thomas Cooke, his brother, also Curate, died in 1746.

¹ There is a pasture ground in this parish, which still retains the name of the Queen's close; and, John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, in 1416, having obtained a grant of Salden and Mursley, claimed the Manor of Beachampton, from the Lords of Salden, his predecessors, the heirs of the Fitz-Niels.

BITLESDEN, VULGO BIDDLESDON: ANCIENTLY BETESDENE, BETLESDEN, OR BYTLESDEN.

THIS Parish is situated at the extreme Northern verge of the County; and is bounded on the North by Northamptonshire; on the East by Stowe; on the South by Shalston; and on the West by Northamptonshire, and a very small portion of Turweston.

It was included in Domesday Survey, in the ancient Hundred of Stofald; and is, in modern calculations, computed to contain about 1700 acres, chiefly woodland, or closely bordered by the woods, as its name seems to imply. The soil is a heavy, deep, tenacious clay.

At the Conqueror's arrival, it was reckoned as part of the lands of the King, and holden under him by Earl Alberic, as four hides and one virgate. There was land for eight ploughs. In the demesne were two hides and one plough, and two more might have been employed. There were four villeins and five bordars; having two ploughs, and a third might have been added. There were four servants, and two mills of twenty-eight pence, pasture for one team, and woods for two hundred hogs: valued at thirty shillings; when he first held it, at four pounds; in the time of King Edward, at forty shillings. This Manor Azor held, the son of Tored, a Thane of King Edward.¹

The Earl of Morton also held a small estate here, consisting of three virgates of land. There was sufficient for one plough team, but that which might have employed a second lay waste. This was formerly holden by Alric, a man of Alwin Fitz-Goding, and he could sell it.²

Lewin de Neweham held also the Hamlet of Eversaw, formerly part of this Parish; but, in later times, considered to belong to Northamptonshire.

The Norman Survey records, under the description of Neweham's lands, that a *certain cripple* held *Eversaw*, in eleemosynage, or *free alms* of the King, as one hide. There was land for two ploughs, and two were employed by two villeins. It was and had been always estimated at twenty shillings; and the same person had holden it in the time of King Edward.³

The chief Estate and Lordship of Bitlesden was not long retained by the new Sovereign; but, according to Camden, was, in the reign of Henry I. possessed by Robert de Meperteshall, (according to the orthography adopted by Willis) who, as is asserted, forfeited his lands for stealing one of the King's hounds.⁴ Whatever might have been the nature or the degree of that offence by

¹ Terra Regis. In Stofald Hund. ∞ *Bechesdene* ten' Rex W. Alberic ^{com} habuit de eo. Ibi iiii . hidæ et i . uirg'. Tra. $\tilde{\text{e}}$ viii .¹⁰ caſ. In doio ii .² hide. et ibi. $\tilde{\text{e}}$ una car' et ii .⁶ plus poss' fieri. Ibi. iiii . uilli et v . bord. hât. ii . car' et iii . poss' fieri adhuc. Ibi. iiii . serui. et ii . molini de xxviii . den' pſu. i . caſ. Silua. cc. pore' Val. xxx . sol. Qdo recep. iiii . lib. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hoc w tenuit Azor Tored. teign'. R.E. [Lib. Cens. i . f. 143 b.]

² Terra Comit' Moritoniens'. In Betesdene ten' isd' com' iii . uirg'. Tra' $\tilde{\text{e}}$. i . car'. sc'da uastata. $\tilde{\text{e}}$. Hanc' trā tenuit Alric hō Aluini. f. Goding et uende' potuit. [Ib. i . fol. 146 b.]

³ Terra Lewini de Neweham. Eversaw Hamlet in Stodfald Hund. Quidā Loripes ten. In elemosinā de Rege Euresel. p. una hida. Tra' $\tilde{\text{e}}$. ii . caſ. et ibi. sun' cu. uillis. Val. et ualuit sep'. xx .¹¹ sol. Istemet tenuit sol. T.R.E. [Ib. i . f. 153.]

⁴ The forest laws are well known to have been of the most oppressive description. The History of the early Norman Reigns is one continued series of oppression; and the Sovereigns, who then seem to have been intent upon the preservation of the forest laws, knew no bounds to their resentment, whenever the feudal privileges were either wilfully or even accidentally violated or invaded, by their subjects. The depopulation of that previously fertile and highly cultivated district, the New Forest of Hampshire, seems to have been accomplished in a comparatively very short space of time, and

which Meperteshall incurred the forfeiture of this estate, it was unquestionably bestowed upon Robert de Bellamont, Earl of Leicester, who gave the same to his steward, Ernald de Bosco. In 1147, in the reign of Stephen, Ernald founded here an Abbey of the Cistercian order, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, which the Earl of Leicester confirmed; and it was subjected to the Monastery of Gerondon, Co. Leicester, at the very time when Ernulph was gratified with this additional protection for his Monastery. The Monks, hereafter, continued in quiet possession.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE ABBEY.¹

In the time of King Henry I. there was a certain Lord of Bitlesden, called Robert de Meperteshal, who, by reason of certain proceedings in the King's Court, (viz. having a dispute concerning a most furious dog belonging to the King,) was under the necessity of endeavouring to propitiate the King, by a gift to Geoffrey de Clinton, the King's Chamberlain, who was then in high favour with the King; and accordingly relinquished the whole vill of Bitlesden, with five virgates of land adjacent, in Whitefield, by an agreement, to have peace, and that he might not be liable to sustain the judgement of the King's Court, with regard to his offence; and whereas, the said Meperteshal having no dwelling near Sylveston, William Fitz Alured, who was Lord of Preston, and of the whole of Marieland, gave to the aforesaid Robert, a mediety of that land, that he might have a house there. In process of time, the aforesaid Geoffrey de Clinton gave to the said Robert de Meperteshal, his daughter, in marriage, with the aforesaid virgates of land in Whitefield; and then the said Robert held Bitlesden, the five virgates, and a mediety of Marieland: in this manner it became annexed to Bitlesden. But in the reign of King Stephen, when great wars prevailed, Robert returned to Meperteshal, and quitted Bitlesden; and neglecting to pay suit and service to the Earl of Leicester, the latter seised upon this estate as an escheat, and bestowed it upon his Steward, Ernald de Bosco, for his services; who, upon council and advice, finding that the remainder in the said lands could not descend to his heirs, by the advice aforesaid, he founded the Abbey of Bitlesden, which the Earl confirmed by his Charter; but in process of time, the aforesaid Robert de Meperteshal held Pleas of Bitlesden; and then the Monks of this Abbey, by the advice and consent of the aforesaid Robert, paid to him ten marks, and so had his Charter and Confirmation. Thus began, and was founded, the Abbey of Bitlesden, in the year of Grace, 1147, on the 6th of the Ides of July, which was in the 14th year from the foundation of Gerondon.

Ernald de Bosco's Charter was to the following effect:—

To the Bishop of Lincoln and David, Archdeacon of Buckinghamshire, and all faithful men of holy Church, Ernaldus de Bosco sends health in Christ. Know ye, that I have given my land in Bitlesden, in wood and in plane, to the order of Cistercians, instituted to the Abbey of Gerondon, for the love of God, the remission of my sins, and the salvation of my soul, and the souls of my ancestors, in eleemosynage, to make an Abbey of the aforesaid order, therefore I will and desire that all the faithful in Christ will make their prayers, that the brethren of

eventually led to the tragical death of William Rufus, on the spot which had been the scene of his principal diversions. This circumstance was regarded, in that superstitious age, as a divine judgement; and excited more disgust than pity: but the rigours of the forest laws extended throughout the whole realm; and the forests of the north, as well as those of the south, bear testimony to the arrogant domination which long prevailed. The ultimate abolition of feudal tenures, may be regarded as one of the most important steps towards the attainment of rational liberty, the establishment of national independence, and the constitutional rights of free men; in con-tradistinction to that slavish subserviency, to which the Norman Conqueror had reduced the unfortunate Saxons.

¹ From a Register of Bitlesden, in the possession of the Most Noble George Duke of Buckingham, in 1640, and preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon. See vol. i. p. 366.

this place may live in the love and fear of God, and without reproach. Witness, Rob. Earl of Lece. A. the Countess my Wife, Robert my Son, and Robert the Chaplain.

The Charter of the Earl of Leicester was as follows:—

To Alexander, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, and all faithful sons of the Holy Church, Robert Earl of Leicester sends health. Know ye, that for the love of God, and the remission of my sins, and the salvation of the soul of my father and my mother, and the salvation of my own soul, and the souls of my ancestors; and at the request of Ernald de Bosco, I will and grant, that the gift which the aforesaid Ernald gave in free alms to God and the blessed Mary, and the Abbat of Gerondon, for the foundation and institution of an Abbey at Gerondon, this gift, which Ernald de Bosco granted, and which I have confirmed, is Bitlesden, for the order of Cistercians aforesaid, of which this is my confirmation. Ut teneantur in pace. Test. Amicia, the Countess; Robert his son, and William Burdet.

The date of the original establishment is commonly reputed to have been in or about the 13th of King Stephen; yet, nevertheless, in a Register in the library of the Earl of Oxford, describing the foundation of this Abbey, it is referred to the reign of Henry I.

Ernald de Bosco, the son of the founder, gave, in aid of his father's endowment, his body to be buried in the Abbey, and a yard land in Little Houghton, to be settled upon it; and Ernald, the third of those names, confirmed the former grants, which were subsequently ratified by the fourth Ernald de Bosco, as witnessed by his brother, William de Bosco.

Thomas, Abbat of Bitlesden, the *ninth* in succession after Richard the first Abbat, placed there by the founder, is mentioned by Willis^c at the head of his list of Benefactors, which does not seem in accordance with the statement, that many benefactions were bestowed *immediately* after its original endowment; there being, according to the dates annexed, an interval of 77 years, during which, no important addition is recorded to have been made to the possessions of the Abbey.

At a very early period, 1206, (7 Joh.) Thomas de St. Walery confirmed all his lands in Dodford, to Bitlesden Abbey, for the health of his own soul, the soul of Edela his wife, Avenir his mother, Honora his daughter, and Reginald and Barnard his brothers.

In 1228, eleven yard lands in Helmdon were granted to the Abbey: and in the Oxfordshire Fines, in 1249, are grants to Bitlesden Abbey, of lands in Cottesford; as likewise in 1274, of lands in Whitfield, Co. Northampton: and in 1291, of twenty acres of assart in Siresham, in Whitlebury Forest. In 1378, the Abbey obtained a grant of the dissolved Priory of Wedon Pinkeny. In 1380, William Lord Zouch, of Haringworth, granted the Church of Ebrington, Co. Gloucester, to Bitlesden: and in 1381, the Church was appropriated, and a Vicar ordained.

Maud de Houghton granted to Bitlesden, for the health of her soul, and of Robert Grimbald, her father, and her mother's and grandfather's souls, her rents in Hollacre, and one yard land in Houghton: and in 1259, Robert Grimbald, then Lord of Houghton, quitted claim to lands in Houghton, and a mill there, to William, Abbat of Bitlesden, which gift was confirmed in 1278, by William Grimbald, then Lord of Little Houghton.

Hugh de Dunstar, with the assent of Alice his wife, gave two carucates of land in Thornborough; and in 1245, Robert de Hastings confirmed a gift of John Hastings, his brother, of four yard lands in Thornborough.

Basilea, Prioreess of Harrold, Co. Beds, came to an agreement with the Abbat of Bitlesden, respecting a tenement in Thornborough, in 1252. And lands in the same place, were confirmed to the Abbey, by the wife of Alan de Fraxino.

William de Breuse confirmed the gift of Thomas de Dodford, of lands in Boreton.^d

¹ Hist. of Bucks, page 158.

^d Ibid. p. 160.

Henry de Pinkeney, granted a pasture, called Smethemed, in Wappenham, to the Abbey.

William de Beachamp gave ten acres in Eversaw; and subsequently, seventy acres more, which were confirmed by Simon de Beachamp.

Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, confirmed lands to Bitlesden, in Helmdon. As early as the beginning of the reign of Richard I. William de Chenduit had *confirmed* to Bitlesden Abbey, the Lordship of Charlvelton, which must have been in the time of Abbat Richard, the second of those names, not long after the foundation.

ABBATS OF BITLESDEN.

RICHARD, Abbat 1151.

Alexander, between 1157 and 1166.

Richard, 1192.

William, deposed 1198; who was succeeded by

Adam, Celerer of Bruern Abbey, Co. Oxon, 1198.

Maurice, 1219-1222.

Henry, 1226.

Stephen de Canterbury, died 1228.

Thomas, 1230-1232.

Giffard, quitted Bitlesden for Waverley Abbey, 1236.

Walter, 1238-1240.

Henry Mallore, received the Benediction from the Bishop 1241.

Philip, 1245-1250.

William, 1254-1257.

Roger, 1259-1262.

Will. Byham,¹ 1264, 1280, 1285.

John Thornberge, 1290-1298.

Walter, 1300.

John de Sarum, 1301-1323.

Thomas de Buckingham, circ. 1324; was succeeded by

Roger de Gotham, who occurs in 1326, 1329, 1331; and was succeeded by

Thomas, 1332.

Griffin, 1341.

William de Louteburghe, 1346-1357.

Peter, 1397-1400.

Stephen, 1428.

John, 1469-1479.

William, 1480.

Rich. Benet, circ. 1495. He resigned in 1518, and was succeeded by

Rich. Greene, the last Abbat, who presided from 1518 to the surrender, 1539; but, in 1536, three years before the Dissolution, King Hen. VIII. granted to this Abbat, that Bitlesden should be continued, and not be dissolved among the smaller religious houses.

It appears, by a Letter in the Augmentation-office, addressed to the Right Hon. Mr. Rich, Chancellor, by Dr. London, who was directed to inspect and report the condition of Religious Houses at the time of the Dissolution, that he thus recommends the Religieux of Bitlesden to the favour of the Crown :

My humble duty observid unto yo gudde Mastershippe, it may lyke the same to be advertisede, that having Commission of the King's Majestie to take the Surrender of the Abbatt and Convent of Bytlesden, in the Co. of Bokingham, I hadde in the same Commission, Auctoritie given unto me to assigne a convenient Pension unto the Abbatt and Monks there; to whom, in consideracon they hadde agreeade with the King's Highness to have ther Howse Cotynew notwithstanding it was under the value of and have pay'd alredeye certain monye for the same cause, I dydd assigne unto the said Abbatt 40*l*. Pension yerely during his Liffe, to be paid at two usual termys in the yere, viz. ad festa Annunciaconis beatie Mariæ et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, and 5*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. to every oun of the Monks being Preists, and to the Cellerar 6*l*. yerly, to be paid at the said Termys dureing their Lifes, unless the King's Majestye do provyde for every of them such spiritual Lyvinges as shall be as gudde as the said Pensions. And I have subscrybed every oun of their names besekyng your Mastershippe to be gudde Master unto them for the Assurance of ther said Pensions; forasmuch as every oun of them, willingly and lovingly without any difficulty was agreeable to the King's requests in the surrendering of their Howse, and diverse of them

¹ This William, and the Convent, were compelled to find a Chaplain to officiate in the Chapel of Litcote, in Stewkley, and to pay 2*l*. per ann. to the Priory of St. Margaret, Ivinghoe.

be very aged men, and pitye it wer to cause them to travell farre in sekinge of ther Pensions. Morover ther ys another *quondam* Abbat, called Father *Benet*, a very honest man; he hath also ther by Convent Seale a Pension of 20 marks durante vitâ sua yerly.

RICHARDUS GREENE, Abbat.
RICHARDUS BENET, quondam Abbat.
ROBERTUS WESTON.
THOMAS TODDE, Cellerarius.
JOHANNES NORTHAMPTON.
ROBERTUS NORTHAMPTON.

Sacerdotes.

JOHANNES BRADLEY.
JACOBUS SCHALLISTON.
JOHANNES AUCLAND.
RICHARDUS SHEPshed.

Your bounden Orator,

JOHN LONDON.

Pursuant to which, these following Pensions were assigned to the said Abbat and his Brethren, viz.:

To Richard Greene, Abbat, 40*l.*; Thomas Todd, Sub-Prior, 6*l.*

To Robert Weston, alias Bertlet; Richard Brackley, alias Mayo; John Northampton, alias Dawkins; Robert Northampton, alias Taylor; John Shalleston, alias Coles; John Aukland, alias Robinson; John Bradley, alias Keeling; Richard Shepshed, alias Palfryman—5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each.

Of which late Monks, Thomas Todd, Robert Taylor, Richard Palfryman, Richard Mayo, John Robinson, John Coles, and John Keeling, were surviving in 1553, and enjoyed their Pensions; when there was also paid in annuities, 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the revenues of the late Monastery.

Willis remarks, that the Instrument of Surrender is printed in Burnet's History of the Reformation, but very erroneously, as to the spelling it, &c. in the original.

The Return of Bitlesden Abbey, in the time of King Hen. VIII. on the dissolution of some of the smaller Monasteries, was thus given by the Commissioners:

The Abbey of the Cistercian Order:—Clere value, by the first Survey, 130*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* By the second, 138*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Monks there, 11; whereof Priests, 9; Incontinent, none; desiring Capacities, 1. An Abbat *quondam*, having a Pension by Convent Seal of 13*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Servants, 51; whereof Hinds, 24; Waiting Servants, 13; Boys and Children, 9; Women for the Day (Dairy?) 4. Bells, Lead, and other Buildings there, worth, by estimation, 51*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The entire value of the moveable Goods, 61*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Stock and Stores, none. Wood there, 400 acres.¹

The Chartulary of Bitlesden, quoted by Dugdale, is among the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 4714. It was purchased by Lord Oxford in 1728; and is a folio of considerable thickness, on 363 leaves of vellum, containing the following Charters:

1. De Fundatione de Bitlesden. 2. Whitfelde. 3. Estwell et Westernhul. 4. Estwell, Bichino et Bissopespoll. 5. Blakenham. 6. Bichino. 7. Westcote. 8. Evershawe. 9. Helnenden. 10. Charwelton. 11. Preston. 12. Thornborowe. 13. Siresham. 14. Dodforde, including Heiholt. 15. Wappenham. 16. Wedone. 17. De Prioratu de Wedone Pinkney concess. Abbatie de Bitlesden. 18. Ebrington, or Eberton. 19. Boycote. 20. Morton. 21. Berton. 22. Torveston. 23. Westbury. 24. Littlecot. 25. De domibus et edificiis de Distaf Lane in London. 26. Brackley and Evenley. 27. Carta Hen. VIII. Regis De scitū Mon. de Bytlesden trad. ad firm. Ed. Clerke. Ap. Wald. 1 Oct. Anno Reg. 32. 28. Indenture of Sale of Site of Bytlesden Abbey for 700*l.* to Edmund Peckham Esq. Cofferer of the Household 1 Nov. 32 Hen. VIII.

This Register was formerly in the possession of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and Dugdale made transcripts therefrom.

In a letter from Dugdale to Sir John Cotton, dated 15 Oct. 1675, in the possession of Dr. William Blount of Hereford, in 1806, is the following passage:—"I pray you forget not to speake to the Duke

¹ Willis's Hist. Abbies, vol. ii. p. 13, 14.

of Buckingham for that Leiger Booke of Bittlesden, which he is in justice obliged to let you have, having lost that which your Father lent him."¹

In the Stowe Library are eighty-one ancient Deeds relative to Bittlesden Abbey, having many Seals appendant. The date of the most ancient is 1205.²

In a note to the account of this Abbey, in the Monasticon, is the following catalogue of Charters relative to Bittlesden :

Confirmatio Hen. II. de Manerio de Bittlesden et de tribus carucatis terræ in Siresham, &c.

Carta Hen. III. de terra de Whitfield ex dono Roberti clerici de Mortone et Hunfridi de Montibus 28 Hen. III.

Conventio Willielmi ab Mon. B. Mariæ de Bittlesden et Thomæ Andrewæ de Manerio de Charwelton, 20 Edw. IV.

Confirmatio Petri Cardinalis S. Prædixis de Patronatu Ecclesiæ de Ebrington et Appropriat ejusdem, cum Ordinatione Vicariæ &c.

Carta Capellani de Littlecot.

Scriptum Cantariæ Capellæ de Littlecota ornamenta Capellæ de Littlecote.

Copy of the surrender of Bittlesden Abbey :

Forasmuche as we Richard Greene, Abbat of the Monastery off our blessyde Ladye Saynte Marye of Bittlesden and the Convent of the same Monasterye, do profoundlye consyder, that the Manor and Trade of Lyving, which we and other off owre pretensyde Relygyon have practisyde, and usyed many days dothe most princypallye consyst yn certayn dome Seremonies and yn certayn Constytutyons off the Bishshoppes off Rome, and other forynsycall Potentates, as the Abbats of Cystuns, and thereyn only insolyd, and not tawght in the true knowledge off God's Laws, procuring always Exemptions of the Bishshoppes off Rome, from owre Ordynaries and Dyocysans, submytting owre sellffe princypallye to forynsycall Potentates and Powers which never came here to reform suche disorder of Lyvng and Abuses, as now have be founde to have raynyde amonge Usse, and therefore now assuredlye knowynge, that the more perfytt way of Lyving is most princypallye and suffeycentlye declaryde unto usse by owre Master Christe, his Evangelests and Apostles, and that yt is most expedient for usse to be governyde and ordered by owre supreme Hedde, under Godd, the King's most noble Grace, with owre mutual ascent, and consent, do most humblye submyt owre sellffe, and every one of Usse, unto the benygn Mercye of the King's Majestye, and by these Presents, do surrender and yeld uppe unto his most graytus Hands, all owre saide Monasterye, with all the Lands, Spyrytual and Temporall Tythes, Rents, Reversyons, Ryghts and Revenewes, we have yn all and yn every parte off the same; most humblye besechyng hys Grace to dispose of usse and off the same as shall seme best unto his most gratys Pleasure; and farder yn humble manner desyryng his most Noble Grace, to graunte unto every one of usse under hys Letters Patent, sume Annuitee, or other manner of Lyving whereby wee may be assurdyde to have our Sustenance yn tyme comyng, and farder to graunte unto usse frelye his Lycence to Chawng our Habyts into secular Passhyon, and receive such manner of Lyving as other secular Priests be wonte to have; and we and all and every one of usse shall faithfullye pray unto Almyghtye Godd long to preserve his Grace with successe and much Felycytee. In Wytness whereoff we have subscribe our names and putt owre Convent Seale unto these Presents, the 26 day of Sept. in the 30 yere of the Rayngne of our Sufferagne Lord Kyng *Harry* the Eight. By me

✠ Richard Grene, Abbat.

✠ Tho. Todd, Sub-prior
✠ Robt. Weston
✠ Rich. Brackley
✠ John Northampton
✠ Robert Northampton

✠ John Bradley
✠ John Shallton
✠ John Aukland
✠ Rich. Shepshed
✠ Tho. Aston

"*REX Omnibus &c. Salutem. cum nuper Monasterium de Bytlesden in Comitatu nostro Bucks jam dissolutum, unde quidam Richardus Greene, tempore dissolutionis illius et a diu antea Abbas inde fuit. Nos volentes rationalem annualem Pensionem sive promotionem condignam eidem Richardo ad victum, exhibitionem et susten-*

¹ Dugd. Monast. vol. v. p. 365.

² Biblioth. Stowensis, vol. ii. p. 109.

tationem melius sustinendum provideri, Sciatis igitur quod Nos in consideratione premissorum de Gratia nostra specialis ac ex carta scientia et mero motu nostris advisamentum et consensum Cancellarii et Concilii Curie Augmentationum Reventionum Coronæ nostræ dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentem damus et concedimus eidem Richardo quandam annuitatem sive annualem Pensionem quadraginta librarum sterlingorum habendum gaudendum et annuatim percipiendum easdem quadraginta libras prefato Richardo et assignatis suis a festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli ultimo preterito ad terminum et pro termino vite ipsius Richardi vel quo usque idem Richardus ad unum vel plura Beneficia Ecclesiastica sive aliam Promotionem condignum clari annui valoris quadraginta librarum aut ultra promotus fuerit tam per manus Thesaurarii reventionum Augmentationum Coronæ nostræ pro tempore existentis de Thesaro nostro in manibus de Reventionibus predictis remanere contingant quam per manus receptorum exituum et reventionum dicti nuper Monasterii pro tempore existentium de eisdem exitibus et reventionibus ad festa Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Sancti Michaelis Archangeli per equales portiones solventas eo quod expressa mentio, &c. In cujus rei Testimonium, &c. Teste Richardo Riche apud Westm. Sexto die Februarii anno Regni nostri Tricesimo. Per Cancellarium et Concilium predictum virtute Warranti predicti.²

The value of the Temporalities and Spiritualities of Bitlesden, of which Richard Green was Abbat and Incumbent, at the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Hen. VIII. was 162*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*¹

"**REX** Archiepiscopis, &c. Salutem." Sciatis Nos concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse dilectis in Christo Abbati et Conventui de Bitlesden quod ipsi et successores sui in perpetuum habeant unum Mercatum singulis septimanis per Diem *Lunæ* apud Manerium suum de Bitlesden, in Com. Bucks, et unam Feriam singulis annis per octo Dies duraturam, viz. in Die et in Vigilia Sanctæ Margarietæ Virginis et per sex dies sequentes. Quare volumus &c. quod predicti Abbas et Conventus et Successores sui in perpetuum habeant predictum Mercatum et Feriam apud Manerium suum cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi Mercatum et Feriam pertinentibus. Nisi, &c. Licet predictum, &c. Hiis Testibus Venerabilibus Patribus W. Cantuar. Archiepiscopo Totius Angliæ Primate, S. Sarum, et J. Ciestrien. Episcopis; Thome Comite Lancaster, &c.

"Dat. apud Westm. x die Februarii.

Per ipsum REGEM."³

THE ABBEY.

The walls of the east side of the cloisters, and part of the tower, were standing in Willis's time: together with the chapter-house, an arched room, about forty feet square, supported by pillars; and a small chapel, on the south side of the Church, in which were entombed the Lord Zouches.

Willis, with his usual industry, collected the greater number of inscriptions which remained in the Abbey Church, previous to its complete demolition, which are here inserted:

Orate pro animabus Thome Billing quondam Capitalis Justiciarii Domini Regis ad Placidia coram ipso Rege tenend. et Catharine uxoris ejus. Qui quidem Thomas obiit 5 die Mensis Martii A.D. 1481, et dicta Catharina obiit 8^o die Mensis Martii A.D. 1477. Quorum Animabus Propitiatur Deus.

Under this inscription, were the portraits of five sons and four daughters.

On another:

Hic jacet Thomas Billing Arm. filius et

heres Thome Billingæ Justiciarii Domini Regis, qui obiit 23 die Mensis Martii, A.D. 1503. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

Hic jacet Thomas Lobet Armiger qui obiit 16 die Mensis Februarii 1491. Cujus Animæ propitiatur Deus.

HIC JACET FRANCISCUS DAYRELL, FILIUS PAULI DAYRELL DE LYLLINGSTONE QUI OBIT XXIX. JANUARIJ MDCXIV.

Quid tua Vita, Dolor, quid Mors, tibi meta dolorum.

¹ Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII. vol. 4, p. 237, 238.

² Carta, Anno 8 Edw. II. (1325) No. 31, Archivis in Turre London, pro Mercato et Teria apud Bitlesden.

³ In the same year, we find that King Edw. II. borrowed 100*l.* of Bitlesden Abbey. [Rymer's Fœdera.]

*Mors Vitam sequitur, Vita beata Recem.
Ergone defunctum Vita lacrymabimur absit.
Præstat abesse Viris possit ut esse Deo.*

Under the communion table, is the effigy of a woman, in brass, with a label proceeding from her mouth, terminating in a scroll, on which the following Latin inscription is written: *Sancta Trinitas unus Deus Misereere Nobis.*

Underneath this:

Here lyeth buried under this Stone the Body of Dorothy Verney, in her life time Wife to Edmund Verney, Esq. and daughter of Sir Edmund Peckham, Knt. who died the 23 day of May, in the yere of our Lord God, 1547, on whose soul Jesus have mercy. Amen.

On a slab, in the middle of the pavement, is the effigy of a woman, in brass, with an infant at the four corners, and the following arms, quarterly: A chev. bet. three roses, 2 cheque in chief three cinquefoils, 3 on a fess between three mullets, as many crosses, 4 as 1: on an escutcheon of pretence, three greyhound's heads collared and erased; *Obiit 11 Die Dec. 1555.*

To which are added, the following verses:

Here Susan sleeps, George Peckham's Wyfe,
Which Death in child-bed took,

In the Will of Judge Billing,¹ in which he is styled of Astwell, he directed his interment near Katherine his first wife, in Bitlesden; gave 6s. 8d. to the chapel at Fewcott; three pots of silver to Susan his wife, late the wife of John Fawkes, Justice of the Common Pleas; 100*l.* in gold to his sons, Thomas and Nicholas; and 100*l.* in gold to his daughters, Isabel and Margaret, with certain lands.

It appears, that there had been formerly a ring of five large bells, connected with this religious establishment, which were carried to Denham, near Uxbridge, where the Peckhams (proprietors of the Abbey) resided, when they caused the Church to be demolished. The Peckhams had not been long in possession of the estate, before the whole of their demesnes were confiscated to the Crown. This occurred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; who afterwards gave the estate to Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton, to whom it also proved inauspicious; for his son Thomas Lord Grey, being convicted of High Treason, (1 Jac. I.) all his demesnes, in this County, were seised, and his person committed to the Tower of London, for life; but, dying in his confinement, that branch of the family became extinct, having flourished in Buckinghamshire, with great honour, during 400 years.

After his death, Carr, Earl of Somerset, is reported to have holden this Manor; but, upon his condemnation for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, King James I. gave this estate to George

Who 13 Months in Marriage spent,
And then this Life forsook.
The only Heir of Henry Webbe
The chiefest Joy he hadde,
The quiet Stay and greatest happe
That made her Husband glad.
What Spryght was that to spoil that Tree
Before that fruit was blown
And ryve it up so by the Rooote
That longer might have grown.
For at her xvij Years of Age
When flowyng time befell
She took her Leave and scarce did bid
Her Husband Dear farewell.
What helpeth Yowth or fairest flowers,
Or Brwte of Worldlye Praise,
When Death unwindes the Thred of Life
And Use of Breath decays.
Such is the cowrse that kind hath left
To Nature's Children all,
Such are the Howres and sacred Happes
That to us Pilgrims fall.
But vertuous End are Tokens plain
Of Blessed Lives before,
Which never diese which lives before,
And shall for evermore.
When Susan's Sowll a Seat hath wonne,
If our beleve be Just,
And there shall dwell with Angells still
When all things are in dust.

¹ Cited by Willis, p. 153.

Villiers, Duke of Buckingham ; who, being stabbed by Felton, at Portsmouth, the property descended to his son, George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham ; when it was sold to Mr. Sayer, father to the late Mr. Sayer, who came, as Willis remarks, "to the untimely possession, not long after his father's purchase, and to a more untimely dispossession thereof, by his being murdered by Noble, an Attorney."¹

The family, or representatives of the unfortunate Mr. Sayer, disposed of the Manor and Estate to the Right Hon. Ralph Earl Verney, of Middle Claydon.²

THE CHURCH

is a small modern edifice, erected by Henry Sayer, Esq. adjacent to the Mansion House ; and contains nothing particularly worthy of notice, besides two small tablets, in memory of George Morgan, Esq. late of Abercothy, Co. Carmarthen, and of his daughter.

The possessor of the Manor, Mansion House, and Estate, is Impropiator of the great Tithes, and Patron of the Benefice, which is called a Donative, or Curacy ; exempt from tithes, and from all spiritual jurisdiction. The appointment of the minister is solely dependent upon the Impropiator.

CURATES, OR MINISTERS OF BITLESDEN.

Willis remarks, that no Institutions having been made to this Benefice, the tithes of which being wholly appropriated to the Abbey, and the Cure long served by Monks from the neighbouring Monasteries, the names of the Curates, which he had collected from the Bishop's Registers, were only the following :

Thomas Taylor, who, in 1639, made his return to the Bishop, that this Curacy had only a stipend of 20*l.* per ann. paid by the Lord of the Manor, and 2*l.* from other demesnes ; that there belonged to the Minister, a house of one bay, with an upper chamber, thatched, having a yard, or backside, twelve yards square.

John Lockwood, 1662, 1663.

John Maddocks, 1669.

Aaron Wood, (*Hood?*) Also Rector of Greens Norton, Co. Northampton, 1679.

James Maddocks, 1689.

Thomas Lucas, 1706.

William Price, 1709. He was of All Souls' Coll. Oxon. A.M. Vicar of Whitfield, Co. Northampton, in 1721 ; a benefactor to the poor ; and liberally rebuilt his Parsonage house there.³

In 1720, the Curacy of Bitlesden was augmented from Queen Anne's Bounty, with 200*l.* to meet benefactions of 200*l.* each, from Alexander Denton, Esq. and the Rev. W. Freind :⁴ and again, in 1831, with a similar grant towards donations of 200*l.* each from E. J. Littleton, Esq. and George Morgan, Esq. Patron.

BITLESDEN, OR BIDDLESDON HOUSE,

a plain and commodious Mansion, was built by Henry Sayer, Esq. circ. 1731 ; and contains a large and valuable collection of pictures and books.

It was, during many years, the occasional residence of Ralph Earl Verney, whilst his splendid improvements were effected at the family seat of Middle Claydon : and after his Lordship's decease, was disposed of, by his niece and successor, Mary Verney, Baroness Fermanagh, who transferred this Manor and Estate, for a valuable consideration, to George Morgan, Esq. and his brother, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Prebendary of Gloucester, circ. 1791.

¹ Willis's Hist. Abbies, vol. ii. p. 14.

² See CLAYDON, and PEDIGREE of VERNEY, in vol. i. p. 178 ; also WENDOVER.

³ Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 220 ; also Hist. of Northamp. vol. i. p. 755.

⁴ Hodgson's Augmentations of Livings, p. 137.

BUCKINGHAM.

THE TOWN of BUCKINGHAM is unquestionably of very remote antiquity; but its appearance, upon approaching it, presents neither interesting, picturesque, nor attractive features. It had certainly a Castle, and perhaps more than one. It is nearly surrounded by the river Ouse; yet not one line has been written, by those who have undertaken to describe it, which can be construed into a favourable account of its situation.¹

Willis, who derives its name from *Buc*, or *Bocken*, and its vicinity to a Forest, (the latter, however, acknowledged to have been in Northamptonshire) and cites the account of Aulus Plautius, the Roman General under the Emperor Claudius, about the fortieth year after the birth of Christ, does not take upon himself to identify the town of Buckingham with the old Roman town of Neomagus; but has not forgotten to inform us,² that when King Alfred, in 806, divided his Kingdom into Shires, Buckingham was made the Capital of this new County. Long before, in the early Saxon times, the town had acquired religious celebrity from the Legend of St. Rumbald, who had a shrine there; more appropriately to be described in the account of its Ecclesiastical establishments.

After the irruption of the Danes into Oxfordshire, and on the borders of Buckinghamshire, in 910 or 912, King Edward raised a great army, (about the Forest of Bernwood and northern parts of Oxfordshire) and marched to Buckingham, where he lay one month. He caused two forts to be built and garrisoned, one on each side of the Ouse: and, then advancing toward the Danes, struck such a terror into them, that Turketil, their General, with the garrisons of Bedford and Northampton, made their submission, and sued for peace.³

Æthelfled, sister of King Edward, and widow of Æthered Earl of Mercia, governed that province after the death of her husband, and greatly assisted the King, her brother, in his wars against the Danes. In order also to secure her territories from the future encroachments of the enemy, she erected several towns and fortresses in the most convenient places, and supplied them with strong garrisons and ammunition.

Whether it be a mere excursion of the imagination to conjecture, that some of these small summer camps, hastily constructed, (consisting chiefly of earth works, a vallum and a keep, or mount, in some commanding situation, in the most exposed parts of the track near the Ikenield Street,) were *then* formed, must be left to the learned antiquary to determine; but neither history nor tradition offers any account of their origin so plausible, as to attribute them to this valorous Amazon. Thus, at Cublington, Wing, near Aylesbury, and south of Dunton, there are evident remains of encampments, or forts, which seem only capable of affording defence to those places respectively.

In 921, King Edward rebuilt Towcester in Northamptonshire, and also constructed another city,

¹ Willis described the situation of the Town from Speed's Map, published in 1610, and from Roger Hermannide's Abridgement of Camden, printed in 1661, at Amsterdam; adding, that it is surrounded on every side, excepting the north, by the Ouse, over which were *three stone bridges*, and was divided by a Castle, which had been long ruinous, standing on a hill in the midst; that in the northern part, was the Town-Hall, and in the south, the Church, in which the Shrine of St. Rumbald was placed, in the southern aisle, called St. Rumbald's Aisle. [Speed's Theatre of Britain; Moll's Description of England; Monthly Mag. vol. xi. p. 201.]

² Willis's Buckingham, p. 24.

³ Matthew of Westminster, sub. An. 918; see also White Kennet, in Parochial Antiq. vol. i. p. 56, 57, and vol. ii. p. 3.

not far from it, called Wigingamere. These proceedings so alarmed the Danes, who inhabited Leicester and Northampton, that they broke their covenant of peace, and laid siege to Towcester; but the neighbouring inhabitants assembling for the relief of the besieged, the Danes retreated in the night. The Saxons pursued and surprised them between Burnewuda and Aylesbyrig (Bernwood and Aylesbury) and after a short skirmish, the Danes were entirely routed, leaving a great number of prisoners as well as the greatest part of their cattle and baggage, which fell into the hands of the enemy.¹

In 941, in the time of Edmund, younger brother and successor of King Æthelstan, and son of Edward, the Danes, presuming on the weakness of a new prince, made an incursion into the eastern parts of Oxfordshire; but finding no strong places there, committed great outrages.²

In 1010, the Danes came again into Mercia, and after great destruction in the north-eastern parts of Oxfordshire, marched to Buckingham, Bedford, &c.³

THE ROMAN ROAD.

A branch of the Akeman-street, from Chesterton in Oxfordshire, through Launton and Stratton Audley, crosses part of the Hundred and parish of Buckingham,⁴ in its passage to Buckingham and Stoney Stratford, (the old Lactodorum): but the greater part of this line was formed on the Northamptonshire side of the Ouse, through Passenham and Denshanger; and, therefore, strictly speaking, is not in Bucks.

Many Roman Coins have, at different times been dug up, in the vicinity of Buckingham; but most of them have been dispersed and lost. One of these, found, in 1819, in a meadow, in the Parish of Buckingham, had on the reverse, a figure of Ceres, with her sickle; and on each side of the figure s. c. for *Senatus Concilio*. This was supposed a coin of Antoninus.

THE MANOR.

At the Conqueror's Survey, Buckingham was included with its Hamlet of Bourton. There had been eight carucates in the time of King Edward, and as many at the Conquest. The arable was sufficient for eight ploughs. In the demesne were two and three villeins, had three carucates and an half; and thereunto might have been added as much more. There were twenty-six burgesses,⁵ eleven bordars, and two servants; one mill of fourteen shillings rent; meadow for eight plough teams, and pasture for the cattle of the town. In the total valuation of rents, in the time of King Edward, it was charged at 10*l. by tale*, but now pays 16*l. de albo argento*.

Remigius the Bishop held the Church of this Burg, and also four plough lands belonging to it. There were four ploughs, and three villeins, and three bordars, with *ten cottagers*, and one mill of ten shillings rent, meadow for two plough teams, wood sufficient for fences. It was and had been valued at 6*l.* per ann. in the time of King Edward, and afterwards at 7*l.* This Church, Wluui, the Bishop, held of King Edward.

Besides these, the Bishop of Constance had three burgesses, or burgage tenures, which Wluuid, the son of Eddeve (the Queen) had holden. These paid six shillings and sixpence per ann. and to the King eleven-pence.

¹ See Milton's Hist. of England, f. 256; Strutt's Chron. vol. ii. ib. These desultory encounters might probably have taken place on the borders of the Vale of Aylesbury, and perhaps near Dinton.

² Leland conjectures that this might be in the neighbourhood of Eadsbirig, built by Elfleda, a Princess of the Mercians.

³ Chron. Sax. sub. An. et Matr. Westm. cited by Kennet, in Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 9.

⁴ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 24.

⁵ Willis says twenty-seven.

Hugh the Earl had one burgage, which had belonged to a man of Burcard of Shenley. The rents were twenty-six pence per ann. and to the King five-pence.

Robert D'Oyley had one burgage, holden by a man of Azor, the son of Tote; who paid sixteen-pence, and to the King five-pence.

Roger de Ivery had four burgages under the same Azor; who paid seven shillings and six-pence, and to the King thirteen-pence.

Hugh de Bolebec had four burgages in the tenure of the men of Alric.

Manno Brito had four burgages, holden by the men of Eddewe, the wife of Syred. They paid twenty-nine pence, and were not indebted to the King.

Hasco Musard had one burgage, held by Azor, son of Tote; who paid sixteen-pence, and to the King two-pence.

Ernulf of Hesding had one burgage, holden by a man of Wilaf, who paid two shillings, and to the King three-pence.

William de Castellon, a subfeudatory of the Bishop of Baieux, had two burgages, in the hands of the men of Earl Lewin; who paid sixteen-pence, and nothing to the King; but in the time of King Edward three-pence. One burgage was of the fee of Earl Alberic, and paid two-pence to the King.

Lewin de Neveham had five burgages, and also in the time of King Edward; paying four shillings per ann. and to the King twelve-pence.¹ It is remarkable, that all the burgesses were under foreign patronage: and as, in the account of Stafford, there were only sixteen burgages, the superior importance of Buckingham has been inferred, in consequence of the latter containing the larger number; but Stafford was, and has always been, in point of extent and population, amongst the lower class of boroughs, and the inference in favour of Buckingham seems more unfortunate than just.

It is presumed that the Conqueror, when he bestowed upon his relation, Walter Giffard Earl of Longueville, that very large portion of the lands which had been thus placed at his disposal, in Buckinghamshire and other Counties,² (of which so ample an account has been given in CRENDON) and conferred upon this great man the title of Earl of Buckingham, in 1070, fixed the chief seat

¹ Bochinghenā cū Borttone. Pro una hida se defd'. T.R.E. & modo similiter facit. T'ra. ē viii.¹⁰ earncarū. In d'uo sup' ii.⁶ et uilli. hnt. iii.⁶ car. et dīm et adhuc ii.⁶ et dīm poss' fieri. Ibi. sunt xxvi. burgenses et xi. bord' et ii.⁶ serui. Ibi. i. molin' de xlii. sol. P'tū. viii. car'. Pasta' ad pecud. uillā. In totis ualentijs. reddeb. x. lib ad numerū. Modo reddit. xvi. lib. T.R.E. de albo argento.

Æcciam huj' burgi ten' Remig' ep's tra' iiii.⁶ car. quæ ad ea. p'tin'. Ibi. sunt. iiii. car'. et iii. uilli. iii. bord et x. cot'. et i. molin'. x. solidos. P'tū ii. car. Nem' ad sepes. Valet et ualuit. vi. lib'. T.R.E. vii. lib'. Hanc æcciam tenuit Wluu' ep's de rege E.

In hoc burgo ep's constantiensis h't iiii. burg'ses. quos tenuit Wluuard fili' Eddeuæ. Hi reddunt vi. sol' et vi. den' p' annū. et regi redd't xi. den'.

Hugo comes h't i. burg'sem q' fuit ho' Burcardi de senelai. Hic reddit. xxvi. den' p' annū. et regi. v. denar.

Rob't de Olgi h't i. burg' qui fuit ho' Azor f. Toti. Hic reddit. xvi. den' et regi. v. denar.

Roger' de Juri h't iiii. burg' qui fuer' ho'es ej'd Azor. Hi redd't vii. sol. et vi. den' et regi xiii. denar.

Hugo de bolebec h't iiii. burg' qui fuer' ho'es Alrici. Hi redd't xxviii. den' et regi. xii. denar'.

Manno brito h't iiii. burg' qui fuer' ho'es Eddeue femine Syred. Hi redd't xxi. x. den' regi nil deb'.

Hascoius musart h't i. burg'. qui fuit ho' Azor f. Toti. Hic reddit' xvi. den'. et regi. ii.⁶ denar'.

Ernulf de Hesding h't i. burg' qui fuit Wilaf. Hic reddit p' annu'. ii. sol. et regi iii. den'.

Wills de castellon de feudo ep'i baicensis h't ii. burg' qui fuer' ho'es Leuuii comitis. Hi redd't. xvi. den'. et regi m^o nichil sed. T.R.E. reddit. De feudo Alberici com' i. burg' redd't iii. den regi ii. den'.

Leuui' de Neueha' h't v. burg' et T.R.E. Hi redd't ei. iiii. sol. p. annu' et regi. xii. den' habuit. [Lib. Censual.]

² Vol. i. p. 198, 199; and PEDIGREE of GIFFARD.

of his Barony here ; but there is no better authority than mere inference and conjecture, that this first Earl ever resided in the Castle, on the site of which, it has been stated, that the New Church was built. Walter, however, died seised of Buckingham and Bourton in 1103 ;¹ and, after the death of Walter, the second Earl, in 1164, without issue-male, King Hen. II. retained in his own hands the Honour of Giffard, until his death, in 1189. But, when Ric. I. ascended the Throne, he bestowed all that remained of that Honour, in equal moieties, between William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, and Richard Clare of Clare, descendants in equal degrees from Rohais, or Roesia, sister of Walter Giffard, the first Earl of Buckingham ; assigning to the Earl of Pembroke the head of the Barony in Normandy, and to the Earl of Clare the head of the Barony in England.

By virtue of this grant, Richard Earl of Clare became Lord of Buckingham and Bourton ; and his descendants, the Earls of Gloucester and Stafford (the latter created Duke of Buckingham), continued the chief Lords of the Seignory, till the final forfeiture, by attainder, of all their Honours and Estates, in the reign of Hen. VIII.

But the Earl of Clare, being seated at his Castle of Clare, in Suffolk, did not long retain Buckingham as part of his demesnes. In the 16th year of King John (1215), he granted it in frank-marriage to William de Braose, with his daughter Matilda, to be held of himself, as the superior Lord ; and thus the mesne Manor remained separated from the Seignory, till both became vested in the Crown, in the time of Hen. VIII.

Hence arises the confused account of this Manor given by Browne Willis, who did not distinguish between the Seignory held by the Earls of Clare, Gloucester, and Stafford, afterwards Dukes of Buckingham, and the mesne Manor held under the superior Lord by the heirs of William de Braose, and by their assigns.

The descent of the Seignory of Buckingham has been traced by the Pedigrees of the Noble Families who possessed it, till the attainder of the last Duke of Buckingham of the House of Stafford, and therefore requires no specific elucidation.

Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Stafford, grandson of Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of King Edw. III. who was created Earl of Buckingham at the Coronation of King Ric. II. married Alianore, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. He was murdered at Calais in 1398, and was succeeded by his son, Humphrey Plantagenet, then only sixteen years of age, who died in 1401, cœlebs, about three years after his father ; and thereupon Humphrey Stafford, who married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil, first Earl of Westmoreland, was, 24 Sept. 1445, created by King Hen. VI. Duke of Buckingham, to him and the heirs of his body ; with a special grant, to himself and his heirs, of precedence of all Dukes in England and France, excepting those of the Blood Royal. Whereupon great disputes arose between this new Duke and Henry Beauchamp, who had been made Duke of Warwick, with similar privilege of precedence ; and an expedient was adopted to appease these ambitious rivals, by passing a special Act of Parliament, that each of them should enjoy the precedence annually, in turn, for their lives, and that the survivor should have place of the other's next heir ; but afterwards, the heir of each, who should first obtain livery of his inheritance. The Duke of Warwick dying about two years afterwards, s. p. Humphrey Duke of Buckingham obtained a second grant, dated 22 May (25 Hen. VI.) for place and rank above all Dukes in England and France, excepting those of the Blood Royal. He was appointed Constable of Queenborough Castle, in Kent, in 1449.

Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was slain at the Battle of Northampton, and,

¹ Esc. 4 Hen. I.

according to some accounts, buried in the Convent of Grey Friars; but, as others say, at De la Prê Abbey, was found, by an Inquisition taken in 1460, to have died 27 July in that year, seised of the Manors of Buckingham, Little Brickhill, Newton-Blossomville, Clifton Reynes, Policote, Little Easington, and Agmundesham; of a Knight's fee in Ludgershall, half a Knight's fee in Chilton, a Knight's fee in Oakley, all in Bucks; and of divers Manors and Lands (therein specified) in Oxfordshire; and that Henry, son of Humphrey, his eldest son, who was slain in the Battle of St. Alban's, 22 May (33 Hen. VI.), was his heir, and of the age of four years and upwards.¹

Henry Stafford, grandson and successor to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, was a very zealous adherent to Ric. III. being one of his chief confidants before he attained the Sovereignty, and unworthily employed to endeavour to induce the Queen, who had taken sanctuary at Westminster Abbey, to deliver up the two young Princes to the custody of their wicked uncle; and, as an inducement to engage Stafford in this nefarious transaction, the Usurper gave him a bill, or promise of livery, of all the lands which he had claimed by descent from Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford,² amounting to 108*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* per ann. As the friendship of bad men is merely conspiracy, the Duke of Buckingham's shew of attachment to the Usurper was soon followed by perfidy, and he joined those who were desirous to unite the Houses of York and Lancaster, by placing Henry Earl of Richmond on the Throne; but which, the cold penetrating sagacity of Richard completely defeated, for the time. The Duke was betrayed by a servant, named Ralph Banister, to whose house he is said to have retreated, through dread of detection; was thereupon seized, and, without arraignment or form of trial, beheaded at Salisbury, on All-Saints' Day, 1483. Some accounts state, that the Duke was beheaded at Shrewsbury; and, in a Compendium of Shropshire History, the same is affirmed; but Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. the learned and indefatigable Historian of Wiltshire, appears to have removed all doubt on the subject, and to have established the historical fact, that the Duke was taken prisoner at Shrewsbury after the battle, removed to Salisbury, and there beheaded; thus falling a victim to the resentment of King Richard, who caused him to suffer, just before the meeting of that Parliament by which the provisions made for him by the Usurper, in regard to the inheritance of the Bohuns, his ancestors, were expected to be confirmed by a Legislative enactment.³ The circumstance of his interment in Salisbury Cathedral appears, indeed, very reasonable, as the brother of the widowed Duchess was then Prelate of that Church.

King Henry VII. having ascended the Throne, Edward Stafford, son of Henry, was restored in blood and honours; but, inheriting the misfortunes, as well as the ambition of his family, was attainted of High Treason; and, being thereof tried and convicted, was beheaded on Tower-Hill 17 May 1521 (13 Hen. VIII.), and buried in the Church of Austin Friars. He was a Nobleman of very great wealth, Lord of Brechin and Holderness, and a Privy Councillor. He had large possessions in Warwickshire; and passed the Manor of Tisoe, by fine, to Richard Bishop of Winchester, and others, to the use of Sir William Compton, Knt. and his heirs; and it subsequently descended to the Earls of Northampton.⁴

This Duke was of a very noble spirit; and having purchased the Hotels, or Halls, anciently belonging to certain Monks of the Benedictine Order, who had been established at Cambridge under Pope Benedict IX. he laid the foundation of a College, which, at first, was called Buckingham Hall, or College; in more modern days, Magdalen College.⁵ He had great possessions in Gloucestershire,

¹ Esc. 38 Hen. VI.

² PEDIGREE; also Willis, p. 5.

³ See vol. i. p. 152, n.

⁴ Rot. Fin. Term Trin. 12 Hen. VIII.; and Dugdale's Warwickshire, O. Ed. p. 392.

⁵ There is in this College, an original Portrait of the Duke, by Houbraken, presented by Browne Willis, and inscribed, "Edwardus Dux Buckinghamie etatis suæ 42."

when he obtained of King Hen. VII. livery of his inheritance; he had also license to impark one thousand acres adjacent to Thornbury Castle, which he made his chief residence; and Leland has very circumstantially described his improvements there:—that he “sette up magnificently in good squared stone the southe syde and accomplishyd the west parte also with a right comely Gate house and so it stondithe yet withe a rofe forced for a tyme and this Inscription on the fronte: ‘This Gate was begun in the yere of our Lorde Gode mccccxi. the 11 yere of the Regne of Knyge Henri the VIII. By me Edw. duc of Bukkinghā Erlle of Harforde Stafforde ande Northamptō.’ The Duke’s worde, *Dorente Savante*, on a label.” Leland proceeds:—“The Duke made a fayre park hard by the Castle and tooke much faire ground in it very frutefull of Corne nowe fayr launds for coursunge. *The Inhabytants cursyd the Duke for the lands so inclosyd.* There cummithe an armlet of Severne ebbingye and flowyng into this Parke. Duke Edward had thought to have trenchyd there and to have browght it up to the Castle. There was also afore Duke Edward’s tyme a parke at Estewood a myle or more of: but Duke Edward at two times enlarged it to the compase of 6 myles, *not without many curses of the Poore Tenaunts.*” It is said that the King had conceived a jealousy of this Duke, for having made use of violent and indiscreet expressions; and being accused of Treason, this proud man disinclined to ask his life. The principal witness against him was, Charles Knevet, a discharged servant.

His haughty spirit and contemptuous carriage towards Cardinal Wolsey, no doubt, contributed to his ruin; and it is commonly related, that the Duke, having presented water, on his knees, to the Sovereign at Court, according to the etiquette of that time, for the King to wash his hands after dinner, when the King had done, the Cardinal sportively dipped his hand in the basin, before the Duke had risen from his knees. The Duke resented the affront, by pouring the water into the Cardinal’s shoes; who, in return, threatened that he would sit on his skirts. The Duke coming next day to Court in a fanciful dress, being a doublet without skirts, the King asked the reason of it; and, as is affirmed by historians, the Duke had his jest, but the Cardinal afterwards had his head. He left, by Alianore his wife, daughter of Henry Percy Earl of Northumberland, Henry, his eldest son and heir,¹ who, by Act of Parliament in 14 Hen. VIII. was restored in blood, but *not* to his father’s honours or estate. He obtained many of the possessions of the late Duke, to himself, and Ursula his wife, and their heirs. This Ursula was the daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K.G. by Margaret Countess of Salisbury, and daughter of George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence, brother of King. Edw. IV.² He had the repute of being a man of learning, and was accredited as the Translator of two of Erasmus’s Latin Epistles to Luther, and of Bishop Fox’s, “*De verâ differentiâ Regalis Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ;*” both written in the time of Hen. VIII.³

In the same year in which Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham, the last of that noble family who bore the title, met his unhappy fate, King Henry VIII. seized his Manors as an escheat, and bestowed Buckingham and Bourton, as elsewhere related: but the title of Duke of Buckingham remained for some time dormant; and was at length revived, in the person of George Villiers, son of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby, Co. Leicester, who had become so special a favourite with the King, that he was advanced, in an unexampled manner, to the highest rank of nobility, and to the most important offices in the Kingdom.

He was born at Brooksby, in 1592; and having, as is said, received a scanty education at Billesdon, in his native County, was, about 1613, introduced at the Court of King James I. who

¹ Rudder’s Gloucestershire, p. 754.

² See PEDIGREE, p. 76.

³ Dyer’s Hist. of Cambridge, vol. ii. p. 72.

made him his cup-bearer, and even condescended to become his schoolmaster. He was appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber; and advanced, with unexampled rapidity, to the highest rank of the Peerage. In the beginning of his career, the King gratified him with the titles of Viscount Villiers, and Baron of Bletchley, in this County, in which parish he possessed an estate, as well as in Whaddon.¹

He had become so important a personage, that, among his other preferments, he was invested with the authority to dispose of almost every office in Church and State. The subjoined document will evince the court paid to him by foreign princes.²

¹ When the titles of Viscount Villiers and Baron Bletchley were to be conferred, it appears, from a curious disclosure in the *Cabala*, that Bacon, then Chancellor, preferred the former title to that of Whaddon; for, in a letter written to Sir George Villiers, on receiving the new patent to be signed, (and dated 12 August 1616,) he says, "I have sent you now your Patent of Creation of Lord Bletchley, and of Viscount Villiers. Bletchley is your own, and I liked the name better than Whaddon. I have put them in a Patent, after the manner of the Patent for Earls, where Baronies are joined; but the chief reason was, because I would avoid double prefaces, which had not been fit; nevertheless, the ceremony of robing, and others, must be doubled, &c. [*Cabala*, no. 57.]

² *A Letter from Pope Gregory XV. to the Duke of Buckingham.*

NOBLEMAN,—HEALTH AND THE LIGHT OF DIVINE GRACE.—The Authority wherein we have understood your Nobleness to flourish in the British Court, is accounted not only the reward of your merit but also the patronage of Virtue; certainly an excellent renown and every way so worthy that the people desire a Diuturnity to be annexed unto it. But it is almost ineffable what an increase of Glory thoroughout the World would be annexed unto it if by God's favour it should become the defence of the Catholic Religion.

Certainly you have gained an opportunity by which you may insert yourself into the Councils of those Princes, who obtaining an immortal name have attained the Celestial Kingdom.

Suffer not then O Nobleman, this occasion presented to you from God, and commanded by the Bishop of Rome to slip out of your hands.

You that are privy to their Royal Councils can not choose but know in what estate the affairs of Britain at this time stand, and with what voices of the Holy Ghost (speaking in them) they daily sound in the ears of your Princes.

What Glory would redound unto your name if by your exhortation and persuasion the English Kings should again recover their Celestial Inheritance of that Glory left unto them by their Ancestors in those Kingdoms in abundant manner, by providing for the encrease of God's worship, and by not only defending but propagating the jurisdiction of the Pontifical Authority. There have been many, and shall be hereafter, whom the Bounty of Kings hath enriched with fading Riches, and advanced to envied Titles, and yet mindful Posterity will not celebrate your Name for having attained these: but if your Councils should reduce those most powerful Kings and people unto the Bosom of the Roman Church, the name of your Nobleness would be written in the Book of the Living whom the torment of Death toucheth not; and the Monument of Histories shall place you amongst those wise men in whose splendor Kings walked; but with what comforts in this Life, and what rewards in the Life to come, God, who is rich in Mercy would reward you, they easily see who know the art and force by which the Kingdom of Heaven is conquer'd. It is not only our Pontifical Charity (to whose care the salvation of mankind pertaineth) but also the piety of your Mother, who as she brought you into the world, so she desireth to bear you again to the Roman Church which she acknowledgeth for her mother, that moved as to desire, that you were made Partaker of so great felicity. Therefore when our beloved Son the religious man Didacus de la Fuente (who hath wisely administered the affairs of your Princes in this City) prepared for his journey for Spain we commanded him to come unto your Nobleness, and present these our Apostolical Letters, by which the Greatness of our Pontifical Charity, and the Desire of your Salvation may be declared. Your Nobleness may therefore hear him as the Interpreter of our mind and as one endued with those Vertues which have won him the love of Foreign Nations, being a Catholic and religious Priest. He certainly hath reported those things of you in these parts of the World, that he is worthy to be embraced of you with singular affection, and defended by your Authority, being a Servant to the Glory and Salvation of the British Kings and People. This thing, truly will we pray for to the Father of Mercies, that he will open to your Nobleness the Gates of his Celestial Kingdom, and afford you frequent documents of his clemency.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary the Greater, under the Ring of the Fisherman, the nineteenth of May 1623 and of our Popedom the third.

JOHN CHAMFOLUS.

[*Cabala* p. 318.]

He was appointed Master of the King's Horse, and Lord High Admiral of England. At the same time, he enjoyed the countenance and friendship of Charles Prince of Wales, both before and after his succession to the Crown. He was created, in 1616, Earl of Buckingham; on the 1 Jan. 1617, advanced to be Marquess of Buckingham, by Patent; his mother being dignified, in 1618, with the title of Countess of Buckingham, for life; and lastly, to amplify the King's superabundant favour, the said George Villiers was, by Patent, 18 May 1623, created DUKE of BUCKINGHAM.

Behold him now, at the very summit of royal favour—that high and envied point, which in all ages the proud and ambitious aspirant to royal favour has desired to attain. Young, handsome, and accomplished, beyond every man of his age or country; behold him the attracting centre, to which, not only the notice of the Court of England was directed, but that also of the most polished nations in Europe, who were proud to evince that homage of attachment, which, whether paid to his merit, or good fortune, was showered upon him in the most lavish profusion. Thus enjoying the entire confidence of his Sovereign, the Duke was sent with Prince Charles to negotiate a marriage with the Infanta of Spain; a circumstance which greatly contributed to bring his Grace into dis-esteem with the nation, who seemed to anticipate the calamities which ensued upon that unfortunate match. Not only the commonalty, but Parliament, evinced great dissatisfaction at the Duke's conduct; and votes and remonstrances against him were passed. The King, with his implacable obstinacy, resolved upon a dissolution of Parliament, and to raise supplies in an irregular and illegal manner. A war had been commenced against France, and the command of an expedition, fitted out for the relief of Rochelle, was entrusted to the Duke of Buckingham; who applied his forces to a different service, and lost the greater part of them in an unfortunate descent upon the Isle of Rhe.¹ He had now passed the zenith of his fortune; and the remainder of the sad tale is short. Having planned another expedition, and going to Portsmouth, to take upon himself the command, he was assassinated, 23 August 1628, by John Felton, a Lieutenant in Sir James Ramsey's regiment.

On the assassination of George Duke of Buckingham by Felton, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge addressed a letter to King Charles, in the following terms :

DREAD SOVEREIGN.—The fatal blow given your most loyal Servant, whom your Majesty our deare Patron and Chancellor, hath so stounded our University as (like a Body without a Soul) she stirs not, till your Majesty's directions breathe Life again, in the Choice of another. And although I am but one of many, and therefore (having to do with a multitude) cannot absolutely assure the effectiion of your pleasure, yet I dare undertake for myself, with the rest of the Heads, and many others, truly and faithfully to labour in your Majesty's desires, and now presume to send fair and strong hopes to give them full satisfaction; humbly entreating the continuance of your Majesty's Love and Care of your University, the only stay and comfort of this her sad and mournful Estate, occasioned by such an inexpressible Disaster; cherishing herself with that blessed word your Majesty hath used upon her last Election that however your Majesty's appointment shadowed out another, yet yourself in substance would be her Chancellor. This, as an indelible character in her Memory, shall ever return as all thankful observance, so to God, Prayers full of cordial zeal for your Majesty's long and happy reign.²

The Duke of Buckingham, when Chancellor (elect) of the University of Cambridge, addressed the following letter to that Body :

MR. VICE CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

There is no one thing that concerneth me more near, than the good opinion of good learned and honest men; amongst which number, as you have ever held the first rank in the estimation of the Common Wealth and fame of

¹ An account of his proceedings in the Isle of Rhe was published by Tim. Baldwin, LL D. 1656, London, in 8vo. but, in fact, written by Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, entitled, "*Expeditiō Buckinghami Ducis in rerum insulam.*" [Walpole's Noble Authors, vol. ii.]

² Cabala, p. 357.

the Christian World, so in conferring of this Honour of Chancellorship upon me, I must confess you have satisfied a great ambition of mine own, which I hope will never forsake me, and that is, to be thought well of by men that deserve well and men of your profession. Yet I cannot attribute this Honour to any desert in me, but to the respect you bear to the Sacred Memory of my Master deceased, the King of Scholars, who loved you and honoured you often with his presence; and to my gracious Master now living, who inherits with his blessed Father's Vertues, the affection he bore your University. I beseech you, as you have now made your choice with so many kind and noble circumstances as the manner is to me as acceptable and 'grateful as the matter; so to assure yourselves, that you have cast your votes upon your servant, who is as apprehensive of the time you have shewed your affection in, as of the Honour you have given him. And I earnestly request you all, that you would be pleased not to judge me comparatively, by the success and happiness you have had in your former chance of Chancellors, who as they knew better, perhaps by advantage of Education in your University, how to value the deserts of men of your qualities and Degrees; so could they not be more willing to cherish you than myself, who will make amends for want of Scholarship, in my love to the Professers of it, and unto the Source whence it cometh: having now most just cause more chiefly to employ my uttermost endeavours, with what favour I may enjoy from a Royal Master, to the maintaining of the Charters, Privileges, and Immunities of your University in general, and to the advancing of the particular Merits of the Students therein. And since I am so far engaged unto you, I will presume upon a farther courtesy, which is, that you will be pleased to supply with your advice and suggest a way unto me (as myself likewise shall not fail to think on some means) how we may make Posterity remember you have a thankful Chancellor, and one that both really loved you, and your University. Which is a resolution writ in an honest heart, by him that wanteth much to express his affection to you, and who will ever be your faithful Friend and humble Servant,

GEO. BUCKINGHAM.

The Duke entertained King James at Burley-on-the-Hill, when Ben Jonson's Masque of the "Gypsies" was first performed:² all the Actors, on that occasion, being Noblemen.

The Duke, as Chancellor of Cambridge, addressed the following letter to that University:

YORK HOUSE, JULY 29, 1626.

After my hearty commendations. His Majesty having given order for Preachers to goe in every of his ships to sea, choice hath been made of one Mr. Daniel Ambrose, Master of Arts and Fellow of your College, to be one. Accordingly upon signification to me come hither, I thought good to intimate unto you, that his Majesty is so careful of such Scholars as are willing to put themselves forward into so good actions, as that he will expect, and I doubt not but you will accordingly take order that the said Mr. Ambrose shall suffer noe detriment in his place with you, by this his employment, but that you will rather take care that he shall have all immunities and emoluments with advantage, which have been formerly or may be granted to any upon the like service. Wherein not doubting of your affectionate care, I rest,

Your very loving friend,

BUCKINGHAM.

George Villiers, the son of the late Duke of Buckingham, succeeded to the title. He married Mary, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Fairfax of Scotland. He was educated at Cambridge, and served the King with great zeal and fidelity throughout the whole of the civil war.

¹ Cabala, p. 357.

² The Duke of Buckingham is not forgotten in the noted extempore Grace of Ben Jonson before King James (Killigrew?)

Our King and Queen the Lord God bless,
The Palgrave and the Lady Besse;
And God blesse every living thinge
That lives and breathes and loves the King:
God blesse the Council of Estate,
And Buckingham the fortunate;
God blesse them all, and keep them safe,
And God blesse me, and God blesse Ralph.

This Duke was one of the officers of the royal army; who, at the head of about four hundred cavalry, entered St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, (*from the neighbourhood of Brickhill and Wooburn,*) on their route northward, after having suffered a defeat at Kingston-upon-Thames, on Sunday, 9 July 1648. A council of war was immediately held, in which it was determined that the town of St. Neot's was capable of making a good defence against the enemy, when the Duke addressed the magistrates and principal inhabitants assembled in the following terms :

GENTLEMEN,—We come not hither to carry any thing from you : but have given strict orders that neither officers nor soldiers carry what is now yours away. Nor are our intentions to make a new war, but to rescue the Kingdom from the arbitrary power of the Committees of the several Counties that labour to contrive a bloody war to destroy you. Our Resolution for Peace is by a well settled Government under our Royal King Charles, and we do bless God that he hath made us instruments to serve the King, the Parliament, and the Kingdom in peace.¹

At length, when the Royal cause was nearly ruined, and Charles driven into Scotland, the Duke of Buckingham attended him thither, after retreating from the battle of Worcester, whence he had the good fortune to escape. He had been General of Horse there, under the Earl of Holland.

At the Restoration, he recovered part of his Estates, which had been confiscated by the Parliament, during the war ; and for this advantage, he was principally indebted to the matrimonial connexion, and the influence of his father-in-law, Lord Fairfax. He was appointed Lord of the King's Bed-chamber, Lord-Lieut. of Yorkshire, and Master of the Horse ; but notwithstanding these honours and distinctions, together with his continual loyalty and attachment, he was charged with joining in one of those plots against the King, which were so frequent in his reign : and thereupon lost his place. His disgrace, in 1666, is said to have been occasioned by his having been refused the place of President of the North, but the King was afterwards appeased ; and in February 1676, he was sent to the Tower, with the Earls of Salisbury and Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharton, by order of the House of Lords, for refusing to retract a Speech concerning the Dissolution of Parliament. Upon petition to the King, he was discharged in May following. In 1680, he joined the Earl of Shaftesbury, in a violent opposition to the measures of the Court ; but, falling into bad health about the time that King Charles died, he retired into the country and remained there until his death, which happened 16 April 1687, at the house of a tenant, as some say ; or, according to other accounts, at an obscure Inn, at Kirkbymoorside, in Yorkshire, after three days' illness. Such is the account given in Walpole's Noble Authors ; but, from the particulars related of the circumstances concerning the Duke's illness, in a letter from Lord Arran, his relation, his disorder was probably a strangulated hernia, which speedily brought on mortification and death. "Of his personal character," it is remarked, that "it is impossible to say any thing in vindication ; for, although his severest enemies acknowledged him to have possessed great vivacity and quickness of perception, admirably adapted to the purposes of ridicule, yet his warmest advocates have never attributed to him a single virtue. His generosity was profuseness, his wit malevolence, and the gratification of his passions his sole aim through life. As he had lived a profligate, he died a beggar ; and as he had raised no friend in his life, he found none to lament his death."²

Dryden, in his *Absalom and Achitophel*, has given this portrait of the Duke of Buckingham :

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome :
Stiff in opinion ; always in the wrong,

He's every thing by starts, and nothing long :
But in the course of one revolving moon,
Was Chymist, Fiddler, Statesman, and Buffoon.

¹ Gorham's Hist. of St. Neot's, p. 193.

² Biog. Dram. vol. i. p. 457. Faulkner's Hist. Chelsea, p. 314, 315.

His death is picturesquely described by Pope, in these well-known and often-quoted lines :

In the worst Inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung :
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With tape ty'd curtains, never meant to draw ;
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,
Great Villiers lies ! Alas ! how chang'd from him,
That life of pleasure and that soul of whim ;

Gallant and gay in *Cleifden's* proud alcove,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love ;
Or just as gay at Council, in a ring
Of mimic'd Statesmen and their merry King :
No wit to flatter, left of all his store ;
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
There, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this Lord of useless thousands ends.

Of the fate of Cleifden, once the gay and splendid seat of this gay and splendid Peer, the following notice occurs, in a Poem by Dr. Drake, author of "Literary Hours;" said to have been first published in Langdale's Topography of Yorkshire :

Mark, where in ruins lies the last retreat
Of motley Villiers—once the rich and great :
He who er'st liv'd in Charles's careless Court,
In hours of pleasure and in scenes of sport ;
Who, from his Monarch stole each power to please,

Lull'd in the softness of that age of ease ;
With ev'ry vice and virtue in excess,
Still in extremes, in plenty, or distress :
Here, sunk in sorrow, and deprived of all,
They saw him greatly live, and meanly fall.

This great man was the author of "the Rehearsal," a Comedy, designed to ridicule the dramatic writers of that age; and a volume of Poems, on the merit of which, Johnson, with his usual acuteness, remarks ; "when this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the Presbyterian Fairfax, and the dissolute Charles: when he alike ridiculed that witty King and his solemn Chancellor: when he plotted the ruin of his country with a *Cabal* of bad ministers, or, equally unprincipled, supported its cause with bad patriots; one laments that such parts should have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chemist, when he is a real bubble, and a visionary miser; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worst designs are for the foolish ends; contempt extinguishes all reflections on his character."

The following portraits are given, of this Duke: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chisel: Count Hamilton touched it with that slight delicacy, that finishes while it seems to sketch: ¹ Dryden caught the living likeness: ² Pope completed the Historical resemblance. ³ Yet the abilities of this Lord appear, in no instance, more amazing, than that, being exposed by two of the greatest poets, he has exposed one of them ten times more severely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden satirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden satirize himself. An instance of astonishing quickness is related of the Duke—that at the first representation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonsense, where a lover says :

"My wound is great because it is so small;"

The Duke cried out :

"Then t'would be greater were it none at all!"

and the play was instantly damned.

After a lapse of fifteen years, during which period the title remained dormant, John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, was created Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby; and in order that he might not be considered (as it has been stated) an alien in the County, His Grace deemed it expedient to purchase a small Estate in the Parish of Buckingham.

¹ Memoires de Grammont.

² Zimri, in Absalom and Achitophel.

³ Epistle to Lord Bathurst.

John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby, was born in 1619; served in the Fleet during the Dutch war; made a Campaign in France with Turenne; and had the command of the Fleet sent to defend Tangier, entrusted to him by King Charles II. of whom he was a great favourite. In his political principles, he was a liberal and consistent friend to the Revolution, and died in 1723. Many years after the extinction of the title in this family, appeared a public notice of "A short Character of Charles II. King of England, written by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham,"¹ Lord President of Her late Majesty's Privy Council; with the Conference between George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Father Fitzgerald, an Irish Jesuit, sent by King James II. to convert his Grace, in his sickness, to the Romish Religion, faithfully taken by his Grace's Secretary."

The Duke has been called "one of the most beautiful prose writers, and greatest poets, of his age!" It is certain, that his compositions in prose have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is most indifferent; and the greatest part of both is already fallen into total neglect. It is said that he wrote in hopes of being confounded with his predecessor in the title; but he would have been more easily mistaken for the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all.

He was descended from Lord Sheffield, had a great deal of bravery, and understood Court. Queen Anne, who undoubtedly had no turn to gallantry, yet so far resembled her predecessor Elizabeth, as not to dislike a *little homage to her person*. This Duke was immediately rewarded, on her accession, for having *made love to her* before marriage. Though attached to the House of Stuart, and their principles, he maintained a dignity of honour, in some points, independent of all connexions; for he ridiculed King James's religion, though he attended him to his Chapel; and warmly took part with the Catalans against the Tory Ministry, whom he had assisted in introducing to the Queen's protection. His works are published in two large volumes 4to. In Prior's Posthumous Works, is a little Poem to Mrs. Manley, on her first Play, not printed with the rest of the Duke's compositions.²

Edmund Sheffield, son and heir of John Sheffield, Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Duke of Normanby and Earl of Mulgrave, succeeded his father in his estates and titles. He died in 1735, leaving no male issue; but said to have left a daughter, Elizabeth, who, in 1694, married to Stephen Cassan, Esq. of Maryborough, in Queen's County, Ireland.

After the decease, without male issue, of Edmund Sheffield (son of John Sheffield Duke of Buckinghamshire and Normanby), in 1735, those titles became extinct; in respect to the title of Duke of Buckingham, it remained dormant, until King Geo. III. by Letters Patent, was pleased to create the Right Hon. George Grenville Temple, Earl Temple, Viscount and Baron Cobham, K.G. to be Marquess of the Town of Buckingham; on whose decease, 11 Feb. 1813, that title descended to his son, Richard Grenville Nugent Chandos Temple, who was advanced, by Patent, 9 June 1822, to be Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; at whose death, the present Duke succeeded.³

Having thus brought down, through a long series of ages, the paramount Lordship or Seignory of Buckingham, the account of the Mesne Manor, which had passed by the marriage of Maud de Clare, of the House of Giffard, to William de Braose, is next to be traced.

THE MESNE MANOR.

The issue of the marriage of William de Braose with Matilda de Clare, was a son, named William, and a daughter, Annora. William was starved to death, with his mother, in the Castle of Windsor, by the command of King John, as an act of revenge; because William, the husband of Matilda, had revolted, and had fled from the kingdom.

¹ Buckinghamshire and Normanby.

² Walpole's Noble Authors, vol. ii. p. 120.

³ Gent. Mag. vol. xcii. p. i. p. 446.

⁴ See PEDIGREE OF GRENVILLE TEMPLE, &c. vol. i. p. 601.

The next owner of Buckingham, therefore, was John de Braose, who was surnamed Tadody. In order to escape that revengeful disposition of his Sovereign, which had destroyed his father and grandmother, he was privately brought up in Wales, under the care of his uncle Giles, Bishop of Hereford. When he obtained livery of Buckingham and Bourton, has not been discovered; but he died seised, 16 Hen. III.; his death being occasioned by a fall from his horse, at his Castle of Bramber, in Sussex.¹

This John de Braose had married Margaret, the daughter of Llewellyn Prince of Wales, and settled upon her the Manor of Buckingham, as her dower. This Manor was seised into the King's hands, on the death of her husband, because she refused to deliver up her two sons, William and Richard; and livery thereof was given to Peter de Rivallis, to hold till she obeyed the King's commands.² How long she was deprived of it, does not appear; but she had restitution; for, on her second marriage, with Walter Clifford, in 1258, he joined with her in a fine to assure this Manor to William de Braose, her eldest son by her first husband, and to his heirs.

William de Braose, the son and heir of John, was in minority at his father's decease; but, after the death of his mother, he became Lord of Buckingham and Bourton, by inheritance. He did not, however, retain Buckingham till his death, which took place in 1290 (19 Edw. I.); but, upon the marriage of his son William, settled this Manor to the use of his said son, and the heirs of that marriage.³

William de Braose, son of the last William, is represented by both Dugdale and Banks to have been a person of great extravagance, and to have dissipated the inheritance of his family; he seems to have disposed of the greater part of it to his uncles; and this sale to certain branches of his family, has led the two Authors before mentioned into the error, that he died without male issue.⁴ But the contrary is most clearly the fact; for, on his death, in 1325 (19 Edw. II.) when his lands had been seised into the King's hands, it was found, by an Inquisition then taken, that Mary, the widow of the same William de Braose, held in dower the third part of the Manor of Buckingham, with the third part of the Hamlet of Bourton, parcel of the said Manor; that it was the inheritance of John de Braose, the son of William; that *the whole was held of Hugh de Audeley, and Margaret his wife, as of her purparty of the inheritance of Gilbert de Clare, late Earl of Gloucester, then in the King's hands*; and that the said John was of full age; whereupon the King took his fealty and homage; and recorded his acknowledgment, that *the said Manor and Hamlet were held of the said Hugh and Margaret, by the service of one Knight's fee*.⁵

This very clearly shews that it was not the Seignory, but the mesne Lordship, which was in the hands of Braose; and Willis, having entirely confused these estates, has occasioned many mistakes in others.

After the Manor and Borough of Buckingham had reverted to the Crown, on the attainder of the last of the Staffords, King Hen. VIII. by Letters Patent, 18 March 1552, granted the Manor and Borough of Buckingham, with Bourton, to Henry Lord Marney, and his issue-male; and in default, in 1526, granted the same to William Carey, Esq.⁶ who, by Inquisition, 29 Oct. 1529, was found to have died 22 June in that year, seised of the Manors of Little Brickhill, Bourton, and Esington, and of the Borough of Buckingham, markets, leets, &c. leaving his eldest son, Henry, two years of age, who was confirmed in his father's grant by King Edw. VI. and, growing into special favour, was

¹ Vide Dugd. Bar. 417; Banks's Bar. 247.

² Vide MSS. Dodsworth, 335.

³ Rot. Orig. 19 Edw. II. ro. 17; and 20 Edw. II. 26.

⁴ Rot. Claus. 18 Hen. III. m. 35.

⁵ Vide Dugdale and Banks.

⁶ See vol. i. p. 152; and PEDIGREE of CAREY.

afterwards created, by Queen Elizabeth, Baron Hunsdon, in Co. Norfolk. In 1553, he obtained a license to sell his estate here to Robert Brocas, Esq. who died 6 Aug. 1557, seised of Horton Manor, in Edlesborough; and Slapton, Cheddington, Little Brickhill, Buckingham, and Bourton, and the Borough of Buckingham; leaving Bernard Brocas, his son and heir, twenty-one years of age, who, making proof thereof, had livery of all the said Manors;¹ but, 8 Oct. 1574, passed the Manor of Buckingham, with the tolls, &c. of markets and fairs, to the Corporation of Buckingham, by a lease for 999 years then to come, reserving to himself a *quit rent* of 2*l.* per ann. payable by the Corporation; which said quit rent, being afterwards purchased by the family of Temple of Stowe, was holden by Sir Richard Temple, Bart. and subsequently passed, by descent, to the Earls Temple, and the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos.

THE BOROUGH,

although it stands upon record as extant in the Norman Survey, is not believed to have sent Burgesses to Parliament before the reign of Hen. VIII.

Willis mentions two Precepts in the reign of Edw. III. but they were only requiring certain persons to assist the King's Council in matters relative to commerce. The first of these was, in 11 Edw. III. directed to the Bailiff of the Town of *Bokyngham*, requiring them to send three or four *de probioribus et discretis hominibus dicte ville*; and they accordingly returned Hugh Kynebell, Roger le Draper, and Henry Selveston. What might have been the object of their enquiries or deliberations, no person has ventured to conjecture. Another Precept, or Summons, was issued in 1354, addressed to the *Majori et Ballivis de Bokyngham*; but not being so imperatively worded, Willis says, that the inhabitants *found means to evade the execution of it*. It is true, this historian states his belief, that this was even then amongst the chief commercial towns, especially in regard to the promotion of the growth and sale of wool in the kingdom. But, however flourishing Buckingham might have been deemed in the reign of Edw. III. from the establishment and maintenance of the staple of wool, it seems to have afterwards fallen into great straits; and, on the removal of that branch of commerce to Calais, this town sought relief, by an Act of Parliament, in 1535, for the great damage which the inhabitants had sustained. The fact seems to be, that Buckingham never locally possessed opportunities of advancing agricultural or commercial speculations: but, on the contrary, it anciently depended, in a very great measure, on the benefits accruing from the Shrine of St. Rumbald. That there could have been but little traffic in the town, may be conjectured, from its comparative smallness, and secluded situation. In modern times, it has chiefly been supported by the advantage of some great and affluent families residing in its immediate neighbourhood, who have control over the Borough and its inhabitants: yet, even recent improvements, by which it has been increased in buildings and population, have scarcely seemed to increase the real opulence and independence of the town, in a commercial or political view.

The Borough and Parish were co-extensive previously to the Act of Parliament in 1831, by which Maid's Morton, Thornborough, Padbury, Hillesdon, Preston-Bisset, Tingewick, and Radclive-cum-Chackmore, contiguous parishes, were superadded to the Township of Buckingham, with its district of Bourton Hold, and Precinct of Prebend End; and to the Hamlets anciently belonging to it, called Bourton, Gawcott, and Lenborough; and made one Borough. There had been six districts, with separate Churchwardens and Overseers, though only one Church, and one Church-rate for the whole. The Corporation of "The Bailiff and Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of Bucking-

¹ Bernard Brocas died 21 Mar. 1589, seised only of the Manor of Little Brickhill.

ham" had the sole right of voting for the two Representatives in Parliament; the Bailiff and twelve Burgesses being the electors; and the Bailiff and four senior Burgesses, Justices of the Peace for the Borough. The Parish consists of about 5000 acres.

The Population in 1821, was 3,465; and in 1831, it had increased to 3,610. The increase of Population, by the addition of the villages superadded to the new Constitution of the Borough, was returned at 7,418.

By a memorial presented to the Government, by John King, Esq. Bailiff, dated 16 April 1831, it was stated, that by the Charter of Queen Mary, in 1554, every Inhabitant of the Parish is eligible to be elected a Burgess: that the Representatives in Parliament are chosen and returned for the Borough and Parish: and that it is directed by the Charter, that their stay at the Parliament shall be at the cost and charges of the Borough and Parish, and community of the same.¹

BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT FOR BUCKINGHAM.

HENRY VIII.

1545. John Josseline, Esq.; Ralf Giffard, Gent.

EDWARD VI.

1547. Henry Carey, Esq.; John Josseline, Esq.

1553. Edw. Chamberleyne, Esq.; Francis Verney, Esq.

MARY.

1553. William Walter, Esq.; Edward Giffard, Esq.

1554. Henry Carey, Esq.; Geo. Fettiplace, Esq.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1554. Henry Carey, Esq.; Geo. Fettiplace, Esq.

1555. Henry Carey, Esq.; Hugh Minours, Gent.

1557. Bernard Brocas, Esq.; John Higford, Esq.

ELIZABETH.

1558. Robt. Drury, Esq.; Will. Risley, Esq.

1562. Robt. Newdigate, Esq.; Paul Wentworth, Esq.

1571. Robt. Newdigate, Esq.; Tho. Wenman, Esq.

1572. Henry Carey, Esq.; Laurence Hollinshed, Esq.

1585. Michael Harcourt, Esq.; John Carey, Esq.

1586. John Fortescue, Esq.; Christopher Edmunds, Esq.

1589. John Carey, Esq.; Francis Fortescue, Esq.

1592. John Carey, Esq.; Francis Fortescue, Esq.

1597. Edw. Carey, Esq.; Francis Fortescue, Esq.

1601. Christopher Hatton, Esq.; Robt. Newdigate, Esq.

JAMES I.

1603. Tho. Denton, Knt.; Edw. Terrel, Knt. and, upon his death, Francis Goodwin, Knt.

1614. Tho. Denton, Knt.; Tho. Teringham.

1620. Tho. Denton, Knt.; Rich. Oliver, Esq.

1623. Edmund Verney, Knt.; Rich. Oliver, Esq.

CHARLES I.

1625. Alex. Denton, Knt.; Rich. Oliver, Esq.

1626. Alex. Denton, Knt.; John Smith, Knt.

1628. Tho. Denton, Knt.; Rich. Oliver, Esq.

1639. Peter Temple, Knt. and Bart.; Alex. Denton, Knt.

1640. Peter Temple, Knt. & Bart.; Alex. Denton, Knt. who died; and in his place, John Dormer, Esq.

COMMONWEALTH.

1653. Francis Ingoldsby, Esq.

1656. Francis Ingoldsby, Esq.

1659. Francis Ingoldsby, Esq.; Rich. Temple, Bart.

CHARLES II.

1660. Rich. Temple, Bart.; John Dormer, Esq.

1661. Rich. Temple, Bart.; Wm. Smith, Bart.

1678.^a { Edw. Visc. Latimer; Rich. Temple, Bart.

{ Edw. Visc. Latimer; Peter Terrill, Bart.

1679. Edw. Visc. Latimer; Rich. Temple, Bart. and K.B.

JAMES II.

1685. Rich. Temple, K.B.; Ralph Verney, Knt. & Bart.

1688. Rich. Temple, Bart. K.B.; Ralph Verney, Knt. and Bart.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1689. Rich. Temple, Bart. K.B.; Alex. Denton, Esq.

1695. Alex. Denton, Esq.; Rich. Temple, Bart. K.B. deceased. Rich. Temple, elected in his place.

1698. Rich. Temple, Bart.; Alex. Denton, Esq. deceased. In his place, Edmund Denton, Esq.

1700. Rich. Temple, Bart.; Edmund Denton, Bart.

1701. Rich. Temple, Bart.; Edmund Denton, Bart.

¹ Reports printed 1832, p. 35.

^a Double Return.

ANNE.

1702. Edmund Denton, Bart.; Roger Price, Esq.
 1705. Edmund Denton, Bart.; Rich. Temple, Bart.
 The latter, making his election for the County,
 was succeeded by Browne Willis, Esq.
 1708. Rich. Temple, Bart.; Alex. Denton, Esq.
 1710. Rich. Temple, Bart.; Tho. Chapman, Esq.
 1713. John Radcliffe, M.D.; Tho. Chapman, Esq.

GEORGE I.

1715. Alex. Denton, Esq.; Abraham Stanyan, Esq.¹ He
 resigned, and Edmund Halsey, Esq. was elected.
 1722. Rich. Grenville, Esq. who dying, Hon. John Fane;
 Alex. Denton, Esq.² and resigning, William
 Heathcote, Esq.

GEORGE II.

1727. Hon. John Fane; Tho. Lewis, Esq. who made
 his election for the City of Salisbury; and in
 his place, Geo. Chamberlain, Esq.
 1734. Rich. Grenville, Esq.; Geo. Chamberlain, Esq.
 1754. Right Hon. Geo. Grenville; James Grenville, Esq.

GEORGE III.

1761. Right Hon. Geo. Grenville; Right Hon. James
 Grenville.
 1768. Right Hon. Geo. Grenville; and, at his death, Jas.
 Grenville, jun. Esq.; Henry Grenville, Esq.
 1774. Jas. Grenville, jun. Esq.; Rich. Grenville, Esq.
 1780. James Grenville, jun. Esq.; Rich. Aldworth
 Neville, Esq.; and, on his resignation, Right
 Hon. Will. Wyndham Grenville.

1784. James Grenville, jun. Esq.; Edmund Nugent, Esq.
 1790. Right Hon. Jas. Grenville; who, being made a
 Peer, was succeeded by Sir Alexander Hood,
 Bart.; Edmund Nugent, Esq.
 1796. Major-Gen. George Nugent; Right Hon. Tho.
 Grenville.
 1802. Right Hon. Tho. Grenville; Right Hon. Lord
 William A. Proby.
 1806. Right Hon. Tho. Grenville, LL.D.; Right Hon.
 John Visc. Proby.
 1807. Right Hon. Tho. Grenville; Hon. R. Melville.
 1812. Hon. Geo. Grenville; Hon. Richard Neville.
 1818. Right Hon. Hugh Visc. Ebrington; Will. Henry
 Fremantle, Esq.

GEORGE IV.

1820. Sir Geo. Nugent, Bart. G.C.B.; Will. Henry
 Fremantle, Esq.
 1826. Sir Geo. Nugent, Bart. G.C.B.; Right Hon. Will.
 Fremantle.

WILLIAM IV.

1830. Right Hon. Sir George Nugent, Bart. K.B.; Sir
 Tho. F. Fremantle, Bart.
 1831. Right Hon. Sir George Nugent, Bart. K.B.; Sir
 Tho. F. Fremantle, Bart.

VICTORIA.

1836. Sir Harry Verney, Bart.; Sir Tho. Francis Fre-
 mantle, Bart.
 1841. Sir Tho. F. Fremantle, Bart.; Sir John Chet-
 wode, Bart.

THE CORPORATION.

THE Town of Buckingham had been governed, in the reign of Edw. III. by a Mayor and two Bailiffs; in that of Henry VIII. by a Bailiff and Burgesses; in the reign of King Edw. VI. by a Bailiff and eleven Burgesses; but they were not incorporated till the year 1553, when Queen Mary, as a reward for their steady adherence to her, in the Duke of Northumberland's Rebellion, granted them a Charter of Incorporation, by the style of Bailiff, Principal Burgesses, and Steward. King Charles II. gave them a new Charter, changing the style of the Corporation to that of "Mayor, Aldermen, and Steward." This Charter had been acted upon only four years, when the old establishment was revived, and the Corporation continues to act under their former Charter. This Instrument is preserved at great length by Browne Willis,³ the substance being to the following effect:—

MARY by the Grace of God, of England, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England and Ireland the Supreme Head; To all them to whom this present Writing shall come, greeting. Whereas our beloved and faithful subjects of Our Town of BUCKINGHAM in the County of BUCKINGHAM for the Government

¹ On being made Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte.

² He was Recorder of the Borough, and afterwards created one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

³ See Hist. of Buck. p. 26.

and better ordering the same town, have humbly entreated Us, That We would be pleased to create and ordain the said Town and the Inhabitants thereof into a Body Corporate of one Bailiff and Burgesses: Know ye that We graciously considering, and yielding to their Petition, and knowing that the said Our Subjects of whose Fidelity and Care towards Us We have had true Certificate as by the Relation of our Nobles Barons & Subjects, as also of Our own sure Trust and Princely Knowledge; especially in the time of the Rebellion of John late Duke of Northumberland attainted & convicted of High Treason, he and his confederates attempted against Us; that the said Our Subjects did most faithfully cleave unto Us and manfully resisted and withstood the said Rebellion, and that Our Subjects may be the better and fullier certified of Our Princely Affection and Favour We bear to them, for the same Cause of Our especial Grace and sure Knowledge, and act of Our own mere motion, and by these Presents, for Ourselves Our Heirs and Successors; We will ordain, appoint, decree, and grant, that the said Town and Parish of Buckingham in Our said County of Buckingham, for ever hereafter is, and shall be, a free Borough corporate, in Deed, Fact and Name for ever, consisting of one Bailiff and twelve Burgesses, by the name of the Bailiff and Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of Buckingham in the County of Buckingham aforesaid and shall for all Times hereafter continue so; and providing that they shall have perpetual succession to plead in all Courts places suits, and shall have a common seal which they may exchange break and renew at their pleasure. That every Burgess for the time being and every person to be chosen a chief Burgess of this Borough shall have a qualification of lands and tenements for him and his heirs to the value of 13s. 4d. per ann. or shall have in Goods and Chattels to the amount of 20*l*. That there shall be one Officer called the Steward of the said Borough who shall do and execute that Office by himself or his sufficient Deputy. And We have made and do make and ordain John Lambert an honest man and an Inhabitant of the said Parish to be; and so he is the first and new Bailiff of the Borough and Parish of Buckingham and he shall be sworn Bailiff by his corporal Oath faithfully to perform the said Office to the Feast of St. Philip & Jacob next ensuing and thence until some other person shall in due manner be sworn. Assigning and ordaining John Wicker, Edmund Miller, Tho. More, Rich. Whit, Wm. Philips, Robt. Gyrdel, John Gates, Wm. Vesev, Wm. Simpson, John Brysto, Tho. Wood, & Gilbert Smith, Inhabitants of the said Borough to be by oath corporally taken to be the first Common Council of the Borough aforesaid, and Edward Chamberlain to be the first new Steward of the aforesaid Borough having taken his corporal Oath to execute Justice and all other things appertaining to the Office of Steward; and We Further grant to the said Bailiff and Burgesses that they and their Successors may hold a Court before the said Bailiff and three Burgesses or the Steward or his sufficient Deputy in a common hall or some other more convenient place from 3 weeks to 3 weeks for ever with power to hear and end in the said Court all complaints pleas and actions of all and singular debts contracts and transgressions by force of Arms in contempt of the Peace of Us and Our Heirs and all other actions real personal and mixed within the said Town, so that the amount does not exceed 5*l*. with power to the Bailiffs &c. to have and receive for the use and benefit of the said parish all fines &c. arising and issuing from the said Court also with full power to assign and ordain one fit person as Bailiff to serve in the said Court and do all things belonging to the same office. We will and Grant by these Presents to the Bailiff and Burgesses that they are, and shall be Persons able and capable in the Laws or Brief in our Court of Chancery to receive and take to them and their Successors, Governments, Manors of Lands, Rents, Reversions, Services, Hereditaments, Liberties, Franchises, Rights, Jurisdictions, and all other privileges which are not immediately holden by Us in capite or by Knight's Service nor by any other person by Knight's Service, so that the said Governments Manors lands &c. exceed not the yearly value of 20 Marks. Also We grant, to the Bailiff, Burgesses and their Successors that they may have, hold, and shall have and hold to them for ever, one Market every Tuesday in every Week; and two Fairs to be there yearly kept; the first to begin at 12 o'clock of St. Matthew's day and to continue till 12 next day, and the other to begin at 12 o'clock on the Feast day of St. Mark the Evangelist till 12 next day, together with a Beast Market during the time of those Fairs, with Stallage, Fines, Amerciements, and all other Profits belonging thereunto, for the time being with all their Commodities, Liberties, and Customs, belonging or appertaining to such Markets and Fairs, to be taken and used, unless the said Markets and Fairs, be to the hurt of the neighbour Markets &c. And further we will by these presents that the aforesaid Bailiffs and their Successors do limit and appoint one Gaol within the said Borough. We grant Session or Leets to be kept and holden two in a year, one within the Feast of St. Michael and the other within a Month after Easter, to pay 20s. at the Feast of St. Michael into the Exchequer. And further We declare that the Bounds shall extend through the whole Parish being abutted out by Dudley Bridge at the west end of the Parish to Thornborough Bridge at the east of the Parish and

by a little River on the north called Chakemore Bridge to another called Padbury Mill Bridge and that all Messuages lands &c. within the said limits shall be parcel of the aforesaid parish and within the said limits and liberties. The aforesaid Bailiff shall have an Assize or Measure or weights of Bread Wine and Beer and all other Victuals, that they shall have all manner of fines thence arising with power to enact from time to time laws &c. for the Victualling the said Borough of Buckingham; the same not being repugnant to our Royal prerogative. And we further order that the said Burgesses shall attend from time to time annually hereafter for ever on the feast day of the Apostle Philip and Jacob in the aforesaid Hall or house and there nominate two men (they being principal Burgesses of the said Borough) before the other inhabitants of the said Borough to be named, to the Office of Bailiff of the said Borough for the year ensuing, and one being so elected shall take his corporal oath in due form to sustain the Office of Bailiff from the feast of the Apostles St. Philip and Jacob to the Feast of the same Apostles in the next ensuing year and until some fit person shall be sworn in due manner to the faithful performance of the same Office: and We appoint that hereafter every Officer of this Corporation shall take his Oath of Office before his last predecessor in Office, but if he be dead or absent then the Oath shall be taken in the presence of the deputy, and if it so happen that any Bailiff shall die or be removed from Office the Burgesses then living may and shall assemble in the same House on a certain day appointed within eight days of the death or removal of the said Bailiff nominate and assign two persons of whom one to be chosen to the Office of Bailiff in manner and form aforesaid, taking his corporal Oath before the Steward and other Burgesses. And so often as any of the principal Burgesses shall die or depart and dwell out of the Borough or be removed from Office it shall be lawful for the Bailiff and Burgesses within fourteen days after the removal of the said Burgess to meet at their pleasure at the said house and nominate and choose one or more persons not a Burgess of the said Borough to fill up the said vacancy and every person so elected shall take his corporal oath before the Bailiff for the time being faithfully to execute the Office: and the like upon the death or removal of the said Steward, and We will and ordain that there may and shall be two Burgesses of Our parliament, and that the said Bailiff and Burgesses upon Our Writ or the Writ of Our heirs and successors shall have power and liberty to choose discreet and honest men who shall be Burgesses of our Parliament at the cost and charges of the said Borough and commonalty of the same, during the time that the parliament shall be holden in the like manner, and they shall have their voices as well affirmative as negative and shall do and execute all such things as other Burgesses; and we farther ordain that the said John Lambert and his Successors for ever be and shall be our Justice and of our heirs and successors to keep our peace and do all other things that appertain to a Justice of our peace in any of our Counties of England for the good keeping and sound government of our people; and that all those whom they find offending against the laws that they cause them to be punished according to the law and hear and determine all and singular things according to the law and customs of our Realm in as ample a manner as other Justices of our Peace, yet so that the said Justice do not proceed to the determination of any Felony without the special command of the Crown; And we further grant to the Bailiffs &c. and their successors that they may have the return of all our writs and attachments and executions of the same so that no Sheriff or other Bailiff or Officer shall enter into that liberty to have execution of writs or perform any other Office there. And We grant to the aforesaid Bailiff and Burgesses that the Bailiff for the time being and one year afterwards shall be Escheator and Coroner for Us our heirs &c. and Clerk of Our Market, and that no other Escheator, Coroner or Clerk of our Market shall enter into the said Borough or Market to do any thing. And that they shall have these our letters patent under our great Seal of England made and sealed in due form without fine or fee to be paid into our Exchequer because of the express mention of the true yearly value or any other value of the premises or any of them or of any other gift or grants made by us or Our Progenitors to the aforesaid Bailiff or Burgesses or any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof We have caused Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourselves at Westminster 27 Day of January, in the first Year of Our Reign.¹

Willis remarked, that the Charter of King Charles II. had been printed in the *Notitia Parliamentaria*, vol. i.; yet, having been by some deemed valid, and remaining unsundered in the borough chest, among the archives of the Corporation, who had in some particulars acted under its provisions and authority, he had given it a place in his history.

¹ Rot. Pat. 1 Mary.

Whatever may have been said respecting the existence of this doubtful document, at the period of the publication of Willis's history (1735), it is certain, that no such instrument, or even a *copy* of it, remained in the Corporation-chest subsequently to the time referred to. This fact received additional confirmation by the distinct avowal of several intelligent individuals, Capital Burgesses of the Town of Buckingham, and, amongst them, by that of the late Mr. Seeley (who had been especially engaged in researches after several parochial and corporate documents), that no such Charter, or copy of it, had, to their knowledge, remained during very many years; it was, therefore, conjectured by them, to have been, either surreptitiously, or in some unexplained manner, abstracted from the Chest; and considerable doubt prevailed, whether, in some instances, the members of the Corporation might not have exercised powers, described, or presumed to be described, in the instrument alluded to, in a manner which might have rendered them liable to a *premunire*. After a very anxious and diligent search, however, to which the Corporation afforded the utmost facilities, all endeavours to trace or discover the *fugitive document* have proved ineffectual; and this mysterious transaction must therefore remain unexplained.

It is remarkable, that in the Latin Charter of Mary, (which begins with exactly the same preamble as that of Aylesbury)¹ after the authority given to the Bailiff and Burgesses to elect two Representatives in Parliament, the following expressions occur: "eligend. duos Burgenses eisd. modo et forma prout in aliis Burgis regni nri Anglie. et in antiquo Burgo nro. de Buckingham usitat et consuet. fuit." Notwithstanding which, it is no where discovered that the town of Buckingham ever had sent Burgesses to Parliament before the grant contained in this very Charter; and it has been therefore inferred, that the words, in antiquo Burgo nro. de Buckingham, had been interpolated.²

In the Charter of Cha. II. after reciting the Letters Patent of Queen Mary, the King dignified the revived Corporation with the title of "Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough and Parish of Buckingham:" that they should have perpetual succession; a common seal, (to be destroyed and renewed at their pleasure); that the Aldermen should be twelve in number, *pater familias*, which Willis translates, *householders*; that each should possess a qualification of lands and tenements to the clear annual value of 5*l.* or in goods and chattels to the amount of 100*l.*; that Thomas Hillesdon be the first Mayor; and Hugh Ethersey, George Dancer, Walter Arnet, Pelham Sandwell, William Hartley, Thomas Sheen, Henry Heyward, George Carter, Nathaniel Kent, Jonathan Seaton, Edward Purcell, and Thomas Atterbury, Gents. be the first and modern Aldermen of the said Borough and Parish; to hold the same during life, unless for just cause removed; and that Sir Richard Temple, Knight of the Bath and Baronet, be the first and modern Steward of the said Borough and Parish.

The Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, describing some very peculiar circumstances, and which will more completely elucidate the modern history of the Corporation of Buckingham, may be here appropriately introduced.

THE Title of the Corporation is, "The Bailiff and Burgesses of the Borough and Parish of Buckingham, in the County of Buckingham," and the body consists of a Bailiff and twelve capital Burgesses.

The officers named in the Governing Charter are:—A Bailiff, a Steward, Twelve Principal Burgesses, an Under-Bailiff, or Mace-Bearer; with a Recorder and a Town-Clerk, not mentioned in the Charter.

THERE ARE NO FREEMEN.³

¹ See page 23.

² Ex MS. antiquo Codice penes Editoris, 21 Jun. 1824.

³ Willis states, that, by the Charter, there are four Companies, viz. Mercers, Tanners, Butchers, and Merchant Tailors; that each respectively has its Warden or Master; and that those who are *admitted* to their Freedom in the Borough, and by ancient custom, must become Members of one or other of these Companies.

On the 1st of May, in every year, at an assembly of the bailiff and principal burgesses, two of the principal burgesses are "named and assigned" by the bailiff and principal burgesses, before the other inhabitants of the borough, who then choose one of the two to be bailiff for the ensuing year.

The bailiff is, by the Charter, the only justice of the peace within the borough, and has the power to hear and determine misdemeanors; but he is not authorised to try felonies without a special commission. He is always named with the burgesses in the special commissions of the peace, which are occasionally issued for the borough. He is also escheator, coroner, and clerk of the market. He has no salary; but is allowed to receive to his own use some small quit rents, the tolls of the market, and the piecage and stallage, amounting in the whole to 63*l.* a-year.

The steward is elected, within eight days after a vacancy, by the bailiff and principal burgesses. He may be elected for life, or "otherwise, as to the bailiff and burgesses shall seem expedient;" and has power to appoint a deputy.

The steward is always a justice of the peace of the borough in the standing commissions, and sits as a judge at the borough sessions. He is also entitled to preside personally, or by deputy, in the borough court of record. He has no salary or emoluments. The present steward is the Duke of Buckingham.

The recorder is not a chartered officer; and it is difficult to ascertain when the office first commenced.

In certain ancient commissions of gaol-delivery, in the time of Elizabeth, the bailiff and steward are named, but no recorder is mentioned; and it seems doubtful, therefore, whether the recorder is an ancient officer. He is elected by the bailiff and principal burgesses, and holds his office for life.

He is authorised to act as a justice of the peace, and to sit in the borough sessions, by virtue of the special commissions for the borough. The last recorder, being one of the police magistrates at Bow-street, did not attend at the sessions during the last ten years, between 1822 and 1833.

The town-clerk is not a chartered officer, but appointed by the *steward* during good behaviour, or for life. He is also deputy-steward.¹

According to the Charter, the principal burgesses, each of whom must be a "neighbour, and an inhabitant within the parish of Buckingham," are, upon vacancies, to be elected within fourteen days from the death or removal of their predecessors, by the bailiff and burgesses, from among the inhabitants of the town. The principal burgesses hold their offices for life, and have no salaries or emoluments.

During the time of the late Marquess of Buckingham, it was the practice of the Corporation, upon such occasions, to send three names to the Marquess, of which he selected one; or, if all three were agreeable to him, he left it to the Corporation to select; and he has ever since been usually nominated by the Duke's steward. No one has ever been elected without the Duke's sanction, and under an actual or implied engagement to resign, in case of not using his elective franchise as the Duke may require.

The mace-bearer, who also acts as under-bailiff, is elected by the bailiff and principal burgesses, and holds his office during pleasure. He attends the Corporation with the mace, and, in his capacity of under-bailiff, summons juries and executes process. He is also crier of the borough sessions court. He receives two guineas a-year from the bailiff, and certain fees on the execution of process and admission of burgesses.

By a bye-law, passed in 1822, it was ordained, that the fees and expenses paid on the respective elections of bailiffs and burgesses should be:—

On Bailiff's Election.

Under Bailiff	-	-	-	£1	1	0	Music	-	-	-	-	£2	11	6
Town-Clerk	-	-	-	1	1	0	May Bushes	-	-	-	-	0	10	6
Deputy Steward	-	-	-	0	10	6	Election Breakfasts for the Constables, &c.	-	-	-	-	5	3	0
Chairman	-	-	-	0	10	6	Same at Christmas	-	-	-	-	5	3	0
Poll Clerk	-	-	-	0	10	6	Same on quitting office	-	-	-	-	5	3	0
Gaoler	-	-	-	0	5	0	Beer at twenty-six houses	-	-	-	-	7	16	0
Hall Keeper	-	-	-	0	5	0	Constables' Dinners	-	-	-	-	11	11	0
Crier	-	-	-	0	2	6	Sundry Treating	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Watchman	-	-	-	0	2	6								
Ringers	-	-	-	2	2	0						£49	8	6

¹ Probably this officer was originally nothing more than the Steward's deputy, and acquired the title of Town-clerk, in consequence of the nature of the duties he had to perform, viz. to transact the law-business of the Corporation, and, as deputy-steward, to assist in the Three Weeks' Court. He has no emoluments, besides ordinary professional charges.

Besides this, the bailiff is expected to give a venison-feast during his year of office.

On the Election of a Burgess.

The Town-Clerk	-	-	£5	5	0	Each Blue-coat Man and Green-gown Man			
Ringers	-	-	-	1	11	6	(sixteen altogether)	$\frac{1}{2}$	peck loaf, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Under Bailiff	-	-	-	1	1	0	lb. of meat, about	-	£2 0 0
Gaoler	-	-	-	0	10	6	Two barrels of Ale for public distribution	9	0 0
Crier	-	-	-	0	2	6			
Watchman	-	-	-	0	2	6			£19 13 0

There is no ruling body, other than the bailiff and burgesses, elected as above.

By the Charter, the privilege of electing two representatives in Parliament was vested in this body; and, previously to the Reform Act, the greatest number of electors polled, within thirty years, was eleven. In modern times, this franchise has been always exercised under the control and management of the Duke of Buckingham and his ancestors; and lists have been published, shewing that (*e. g.* in 1830) every member of the Corporation was, either directly or indirectly, connected with, and dependent upon, the Duke of Buckingham.

The Corporation of Buckingham has, for a long time, served as an instrument for enabling the patron of the borough to return two members to Parliament, and for nothing more. As a Corporation, it has never discharged any of the functions of town government, for it has scarcely any revenue; and the governing Charter creates only one resident magistrate, who, besides being incompetent to act on the numerous occasions where the presence of two magistrates is required, is provided with very insufficient authority to act as a local justice of the peace. As he is also, by the Charter, the *sole justice* to hear and determine offences at the sessions, and is *restrained from trying any felony*, recourse has always been had (as hereinafter appears) to *special commissions of the peace*; the expense of which is defrayed out of the money collected for *poors' rates*; so that the administration of criminal justice within the borough has never proceeded from the Corporation, nor has it ever been paid for out of corporate funds.

A court of quarter-sessions is holden at Easter and Michaelmas, by virtue of a standing special commission under the Great Seal, similar in form to the commissions of the peace for counties. In this commission, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Chandos, Lord Nugent, Lord Grenville, the Members of Parliament for the borough, and several clergymen and gentlemen residing in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, are appointed commissioners, conjointly with the members of the Corporation. If any trials of importance are expected, the recorder, who is always named in the commission, is sent for, and presides: but only ten cases have been tried in the last eight years, of which six were felonies, and four misdemeanors; but the jurisdiction is not exclusive.

The three weeks' court has jurisdiction over all causes of action not exceeding 5*l.* It may be holden before the bailiff, three burgesses, and the steward, or his deputy; but the court, never much frequented, has entirely fallen into disuse since 1818.

The bailiff and steward are authorised to hold a court leet.

The juries are nominated by the town-clerk from the inhabitants of the town, and summoned by the under-bailiff.

There are eight constables for the borough, selected by the bailiff out of the householders. These constables have no remuneration.

Two night-watchmen are supported by private subscription among the inhabitants.

The borough gaol, which, though a capacious building, is little used, is under the superintendence of the bailiff. The Corporation appoint the gaoler.

The Corporation have no property or revenue whatever, excepting the tolls, which are let at 33*l.* a-year; certain quit rents, amounting to 5*l.* a-year; and the sum of 30*l.* annually paid by the Duke of Buckingham, under the name of "Rent of the Shambles in the Market-house." From the amount of these items is to be deducted, an annual payment of 5*l.* to Christ's Hospital. The net amount of the annual income of the Corporation is therefore 63*l.* The whole of this income is received by the bailiff to his own use. It will be seen, by the table which is above given, of the expenses of his election and office, that nearly the whole of it is spent in fees to inferior officers of the Corporation, and in idle and unnecessary feasting. Without the "Rent of the Shambles" from the patron of the borough, it is obvious that the whole income of the Corporation would not be nearly sufficient to cover the bailiff's annual expenses; and this circumstance may perhaps furnish an explanation of the apparently singular fact, that the Duke of Buckingham should hold the butchers' shambles, as tenant to the Corporation, at a rent of 30*l.*

a-year. It could not be discovered, that any profit was made of the shambles by the lessee, or indeed that any tolls were received by him, or on his account.

The Corporation appoint the master to the Free Grammar School, with a salary of 11*l.* a-year, and a house rent-free. They also appoint six green-coat and ten blue-coat men, the objects of certain eleemosynary endowments.¹

BAILIFFS OF BUCKINGHAM.

1513 John Lambard	1599 Rob. Sheene	1662 Henry Audley	1703 Jonathan Seaton
1541 Alex. Wright	1600 Hugh Ethersey	1663 Geo. Robins	1704 Alexander Ethersey
1542 Edw. Miller	1601 Robt. Harris	1664 Tho. Egerton	1705 Hugh Arnet
1544 Tho. Atkins	1602 John Fowkes	1665 Will. Stevens	1706 Francis Reed
1545 Rich. Wryght	1603 Walter Illing	1666 Edw. Snoxell	1707 John Muscot
1546 Tho. Moore	1604 Barth ^w . Atton	1667 Tho. Mason	1708 Hugh Bruce
1549 John Lambard	1605 Rich. Ellington	1668 Tho. Bridges	1709 Henry Pulley
1551 Tho. Moore	1611 Robt. Herring	1669 Geo. Dancer	1710 Charles Blount
1552 John Lambard	1612 Simon Lambert	1670 Walter Arnett	1711 William Wise
1553 John Lambard	1614 Raphael Moore	1671 Rich. Brown	1712 Richard North
1554 John Wicken	1627 Tho. Grove	1672 Will. Stevens	1713 Charles Blount
1555 Edw. Miller	1629 Tho. Moore	1673 John Rogers	1714 William Turpin
1556 Rich. White	1630 Will. Atton	1674 Tho. Ethersey	1715 William Mason
1557 Will. Philips	1631 Tho. Lambert	1675 Tho. Sheene	1716 John Muscot
1558 John Gates	1632 Tho. Hillesden	1676 Will. Hartley	1717 John Townsend
1559 John Aphowell	1633 Rich. Audley	1677 Geo. Carter	1718 John Rogers
1560 Hugh Broughton	1634 Tho. Wells	1678 Henry Howard	1719 John Harrison
1561 Will. Illing	1635 Paul Robins	1679 Geo. Dancer	1720 Thomas Turnham
1562 Rich. Milling	1636 Hugh Ethersey	1680 Pelham Sandwell	1721 William Mason
1563 Will. Illing	1637 Hugh Ethersey	1681 Nat. Kent	1722 George Dancer
1565 Tho. Moore	1638 Tho. Fowkes	1682 Walter Arnet	1723 John Carter
1568 John Ockley	1639 John Nichols	1683 Tho. Hillesdon	1724 William Turpin
1571 Will. Illing	1640 Tho. Moore	1684 Tho. Hillesdon	1725 John Townsend
1572 John Gates	1641 John Robins	1685 Hugh Ethersey	1726 Thomas Turnham
1573 Rich. Milling	1642 Will. Atton	1686 Will. Hartley	1727 John Whitaker
1574 Paul Miller	1643 Rich. Porter	1687 Edw. Purcell	1728 John Carter
1575 Humphrey Reeve	1644 Tho. Napton	Joathan Seyton	1729 John Williams
1576 John Aphowell	1645 Ben. Yeomans	Geo. Dancer	1730 William Mason
1577 Will. Simkins	1646 Tho. Napton	Tho. Shene	1731 William Butcher
1578 Will. Illing	1647 Will. Stevens	Nath ^l . Kent	1732 John Whitaker
1579 Rich. Milling	1648 John Hillesdon	1689 Tho. Hillesdon	1733 John Barnes
1580 Silvester Stokesbye	1649 Will. Atton	1690 Tho. Sheene	1734 Richard Garrett
1581 Ralph Moore	1650 Tho. Hillesdon	1691 Tho. Ethersey	1735 Thomas Huckle
1582 John Lambert	1651 Will. Reeve	1692 Geo. Carter	1736 Thomas Nelson
1583 Philip Miller	1652 Tho. Audley	1693 Geo. Dancer	1737 George Dancer
1584 Rob. Morris	1653 Robt. Cantrell	1694 Pelham Sandwell	1738 Ralph Jolley
1585 Will. Illing	1654 Tho. Lucas	1695 Rich. North	1739 John Mason
1586 John Fowler	1655 Ben. Yeomans	1696 Will. Mason	1740 Walter Reed
1587 John Hartley	1656 Will. Stevens	1697 Edw. Purcell	1741 Richard Garrett
1588 Raphael Moore	1657 Will. Atton	1698 Jonathan Seyton	1742 John Currie
1591 Hugh Ethersey	1658 Tho. Grove	1699 Alex. Ethersey	1743 William Carter
1695 Simon Lambert	1659 Hugh Ethersey	1700 Hugh Arnet	1744 Ralph Jolley
1597 John Nichols	1660 John Hillesdon	1701 George Little	1745 William Butcher
1598 Will. Porter	1661 Will. Reeve	1702 Thomas Hillesdon	1746 Thomas France

¹ The Report is dated London, 26 Nov. 1833, and signed by Peregrine Bingham and David Jardine.

² These gentlemen were respectively sworn into office, as "Mayor," during this year.

1747 George Dancer	1772 Robert Bartlett	1797 Richard Woodward	1821 John Fellowes, jun.
1748 Ralph Jolley	1773 Philip Box	1798 John Bartlett	1822 William Stowe
1749 Leonard Lloyd	1774 James Bradford	1799 John Bartlett	1823 Richard Dayrell
1750 John Barnes	1775 Benjamin Ashwell	1800 Robert Miller	1824 Samuel Thomas
1751 Ralph Jolley	1776 William Prentice	1801 Robert Miller	1825 Robert Gray
1752 William Carter	1777 Robert Bartlett	1802 Shem Baxter	1826 George Parrott
1753 William Butcher	1778 Thomas Knight	1803 Shem Baxter	1827 Robert Gray
1754 Shem Baxter	1779 James Bradford	1804 Newman Williatt	1828 John Loveridge
1755 Ralph Jolley	1780 Philip Box	1805 John Seeley	1829 James Harrison
1756 Samuel Pashler	1781 Benton Seeley	1806 John Fellowes	1830 James Harrison
1757 William Carter	1782 William Elliott	1807 Robert Gray	1831 John King
1758 John Barnes	1783 Benjamin Ashwell	1808 John Bartlett	1832 George King
1759 Shem Baxter	1784 Will. Butler Fenton	1809 Thomas Box	1833 Christ. Dalton Bennett
1760 Ralph Jolley	1785 Newman Williatt	1810 George Nelson	1834 George Nelson
1761 Samuel Pashler	1786 Edward Bartlett	1811 Shem Baxter	1835 John Fellowes, jun.
1762 Benjamin Ashwell	1787 James Bradford	1812 Solomon Holloway	
1763 William Butcher	1788 Philip Box	1813 John Seeley	
1764 John Barnes	1789 Philip Box	1814 Robert Gray	
1765 Benton Seeley	1790 Newman Williatt	1815 John Fellowes	
1766 Ralph Jolley	1791 Richard Woodward	1816 George Parrott	
1767 Philip Box	1792 R. Flowers & J. Bradford	1817 Thomas Box	
1768 James Bradford	1793 James Bradford	1818 George Nelson	
1769 Benjamin Ashwell	1794 James Bradford	1819 John Bainbridge	
1770 Shem Baxter	1795 John Seeley	1820 Shem Baxter	
1771 William Elliott	1796 John Seeley	„ John Bainbridge }	
			NATORS.
			1836 Samuel Thomas
			1837 Thomas Hearn }
			„ John Loveridge }
			1838 John Loveridge
			1839 Thomas Bartlett
			1840 George Parrott
			1841 Humphrey Humphreys
			1842 Henry Pittam

THE TOWN-HALL, OR SESSIONS'-HOUSE,

at the western or upper end of the Market-place, or Square, is a modern brick building (supported by arches), for the accommodation of the Judges at the Summer Assizes, which are customarily holden at Buckingham (as are the Lent Assizes at Aylesbury).¹ The ground-floor of the building is used for the ordinary purposes of a market, with stalls or standings for the traders or dealers in various articles of provision, vegetables, poultry, &c.; and through this apartment is a staircase of ascent to the Court or Hall, which is fitted up in the usual manner for judicial proceedings, but with the utmost plainness, and without pretensions to taste or splendour; its only ornament being exteriorly, on the roof, a turret surmounted with the Arms of the Town,² viz. a swan chained, gorged ducally, its wings expanded, as described in the Heralds' Books, certified at the Visitation, in 1565, by William Harvey, Clarencieux, when the arms were ratified; Thomas More being Bailiff, and Paul Dayrell, Steward.³ Willis conjectured that this armorial bearing had anciently belonged to the Staffords, whose *cognizance* was a swan; and cites the Poem of the Battle of Agincourt, by Drayton, as alluding to it in the expression:

“The muster'd Men for Buckingham are gone
Under the *Swan*, the arms of that old Town.”

THE MANERIAL HOUSE OF LAMBERT AND FOWLER, CALLED ALSO CASTLE HOUSE,

is situated a little north of the Castle, near the churchyard, and remained standing until modern days.

It had been the seat of John Barton, sen. who represented Buckingham in Parliament in the reign of Richard II. and Hen. IV.: was bequeathed, by Will, 5 June 1431, to his *brother*, John Barton; and the devise centering in the family of Fowler, after the decease of Barton, the Mansion, with the

¹ See page 27.

² See the initial Letter B, p. 503.

³ Willis's Bucks, p. 106.

Estate, was in the possession of Richard Fowler, Esq. who was a liberal benefactor to the Town of Buckingham. He was a Knight of the Shire, and a great favourite of King Edw. IV. who made him Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died 3 Nov. 1477.

Edward Fowler, Esq. his son and heir, is represented to have been also a very liberal and munificent friend of the Town. He was a man of great affluence; and in his Mansion, entertained and lodged Katherine, Queen of Henry VIII. who being here, when an account arrived by the Earl of Surrey, the King's General, of the defeat of the Scottish army at Flodden Field, and the death of James IV. there, 9 Sep. 1544, part of the King's armour was sent to her: the Queen gave thanks to God, and undertook a pilgrimage to Walsingham, in Norfolk.

Edward Fowler died 27 May 1541, and was succeeded by Gabriel Fowler, his son and heir; who, dying 1 May 1576, was succeeded by Richard Fowler, his son and heir. He conveyed the Mansion, with six acres of land, to Francis and Edward Dayrell, Gen. who, after about three months' possession, transferred it, 18 June 1592, to Mr. John Lambard, or Lambert. A law-suit ensued, and a suit in ejectment was brought against Lambard, by Theophilus Adams, who claimed the estate under a grant of the Crown, as of lands given to superstitious uses.

In 1584, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, reciting other Letters Patent, dated 24 July, (12 Eliz.) promising to grant and assign to Sir Thomas Wentworth, (Lord Wentworth deceased,) his heirs and assigns, or to such other person or persons as he or they should appoint, many lordships, lands, &c. as were concealed, or unjustly detained from her Majesty, her heirs and successors, within England, as should be of the clear yearly value of 200*l*. The Queen, in performance of the premises, and on the humble Petition of Henry Lord Wentworth, son and heir of the said Thomas Lord Wentworth, granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, of London, Gen. *inter al.* one acre of arable land in Eaton, (Water Eton,) in the occupation of Robert Foster; the Chantry called Barton's Chantry, in the Parish of St. Peter, in Buckingham; and all lands and tenements to the same belonging, or to sustain Chaplains or Priests, or other superstitious uses in the Church of St. Peter, according to the order of John Barton, sen. at the annual rent of 4*d*. for the land in Eaton, and 13*s*. 4*d*. for Barton's Chantry, to the said Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler, and the heirs and assigns of the said Theophilus Adams, for ever, in free soccage, by fealty, &c.¹ Upon the ground or colour of this grant, a claim was made, and a verdict obtained in his favour.²

In 1607, Lambard compounded the dispute, and bought out Adams's claim: and dying in possession, in 1611, was succeeded by his son, William Lambard, who expended large sums upon the repairs of the House, and made it his constant residence. The initial letters of his name, and his arms, long remained carved over the chimney of the great parlour, with the date 1617; also other date, from 1617 to 1624, in divers parts of the house. In 1623, he made a conduit, and obtained a supply of water by pipes, into the offices; and on the leaden pipes, in the front of the house, were "W and M. L. Anno 1619."

By an Inquisition, taken 2 Aug. 1632, it was returned, that "he died seised of a messuage, called Castle House, in Buckingham and Gawcot, the Manor of Stockholt Barns, and 370 acres in Stockholt, Akeley, and Lillingstone Dayrell, holden of New College; a wood, called Three Slades, and 170 acres in Maid's Morton: and that by Mary his wife, sister of Frances Crawley, one of the King's Justices, (which Mary was afterwards the wife of Sir Edward Richardson,) he had a son, John, who died an infant; and a daughter, Mary, of the age of 13 years six months and six days:" who, being heir to this estate, brought it in marriage to Edward Bagot, Esq. eldest son and heir of Sir Harvey

¹ Rot. Pat. 27 Eliz. Test. 2 Aug.

² See the Trial, printed at great length in Coke's Reports, 4th part, last Ed. 1727.

Bagot, Bart. of Blithfield, Co. Stafford. Sir Edward Bagot, Bart. by the above mentioned Mary, had issue, twelve sons, and five daughters, of whom, Walter, the eldest son, succeeded to the title; but Lambard, the second surviving son, was of Maid's Morton, and died in 1702, having founded an Hospital at Bromley, Co. Stafford; and erected a monument in Blithfield Church, for his worthy mother, who died 22 Oct. 1686, having bequeathed 100*l.* by her Will, to clothe four poor widows of Buckingham.

In 1667, Sir Edward Bagot alienated this Estate to Mr. Stephen Monteage, Citizen of London, who resided here only a very short time, when, in 1680, on his removal to London, it was purchased by Mr. John Rogers, of Buckingham; and subsequently, passed to his eldest son, John, who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1697, an Alderman, and Bailiff of the Corporation of Buckingham in 1718. At his death, the Estate descended to his son, Matthias Rogers, who, in 1735, completely repaired the Mansion, and made it fit for the reception and accommodation of the Justices Itinerant, on their circuit. King Charles I. took up his quarters at the same house when at Buckingham, at the time of the Rebellion. Part of this Estate subsequently passed to the Ingoldsbys; afterwards, to the celebrated Dr. Richard Mead; another part to Edward Gibbon, Esq. and another to Mr. Primatt, Citizen of London. The Mansion ultimately came into the hands of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; and was at length wholly demolished.

In Browne Willis's rambling account of the Town, he mentions, that the great banks of the old Castle, (which he had previously assigned to the *residence*, as well as possession of the Giffards,) had left only a small part of their remains, by which the Town was divided, almost in half; and that part of the *County Gaol*, visible in his time, had been converted into tenements for poor people; that in 1670, a bowling-green¹ had been made *on the Castle Hill*, which continued to be the constant place of resort for the gentlemen of the County; that he *had heard* of the polls for Knights of the Shire being taken on this hill; and that the Assizes were formerly held there, in booths, erected for that purpose: but that, at length, all traces of the Castle and its banks had been entirely effaced, excepting the *Mount*, on which the new Church was built.

When the family of Denton had acquired considerable possessions here, it was strenuously endeavoured to be shewn, that wherever there had been ancient Castles, or their remains, or the site upon which new erections had been superadded, such were, invariably, used as prisons. It is not to be denied, that the Gaol at Buckingham is said to have a Constable, called Elias de Camvill, in the reign of Edw. I. it being mentioned in various documents, and at different periods afterwards; but it was not until 11 Hen. VII. (1495,) that a standard of weights and measures was directed to be kept at Buckingham for this County.²

In 1535, it was enumerated among decayed towns; and it is incidentally mentioned, that Richard Fermor, Esq. of Easton-Neston, Co. Northampton, (ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret,) incurred a premium, for relieving Nicholas Thave, a Priest, who had been committed a close prisoner to the Gaol of Buckingham.

But the Castle, or Prison, having been entirely neglected, after the attainder of the last Duke of the family of Stafford, the remains were reduced to the condition of a mere farm-house: and at length, Queen Elizabeth, by Patent, in the 16th year of her reign, granted to Edward Grimston,

¹ Mr. Henry Robinson, who seems to have been a spirited and industrious inhabitant of this Borough, is said to have been the projector of this place of amusement. He likewise set up the first stage-coach, for the conveyance of passengers to London; and built a large room, called Trolly Hall, for public entertainments, to which there was a great resort of company; and it was frequented by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, when occasionally resident at his seat at Whaddon. [See WHADDON.]

² Statutes at Large, sub anno.

sen. and Edward Grimston, jun. "*the Castle Farm* in Buckingham, and two mills, called *Castle Mills*, with four acres of meadow, called the *Milne House*, and Buckingham River, with twenty messuages and cottages adjoining, late parcel of the lands of Edward, late Duke of Buckingham attained."

The buildings on these lands, were, for the most part, rendered of small value, by the fire which occurred in Buckingham, Monday 15 March 1724, about seven in the evening; 138 dwellings, besides out-houses, barns, &c. being consumed, and more than two hundred families reduced to the greatest misery. The loss was computed at 40,000*l*.¹

BUCKINGHAM BANK.

A Bank was first opened in this Town, by Philip Box and Co. in 1786; the notes issued by them being made payable at the Banking House of Messrs. Praed & Co. Fleet-street, London. Mr. Box had been long a highly respectable Draper in Buckingham, where he died in 1811, being then Receiver-General of Taxes for Bucks, and in the Commission of the Peace.

Many changes subsequently took place in this Establishment, by the introduction of new partners; but it has continued, from the above period to the present, with great credit to the several parties concerned; and is now under the management of Bartlett, Parrot, and Co. whose Town house of credit continues to be the original Banking House of Praeds and Co. Fleet-street.

A Saving's Bank was also opened at Buckingham, 16 March 1818.

An Auxiliary Bible Society was formed, 2 Jan. 1812, at a very numerous meeting, at which George Nugent Grenville Temple, late Marquess of Buckingham, K.G. presided.

The Presbyterians, Unitarians, Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists, have places for divine worship at Buckingham.

THE CANAL,

being a branch of the Grand Junction Trunk, from the neighbouring County of Northampton, was completed in 1821, and opened with great rejoicings and festivity, many of the proprietors of the concern, and other inhabitants of the vicinity, forming a procession of barges, laden with coal, slate, and different commodities. The Canal is nine miles and a quarter in length, and was completed and opened for public use, in about eight months from the commencement of the undertaking.

¹ Willis's Bucks. This calamitous fire at Buckingham, was communicated by the following letter, addressed by the Bishop of Lincoln (Reynolds,) to the Clergy of his diocese:—

GOOD BROTHER,—You will with this, receive his Majesty's most gracious Letters Patent, for making a charitable collection in favour of the poor sufferers by fire at Buckingham. The loss is very great! more than a hundred and thirty families there, being reduced to the last extremities! These poor people stand commended to the rest of the Kingdom, as they have been an antient Corporation, living up to the ends of their institution, fair traders, faithful subjects, helpful to such as wanted, and, to other great towns, a very good example.

But besides this general commendation, they are more particularly recommended to us, and entitled to our more especial regard, on account of their proximity of relation, being as it were, of the same household, our brethren by the same mother, of the same Church and Diocese with ourselves. And as we with them, and they with us, are hereby, in a more intimate manner, members one of another; so I trust that you and your well-disposed parishioners will have a more tender feeling of their present distress, and express it in a proper manner on this occasion.

It is an unkind observation made by some, that applications of this sort are much increased of late years; but it is certain, that the wealth of the nation is, by the blessing of God, much more increased: and you, I hope, will not be wanting, to inculcate the obligation hereby laid on those who partake of this happy increase, to do good, as they have opportunities, to all men, especially to those that are most nearly related to them in Christ, to those that are their fellow-servants of the same house. I pray God to have you and your parish under his most gracious protection; and remain, your truly loving brother, R. LINCOLN.

Park Street, Westminster, April 28, 1726.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

There was an ancient connection between the Church of King's Sutton, in Northamptonshire, about one mile from Buckingham, and the Church Prebendal of Bucks. They were, at a very early period, viz. in 1090, appropriated to the Cathedral of Lincoln, and formed not only one of its earliest, but richest endowments. Besides the benefits conferred by the numerous contributions to the Shrine of St. Rumbald, the Records of the ecclesiastical possessions are stated to have been in the hands of the following Archdeacons and Prebendaries :

ARCHDEACONS OF SUTTON-CUM-BUCKINGHAM.

ALURED PARVUS was instituted to the Archdeaconry of Buckingham by BISHOP REMIGIUS, founder of the See of Lincoln.

Gilbert, or Gislebert, circ. 1100.

Roger de Clinton, 1119; afterwards Bishop of Lichfield.

Richard de Urville, 1129; held the same in 1140.

David, brother to *Bishop Alexander*, 1145 and 1170.¹

Robert de Burnham, 1188.

Stephen, 1192 and 1195.

William Bleys, circ. 1212, was, in 1218, made Bishop of Worcester.²



The Seal of William Archdeacon of Buckingham.²

Matthew Stratton, circ. 1219, occurs in 1223; and in his Will, dated in 1268, ordered his burial at Oseneay Abbey; and was succeeded by

Percival de Lavinia, admitted 14 May 1270. He died Prebendary of Aylesbury in 1290, being brother to Ottobon, Legate from Pope Innocent, (afterwards himself Pope,) and died Prebendary of Weighton, in York Cathedral. He was succeeded by

Richard de St. Frideswide, 5 July; died in 1298, Pre-

bendary of Marston St. Lawrence, in the Church of Peterborough.

Boniface de Salucii, admitted by Papal provision 10 March 1298; and exchanged for the Precentorship of Sarum, with

George de Salucii, 28 June 1319.

Roger de Waltham, appointed by the King 21 June 1323; but presumed, by Willis, not to have been admitted, as he found

Ambaldus Albanensis, a Cardinal, admitted 4 Oct. 1333.

John Belveys was installed 1350.

John Herring de Ashbourn, 1361.

Will. de Ginewell, collated 3 Oct. 1361.

John Evot succeeded 30 Nov. 1380.

Ralph Selby, LL.D. 1 July 1392. He died 1420, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Tho. Tuttebury, anno 1401.

Will. Milton, LL.D. succeeded 26 Feb. 1402.

Tho. Beckington, admitted 15 Oct. 1424.

Rich. Andrews succeeded 1444; and was, in 1466, made Dean of York.

John Bouchier, 2 April 1474.

Rob. Sherborne, admitted 13 Feb. 1495.

Cha. Booth, LL.D. succeeded 16 June 1505.

John Taylor, LL.D. succeeded 24 Dec. 1516.

Rich. Layton, LL.D. collated 14, inst. 27 Oct. 1534.

John Longland, A.B. collated 17 June 1544.

Rich. Porter, instituted 23 May 1554. He was ejected by Queen Elizabeth.

John Longland, restored 1559.

Erasmus Webb, B.D. installed 12 Nov. 1589.

Rich. Newell, B.D. installed 26 April 1614.

Giles Thorne, S.T.B. collated 1643, inst. 19 July 1660.

John Hillersden, S.T.B. installed 26 Aug. 1671.

John Gery, LL.D. 4 Nov. 1684.

Nicholas Clagett, A.M. collated 24 Sept. 1722.

¹ He was also Sheriff of the Counties of Buckingham and Bedford, in 1171.

² This Seal, said to be that of "William, Archdeacon of Buckingham," does not seem to be perfectly identified. The original impression being greatly mutilated, and without date, it is extremely questionable, whether it really belonged to William Bleys, who was Archdeacon in 1212; William Ginewell, in 1361; or William Milton, in 1402?

PREBENDARIES OF SUTTON-CUM-BUCKINGHAM.

RICH. DE GRAVESEND, 1265; made Bishop of London 1280.

Jeffrey de Edenham, 1300.

Neapolio, Sancti Adriani Cardinalis, 1303; said to have died in 1347.¹

Will. Kellesby, 1342.

Tho. de Brembre, 1349.

Will. Wickham, 1363.

John Branspath, 1368.

Cardinalis de Albamem, 1378.

John Bacon, 1381.

Peter, Cardinalis Sancti Georgii, introduced by the Pope, 1388, notwithstanding the King's edict against foreigners taking ecclesiastical preferments.

Henry Beaufort, anno 1389.

Henry, Cardinal of Naples, 16 Feb. 1389.

Henry Rumford, alias *Cirencester*, collated 17 Sept. 1402.

John Gilbert, S.T.P. collated 31 Oct. 1420.

Will. Aiscough, inst. 10 Nov. 1436.

Nicholas Dixon, collated 28 July 1438.

John Breton, collated 2 Nov. 1448.

John Chedworth, inst. 4 April 1465.

John Ruding, LL.B. collated 6 Aug. 1471. He died 1481.

Rich. Lavender, B.D. collated 6 Nov. 1481.²

Will. Smith, LL.D. collated 18 Feb. inst. 23 Feb. 1507. He died 1528, Archdeacon of Lincoln, and was succeeded by

Rich. Pate, inst. 22 June 1528. He became Archdeacon of Lincoln, and Bishop of Worcester; but was attainted for opposing the measures of Hen. VIII. 1542.

Rich. Cox, S.T.P. inst. by the King's mandate 11 June 1542. He was made Bishop of Ely; but surrendered his Prebend anno 1547, then valued at £110*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

George Heath, obtained a title anno 1643; as did

Hugh Burcroft, S.T.P. inst. 17 June 1661; and, at his death,

Tho. Stanhope, A.M. 13 June 1669; since whose death, circ. 1675, no other Prebendary has been appointed.

At the Ecclesiastical Valuation of Henry VIII. the payment of the Prebendary of Sutton-cum-Buckingham, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, was 5*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* per ann. *Richard Pate*, being then Prebendary. The Dean and Chapter also held rights in Horley and Hornton, appendant to the Prebend of Sutton-cum-Bucks.³ After the Reformation, Queen Elizabeth, in 1568, demised to Henry Seymer, Esq. the Prebend of Sutton and Buckingham, Horley and Hornton, founded in the Church of Lincoln, and all manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, &c. to the same belonging, for term of life, at the annual rent of 11*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*⁴

¹ Neapolio, one of the sons of Urs, and Canon of Lincoln, was called upon, by quo warranto, in the reign of Edw. I. to prove his right to view of frankpledge of his tenants in Gawcot; and by that warrant he claimed, for himself and his tenants, exemption from suits of court and hundreds, without license, &c.; and Neapolio, by John de Caprosia, his Attorney, obtained leave to have another day appointed, and that he might not be compelled to answer respecting those liberties, unless with leave of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who had not been summoned: Therefore, the aforesaid Neapolio solely answered, and said, Gawcot is a Canonry of Lincoln, appendant and belonging to his proper Prebend of Buckingham; that the whole vill of Gawcot is of his fee; and that, from time beyond memory, there had existed, and was constantly exercised, view of seisin, and the aforesaid right; and further, that the aforesaid vill is holden in elemosynage of the Church of Buckingham; and that the Lord King William the Conqueror gave it in pure and perpetual alms, and claimed to have gallows, tumbrel, pillory, and other *judicialia*, by which the transgressions of malefactors might be punished; but to this no reply was given. He pleaded, that he held his view once every year, and without service to the King, having the view aforesaid, without such acknowledgement. Gilbert de Thornton followed; but the issue of the contest is left unexplained.

² Richard Lavendyr, Prebendary of Bucks, 10 Feb. 1507, willed to be buried in the Chancel of the Church of Buckingham, before St. Mary's Image, near the wall on the south side; gave 100*s.* to Lincoln Cathedral, and 40*s.* to repair it; to the High Altar of Bucks, 10*s.* and 6*s.* 8*d.* to every other Altar in Buckingham; 40*s.* to Sutton Prebendal Church, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to Horley; 3*s.* 4*d.* to Thornton Chapel; gave 100 sheep to the reparation of the Nave of Bucks Church, and 100 marks for Obits for him for eleven years; and his books to New Coll. Oxon. for them to choose what they want of them. Executors, William Porter and Hugh Duke. Witness to his Will, William Dorset, Vicar. Proved March the 1st following. [Ex Registro Adeane.]

³ Val. Eccles. vol. iv. p. 8.

⁴ Rot. Pat. 11 Eliz. Test. 20 July.

The Vicarage, having been permanently ordained, circ. 1445, Willis seems to have had some difficulty in ascertaining its value and possessions. He found no Terrier; and only speaks upon oral information, respecting the Vicarage house and garden occupying one acre, extending *down to the river*, and thirty acres of pasture and twenty-one acres of arable; and that Dr. William Clark, Dean of Winchester, who died in 1679, had endowed this Vicarage and some other benefices with an estate in Essex; which, producing to the several Incumbents, about 15*l.* per ann. each, thus reduced the valuation in the King's books to 22*l.* and the clear annual value to 43*l.* 17*s.*¹

Although the Church of Buckingham had been, from a very early period, dependent upon King's Sutton, Co. Northampton, (perhaps anciently one continued parish,) the Rector or Presbyter of Sutton, seems to have been desirous of holding Horley and Hornton in Oxfordshire, with his Prebend in Lincoln; and from 1090, the Vicar or Prebendary appointed Curates, or Chaplains, to supply those chapels, until the time of Bishop Alnwick. Between 1442 and 1446, there were two Vicars ordained; one for Buckingham and the other for Horley and Hornton, with the assent of Nicholas Dixon, Prebendary of Sutton; from which period, the following were, in succession,

THE VICARS.

ROBERT RASHE, alias *CRAGEN*, inst. 1445. He exchanged for Flixby Rectory in his Diocese, 1457.

Robert Sharp, inst. on the pres. of John Breton, Prebendary of Sutton-cum-Buckingham, 22 June 1457.

Thomas Shipnam, or *Shipman*, inst. 15 Oct. 1490, on the pres. of Richard Lavender, Prebendary.

William Dorsett, inst. 17 Aug. 1497; and dying,

Richard Smith was inst. 23 Aug. 1510.

Thomas Cause, inst. on the presentation of William Smith, Prebendary of Sutton-cum-Buckingham.

George Heyworth, by the death of Cause, was inst. 24 May 1524. In the same year, Will Tyte, Thomas Hawkins, and Will. Walter, were Chantry Priests.

Robert Hall, inst. 10 April 1538, ad presentationem Richardi Pate, Prebendary.

William Davers, inst. 12 Jan. 1561, on the pres. of the Bishop of Lincoln, per lapsum.

William Wilby, succeeded 1581.

Alex. Sheppard, LL.B. after LL.D. Vicar of Whitchurch, inst. 2 Feb. 1599.

Thomas Whitby, inst. 1619. He died and was buried in the chancel, 10 April 1646; being succeeded by

Will. Stilton, subscribes Vicar 1649 and 1652; after the Restoration, obtained a legal title, 31 July 1662; and was succeeded by

Will. Warters, Vicar of Ambrosden, inst. 1663; was afterwards Vicar of Foxcote. He died and was buried here, 8 May 1672.

Oliver Pashler, A.M. succeeded 2 Aug. 1672, on the King's title. He was buried here, 25 Feb. 1724; and was succeeded by

Thomas Price, LL.B. inst. 15 May 1725, on Mr. Justice Denton's presentation; and was succeeded by

William Langton, in 1772; but his name occurs only once in the Register. He was succeeded by

Philip Roberts, in 1775, who died in Ireland in 1807; and was succeeded by

— *Collett*, A.M. after whom,

Henry Crowe, A.M. was presented in 1810; and is the present Vicar.²

¹ A printed document, very important to all future Incumbents as well as Inhabitants of this Parish, has been carefully deposited in the parish church, to which those who may require more particular information are thus presented with the means of easy and immediate access. It is entitled, "A Document deposited in the Church Records at Lincoln, respecting two alleged Moduses at Lenborough and Bourton, hamlets belonging to Buckingham," having attached to it the following declaration: "I do hereby declare the above representation to be in all its circumstances, just and correct as far as I know and believe, according to the information I have diligently sought and derived, chiefly from sources therein set forth. HENRY CROWE." Witnesses: Will. Eyre, M.A. Vicar of Padbury; James Long Long, LL.B. Rector of Maid's Morton; Woolley Leigh Bennett, M.A. Rector of Foscott; Edward Oakley Gray, Maid's Morton; Robert Miller, George Bradford, Solicitors, Buckingham; John Risley, sen. M.A. Rector of Tingewick; Henry Quartley, M.A. Rector of Wicken; George Lee, M.A. Rector of Water Stratford; John Langham Dayrell, LL.B. Rector of Lillingstone Dayrell and Vicar of Stowe.—Buckingham, 1 Dec. 1813.

² On the presentation of Dr. William Denton, and Edward Fust, Alexander Denton, and George Woodward, Esqrs.

³ He is the Author of "Zoophilos," 12^{mo}. Lond. 1820.

After the ordination of the Vicarage,¹ the *Great Tithes* of the Impropriation, and the Manor of Gawcot, were constituted a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral; and when, at length, that Prebend was, in 1547, made a Lay-fee, it was successively granted by the Crown to Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, for life; then to Sir John Mason, and others, in succession, for terms of years. Towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, it was granted to Robert Johnson; and, before 1612, had passed to the family of Denton.

¹ *The Institution of the Vicarage of Buckingham.*—In Dei nomine, Amen. Auditis plenius et intellectis per nos Willielmum Permissione Divinâ Lincolnensem Episcopum, meritis et circumstantiis ejusdem nobis oblatæ Petitionis per dilectum in Christo filium et confratrem nostrum Dominum Nicolaum Dixon Ecclesiæ Lincolnensis Canonicum, ac Prebendarium Prebendæ de Sutton, cum Capellis de Bokingham, Horley et Hornton, eidem Ecclesiæ Prebendali de Sutton prædictæ annexis seu sub eadem dependentibus, in eadem Ecclesiâ nostrâ Lincolnensi; cujus Petitionis series continet in effectum. Quod cura prægrandis animarum, quæ dictis Ecclesiæ Prebendali Capellis aliisque earum membris, ob multitudinem Parochiarum earumdem a se invicem per sexdecim vel plura milliaria distantium incumbit, per unum solum Vicarium perpetuum in Vicaria dictæ Ecclesiæ de Sutton prædicta duntaxat, institutum et inductum, Capellanos annuos ad nutum ipsius vicarii amotivos in dictis Capellis ministrantes multum signiter et indevote in Capelli istis quid per inconstantiam, quid per raritatem et quid per inidoneitatem Capellanorum hujusmodi, qui tam de difficili reperiuntur et adquiruntur, et reperti et acquisiti de difficili quasi illicite fuit detinentur, peragitur; quinimo propter ipsorum frequentem et repentinum recessum, et antequam de novis poterit dictæ curæ et Capellis hujusmodi provideri, longo stante tempore Capellâ ipsâ aliquotiens inofficiatâ et cura ipsius neglecta. Volens igitur idem confrater noster hujusmodi animarum periculis obviare, et salubriore curæ exercitio hujusmodi animarum salutem prout sibi cordi est celerius providere, nobis affectuosè humiliter et instantur supplicavit, ut duas vicarias perpetuas, unam videlicet in dictâ Capellâ de Bokingham, et aliam in dictis Capellis de Horley et Hornton prædictis, autoritate nostra ordinaria, de consensu et assensu capituli nostri Lincolnensis, erigere ordinare et fundare, et de fructibus, redditibus, ac proventus dictæ suæ Prebendæ, in locis ipsarum Capellarum provenientibus et existentibus, qui ad hoc satis abundanter, dotare et stabilire dignaremur. Nos attendentes dictam supplicationem dicti confratris nostri Prebendarii prædicti rationi consonam meritoriam atque puram, ipsiusque propositum laudabile commendantes, eo potissimè quod ipsius portionem in dictâ suâ Prebendâ diminueret potius eligit quam et Parochiarum ibidem periculum videat animarum; super præmissis per ipsum nobis expositis et suggestis, et eorum veritate, vocatis primitus omnibus et singulis habentibus in ea parte interesse, in genere et præsertim; et specialiter vicario perpetuo Ecclesiæ Prebendalis et Parochiæ de Sutton prædictarum per dilectos in Christo filios Subdecanum nostræ Ecclesiæ Lincolnensis (decano ejusdem publice excommunicato tam autoritate sedis Apostolicæ quam nostra ordinaria et pro tali publice denunciato) et capitulum nostrum Ecclesiæ nostræ prædictæ fore decrevimus inquirendum. Et qui per Inquisitionem, per ipsos decanum et capitulum ad nostrum mandatum in formis demanda factam, comperimus omnia et singula hujusmodi nobis in ea parte suggesta continere per omnia veritatem; an instantem petitionem ipsius confratris nostri Prebendarii prædicti, de ipsius ac Domini Willielmi Myllgon Vicarii perpetui ipsius Ecclesiæ de Sutton prædictæ, necnon Subdecani et capituli prædictorum, omniumque aliorum quorum interest in hac parte, voluntate consensu et assensu expressis, ad erectionem, fundacionem, ordinationem, et stabilimentum ac Dotationem Vicariæ perpetuæ in Capellâ Prebendali de Bucks prædictâ, in qua omnia consueverunt ministrari Sacramenta et Sacramentalia, et Insignia habentur Parochialia, jam prius Ordinandæ, et in ejus negotio procedimus in hunc modum. Imprimis ad Laudem Dei ipsiusque cultus augmentum et honorem, ac animarum salutem, ad petitionem supradicti confratris nostri Prebendarii Prebendæ prædictæ, et de consensu et assensu prædictis, stabilimus, erigimus, fundamus, et ordinamus unam perpetuam Vicariam, in Capella de Bucks prædicta pro perpetuis temporibus futuris duraturam, de fructibus, proventus, emolumentis, et profectibus, cum omnibus sub modo et forma inferius descriptis, dotandam, et dotamus. Ad quam jam primo, et subsequenter in singulis ejus vacationibus præsentabit Prebendarius modernus, et ejus successores Prebendarii Prebendæ de Sutton prædicta, nobis et nostris successoribus Episcopis Lincolnæ sede plena, et ipsa vacante custodi spiritualitatis, civitatis, et Diocesis Lincolnæ, idoneam personam per nos et successores nostros ac custodem spiritualitatis prædictos admittendam ad eandem et instituendam in eadem præsentabunt. Item volumus, ordinamus, et de petitione consensu et assensu prædictis stabilimus, quod quilibet Vicarius perpetuus in dicta Capella de Bucks in posterum ad ipsam admittendus, in eadem percipiet et habeat, nomine Vicariæ suæ hujusmodi, omnes et omnimodas Oblationes in quatuor festis principalibus, viz. Nativitatis Domini, Pasche, Festo Dedicationis dictæ Capellæ de Bucks, ac in Festo Purificationis Beate Mariæ, et ad Tumbam sive ad Feretrum Sancti *Runwaldi* in dictâ Capellâ qualitercunque obvenientes et provenientes. Habebit etiam et percipiet annuatim idem Vicarius omnes et omnimodas decimas omnium ad Festum Paschæ,

Sir Thomas Denton, Knt. of Hillesdon, being an eminent Bencher of the Middle Temple, was Knight of this Shire in 1553, and Treasurer of the Temple. He died 30 Oct. 1558, about one month before Queen Mary; and his descendants, continuing to be great benefactors to the Town of Buckingham, another Thomas Denton, grandson of the former (having been also a Burgess in Parliament for this Borough, in the reign of James I.) became more particularly attached to its interests: who, having married Susan, third daughter of John Temple, Esq. of Stowe, is presumed to have resided *there* from 1594 to about 1611.

Porcellorum, Aucarum, Agnorum, Vaccarum, Vitulorum, Pullorum, cum denariis Beatri Petri, decimas Gardinorum, Mellis, Columbarum, ac decimas et denarios Quadragesimales, necnon oblationes in sollempniis nubentium, Purificationibus mulierum, ac alias in dicta Capella de Bucks qualitercunque provenientes; decimas Molendini de Burton et Molendini vocati le Castel Myln, decimas etiam agistamentorum in campis de Lenburgh, et decimas bosci Parochiarum ibidem, ac omnia et omnimoda Mortuaria Viva et Mortua et Anniversaria; habebit etiam idem Vicarius ad habitationem suam et successorum suorum jam Domibus et clausuris competentibus ædificandam, ex tunc post ipsius habitationis sive Mansionis pro Vicario ædificationem sumptibus ipsius vicarii et suorum successorum reparand' et cum indigerit de novo construendam, quoddam solum sive fundum aut parcelлам ejusdam crofti vocati Walnut Yard, continentem sexaginta pedes juxta virgam in latitudine, et trecentos et 48 pedes similiter, prout jacet juxta tenementum Magistri Hospitalis Sancti Thomæ de Acon ex parte Boreali, ex se extendit a via communi quæ ducit ad Manerium Prebendarii, et ad Capellam de Bucks, ex parte occidentali usque ad cursum aquæ vocat' Ouse, versus Orientem ab omni exactione et seculari servitio liberum penitus et immunem. Exhibebit etiam idem Vicarius pro tempore existens, suis sumptibus et expensis, unum idoneum capellanum, qui una cum ipso Vicario dictæ Capellæ Parochialis ejusdem in ministratione Sacramentorum Sacramentalium, ad divinorum celebrationem ac curam animarum nocte ac die ibidem cubando et levando deserviet et ministret. Subibet etiam idem Vicarius pro tempore existens omnia et singula onera ordinaria ex extraordinaria, quocunque nomine censeantur, eidem Capellæ qualitercunque incumbentia, suis sumptibus et expensis septimis capitulo Ecclesiæ nostræ Lincolnensi ac stipendiis Vicariæ Stalli Prebendæ de Sutton prædictæ, in chorodictæ nostræ Ecclesiæ de Lincolnia, ac ministrationibus ipsius Ecclesiæ ministris solummodo consuetis, necnon decimis Domino Regi concessis, et in posterum concedendis, ac Procuracionibus Archiepiscopalibus et Episcopalibus ac Decanalibus, si et quatenus Decanus ipse consuetudine visitare et Procuraciones exigere poterit, necnon reparatione et de novo constructione cancelli dictæ Capellæ de Bucks quotiens indigerit (quæ omnia et singula dictus Dominus Nicolaus Prebendarius et successores sui dictæ Prebendæ Prebendarii, singuli suis temporibus successivis in perpetuum suis sumptibus et expensis subibunt et ignoscent, duntaxat exceptis) percipietque et habebit dictus Nicolaus, et percipiet et habebunt successores sui dictæ Prebendæ Prebendarii suis temporibus successivis omni et omni modo decimam lantæ de toſa Parochia de Bucks provenientem et totum residuum omnium et singulorum Fructuum, reddituum, et Proventuum, dictæ Capellæ de Bucks superius Vicario ejusdem non Assignatorum, in perpetuum jure suo. Ordinamus in super Volumus et Stabilimus, de voluntate consensu et assensu prædictis, quod dictus Dominus Nicolaus Prebendarius, et singuli Successores sui dictæ Prebendæ de Sutton cum Bucks Prebendar', ac eorum Firmarii de Manerio sive Rectoria dictæ Capellæ de Bucks, pro tempore existentes, ob omni et omnimoda præstatione et solutione quarumcunque decimarum majorum vel minorum, viz. a decimis Garbarum de terris Dominicalibus dicti Manerii sive Rectoriæ per Prebendarium sive Firmarios ejusdem Manerii sive Rectoriæ seminatilis provenientium et proventuratum; necnon de Nutriments animalium ipsius Prebendarii, aut Firmarii in Prebenda prædicta in ipso Manerio aut locis ejus Dominicalibus fætatis et nutritis, sive fætandis et nutritis, de decimis etiam de Fructibus, Arborum, seminum, hortorum, lactis piscium, casei, vaccarum et cæterorum Animalium Domesticorum, infra dictum Manerium aut loca dominicalia supradicta in manu Prebendarii, aut ipsius Firmarii existentia contingentibus, in perpetuum liberi sint penitus et immunes, nec ad hujusmodi decimarum præstationes aut solutiones valeant aut debeant a quodam compelli vel aliquaqualiter coarceri. Propterea cum justum fuerit et qui commodum sentit subeat et Onus, omnem et omnimodam Curam animarum Parochianorum dictæ Capellæ de Bucks cum suis Membris, quæ prius ad Vicarium dictæ Capellæ de Sutton pertinuit, dicto Vicario Capellæ de Bucks prædictæ, per eundem sub eundem tenore presentium Judicamus et Imponimus, ac extunc quidem Vicarium Ecclesiæ de Sutton prædictæ, et ejus Successores, ab omni Cura et ejus exercitio perpetuo absolvimus et exoneramus. Rursus si quid obscurum dubium superfluum vel diminutum in præmissis, vel eorum aliquo imposterum reperiatur, illud declarandi interpretandi minuendi augendi, ac ea in competentiorē formam redigend', et alia quæ ad Vicariæ Ordinationem cum nobis videbiter expedire de novo faciendi et ordinandi, nobis et Successoribus nostris Episcopis Lincoln' potestatem specialem ac auctoritatem reservamus in hiis scriptis pro loco et tempore, omnibus jurbus nostris Episcopalibus, et Ecclesiæ nostræ Lincoln' dignitate in omnibus semper salvis. [Ex Archivis Lincoln.]

In 1614, being a Burgess in Parliament for Buckingham, he brought into the House of Commons, a Bill, to fix the Summer Assizes at Buckingham; and made considerable purchases here, uniting therewith the inheritance of divers lands which had devolved to him from the Giffards, and others, his ancestors, in the neighbouring Hamlets of Bourton, Gawcot, and Prebend End; the lease of the lay-fee, into which the late Prebend of Sutton-cum-Buckingham had been converted, being likewise purchased by Sir Thomas Denton, whose family continued in possession through a long course of time; but, issue-male failing in the person of Alexander Denton, Esq. in 1733, he adopted and provided for his maternal nephew, George Chamberlain, Esq. M.P. for Buckingham,¹ to be his heir, in case of ultimate failure of issue of his family; whereupon the said George Chamberlain took the name, &c. of Denton; and his estates, at Hillesden, and elsewhere in Bucks, ultimately descended to his adopted heir.

George Chamberlain of Wardington, Co. Oxon. married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Denton, by Hester, daughter and heir of Nicholas Herman, Esq. of Middleton Stoney, Co. Oxon. Alexander Denton, the father, died in 1693; and was succeeded by Edmund Denton, Esq. who, by Patent 12 May 1699, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet; and was M.P. for Buckingham from 1698 to 1708, when he was elected a Knight of the Shire: and the Estates of the family came, by his daughter and heir, Elizabeth, in marriage, to Wenman Coke, Esq. of Longford, Co. Derby; and she, surviving her husband, possessed the Estates of the Dentons, until, at her death, they became vested in Thomas William Coke, Esq. of Holkham, Co. Norfolk; who, in 1837, was created Earl of Leicester, who held the same, together with the Advowson and Patronage of the Churches of Buckingham and Hillesden. They were afterwards conveyed to John Farquhar, Esq. and by him, subsequently transferred to Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. on payment (as is affirmed) of 136,000*l.*; and his Grace is the present possessor.

THE CHURCH,

in which the Shrine of St. Rumwald, or Rumbald, was permanently fixed, had been built on the w. s. w. of the hill on which it has been mentioned that the old Castle of Buckingham stood, and was nearly surrounded by the river Ouse. From every delineation which has been preserved of it, and more particularly from the engraving by *Burgher*, from an original drawing by Thomas Ford, A.M.² "as it stood before the fall of the spire, 7 Feb. 1698," it appears to have been a handsome, regularly-built, cruciform edifice, situated on very low ground, about half a mile from the site of the modern Church.

The ancient edifice, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, had been greatly enlarged by additional aisles, superadded by Ruding, Archdeacon of Lincoln and Prebendary,³ who built the chancel; by Richard Fowler, who in the time of Edw. IV. added a very large cross aisle, called by his name; and by Fernando Poulton, on the north side of the tower, called Poulton's Aisle, appropriated to the interment of the family of the founder, who had considerable possessions in the Hamlet of Bourton.

The length of the Church was 163 feet, and of the cross aisle 90 feet; being then considered the largest Church in the County, excepting Wycombe. It had a lofty spire, which, being originally covered with lead, was blown down 7 Feb. 1698, by which the tower sustained some injury, and the damages were, in a survey by the workmen, stated to exceed 1000*l.* It was repaired in a very heterogeneous manner, the upper part of the tower being rebuilt with small irregular pinnacles and

¹ See List of Representatives, page 561.

² This plate was inscribed "To the Right Worshipful the Corporation of Buckingham."

³ This was, according to Browne Willis, dedicated to St. Catherine.

balustrades, carried up a little higher than the old tower, at a considerable expence; to which the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough, contributed 100*l*. and the Knights of the Shire twenty guineas each. In the tower, were five modern bells, the tenor weighing 25 cwt.

Willis has supplied a very minute account of the arms, monumental bearings, &c. within the walls of this sacred edifice; and describes a window in Poulton's aisle, as containing Effigies of the Twelve Apostles: also, over the east window and north porch, the arms of Ruding, *a crescent between six mullets*: on the roof of the chapel, adjacent to the north aisle, the arms of New College, Oxon. viz: *two chevrons between three roses*; from which Willis inferred, that that Society gave the timber for the roof: the arms of Fowler, in his aisle, Erm. in chief an owl; opposite, three wolves' heads erased, in chief an owl; and a wolf passant, with a double tail.

Willis also mentions an inscription in these words: **Ora te pro animabus Ric*i* Fowler Armigeri quondam Cancellarii domini Regis Edwardi IV. ducatus sua Lancastria; et domine**

¹ This gentleman died 3 Nov. 1477. The following curious particulars are copied from his Will, in Registro Lambeth: Richard Foulter Chaunceller of the Dutcheye of Lancaster [directed] to be buried in the isle of St. Rumwold, in the Church prebendal of Bucks begone to be made forseen always that there be noe tombe but onelye a flatt stone laid over me with Images and Escochons. Item I bequeath seventy marks therewith to find a covenable and vertuous Priest to say the Divine Service over me and to sing his masse in the said Isle, and to pray for my Soule and the Soules of my Fader and Mother and for the Soule of Syr Walter late Bishop of Norwich Dame Isabell Shotesbroke and for the Soules of Walter and Henry and Thomas and for all Christen Soules by the space of seven Years next sayng after my decease. And I will that the same Priest have yearly for his Salary ten Marc, the said terme of seven Years enduryng. Item I bequeath to the High Altar of the Cathedral Church of Lincolne 20*s*. Item I bequeath to each of the Churches of Moreton, and Foscote, Okeley, Thornewton, Thornborough and Padbury 40*s*. in money in satisfaction and discharge of my Faders Soule of such money as was owen, and bequeathen upon them by Dame Isabell Shotesbroke afore named which should have been paid by my said Fader and others his Coffeoffees. Item I bequeath to Johane my Wyfe, all the stuff of my houshold in all places and all my Grayns and all my Catal except my Catal upon the Manor of Shobendon. I bequeath to my Aunt Sybell Quatre-mayns a standing Cup covered of silver and gilte, to my daughter Sybill Chamberlayn a standing Cup of silver gilte; to my Sister Alice Rocks the same, to my Sister Sibill Danvers another cup. I will that Jeane my daughter be married to Edward Stradlyng my Ward at the age of fifteen yeares and 400 marks portion. Item I wolle that my feoffees suffre my Wyfe during her lyfe to take all the revenues of my Manor of Shobendon, Water Stratford, Stokholt and Stutely, Bucks. Bourton, Mourton, Foscote, and Shalleston, in the said County of Bucks, my dwelling place in Bucks lands, &c. only excepted the which I will that my Brother Thomas Foulter have during lyfe. Item I wolle that the aforesaid Isle of St. Rumwold in the aforesaid Church prebendal of Bucks where my body and other of my Friends byen buried the which Isle is begonne of new to be made be fully made and performed up perfetly in all things att my costs and charge; and in the same Isle that there be made of a new a tombe or shrine for the said saint where the old is now standing and that it be made curiously with marble in length and breadth as shall be thought by myn Executors most convenient, consideration had to the rome, and upon the same tombe or shrine I will that there be sett a Coffyn or a Chest curiously wrought and gilte as it appertaynith for to lay in the bones of the same Saint and this also to be doon in all things at my cost and charge. I will that there be a Monk or Priest found to syng daily in the Chappel of St. Dunstan in the Abbey of Westminster where my Fader lyeth buried of the terme of five years next sayng after my decease and to have for his salary ii^s a monk six marc, if a secular Priest ten marc, salary yearly. And that at the buryng and month's mynde there be disposed £10. amongst Priests and poor people and £10. towards the marriage of poor maidens not having Fader or Mother. I will that myn Executors release to my brother Thomas Foulter all such debts as he oweth unto me. Item I will that my feoffees of and in my lands and tenements in Chichelea in Bucks do make estate thereof immediately after my decease to my servant John Byrd to have unto hym and to his heirs for ever more. And for the parfite execution of this my last Will and Testament, I make and ordaine my Executors William Hastyngs Knt. Lord Hastyngs the King's Chamberlayn, Mr. John Moorton Clerke of the Rollys of the King's Chauncerie, Johane my Wyfe, and Henry Davers Citizen and Mercer of London every of them to have a standing Cup covered of silver and gilte by way of remembrance and if any of these named Executors refuse to take upon hym the charge as Executor, then I will that he so refusing, stonde and be Supervisor of this my Testament and last Will, receiving his Cup. In Witness whereof to this my present Testament and last Will I have sette my seale the day and Year written with myn own hand. [Probatum apud Lambeth 19 Nov. 1477. Commissa fuit Administratio Johane Relict et Administrat &c. Reservat potest estat comittend. aliis.]

Johanne **Aroris** **ejus** **qui** **quidem** **Ricus** **et** **Johanna** **hanc** **insulam** **in** **hac** **ecclesia** **fieri** **fecerunt.** In Queen Elizabeth's days,¹ there had been, in the windows, the arms of Clare, Gloucester, Zouch, and Giffard; and in the chancel an Effigy, praying, with **Portas** **Petre** **noli** **mibi** **Breton** **claudere** **noli:** and another praying to St. Paul, **Paule** **Deo** **Chare** **mibi** **Laurens** **propitiare.**

The names of the principal persons buried here, were, Abigail Swannel, 8th May 1693; Thomas Bunce, Gent. of Padbury, 1692; Gulielmus et Christopher Evans, 1688; Isaac Harris, Clk. 1672; George Knight, Freeman and Citizen of London, 23 Mar. 1704; George Dancer, 11 Sept. 1693; Elizabeth, daughter of George Dancer and Mary his wife, 5 Sept. 1728; Mr. John Baldwin, with two children, 11 Dec. 1716; John Alebone, Baker, 14 June 1734; Richardus Clifford, 6 Nov. 1657, with these arms: *Cheque on a bend Gu. three lions ramp.* Edmundus Clifford, Esq. with arms *Cheque Or. and Az. on a bend Gu. three lions ramp.* Arg. ob. 19 Sept. 1661; Rev. Oliver Pashler, 24 Feb. 1724-5; William Hudson of Boreton, 26 May 1657; Anne Mason, Gulielmus Mason, with arms, *Semée of fleurs-de-lis Or. a lion ramp. of the Second*, 1701; Thomas Grove, Gent.² ob. 23 Dec. 1667; and Elizabeth his wife, ob. 30 Mar. 1687; William and Anne Andrews, son and daughter of Edw. Andrews, Gent.;³ Peter Paxton, M.D. ob. 22 Mar. 1706-7; Elizabetha, ux. Pet. Paxton, M.D. ob. 15 Nov. 1710; Maria, daughter of William and Elizabeth Temple, ob. 1 Feb. 1719; Thomas Hillesdon, Gent. ob. 20 Feb. 1711, æt. 62;⁴ Thomas Bourne, ob. 27 Aug. 1727; Lambert Werr, ob. 7 Mar. 1736; Nat. Thomas, and William, sons of John Hartley, 1699; Anne, wife of John Hartley, Senr. 24 Nov. 1724; John his son, 20 Jan. 1725; four children of Thomas Dancer, 1702; Thomas Ethersey, ob. 27 Nov. 1704; Margaret, daughter of Hugh Ethersey, Gent.⁵ ob. 6 Feb. 1668; Mary his daughter, 3 July 1697; also Thomas their son, 8 Dec. 1697; William Rogers, bur. 4 April 1681; Simon Lambert,⁶ with these arms; *Gu. a chev. Or. bet. three lions passant Arg.* a ch. cheque Or. and Az. ob. 1 June 1618; Mary, wife of Will. Woolhead, of Bourton, 23 Jan. 1719; Anne, widow of Edw. Deane of Pinnock, Co. Glou. and of Jane her daughter, late wife to Stephen Montague of this town, 1670.

Willis has likewise preserved eighteen entries of marriages, forty-eight of baptisms, and seventy-five of burials, from the Parish Registers. He computed (in 1735) the burials here, at about fifty-eight; and the births, communibus annis circ. 60. The earliest entry of baptisms, is in 1562; of marriages, 1559; and of burials, 1558.

The Legend of St. Romald, or Rumbald, which, probably resting on equal authority with relations of a similar description, must be carefully separated from that of another, St. Rumbald, who, in the eighth century, quitted his cell in order to preach the gospel in the unconverted parts of Europe; and dying a martyr, in 775, was contumetiously thrown into a river, but his body afterwards taken out and honourably interred by the Count of Adon, in or near Mechlin, in Germany. Without detracting from the merits or sanctity of this holy person, St. Rumbald of Buckingham is stated to have been a *Christian* prince, born at King's Sutton, 1 Nov. 626, and whose genealogy Leland has more particularly described: that his father was Rumbald, King of Northumberland; and his mother the daughter of Peuda, or Penda, King of Mercia. However, he disagrees from those who assign his birth to Bucks, or Northamptonshire; or (if born there) says, he was baptized at *Southampton*, by Bishop Widerin, who was assisted in the ceremonial by Eadwold a priest: that he

¹ From a MS. of James West, Esq.

² Twice Bailiff of the Borough.

³ Anne Andrews, Widow of Edward Andrews, Gent. (late Wife and sole Executrix of John Hart. Gent.) ordered her burial in Buckingham Church; and bequeathed 5*l.* to the Poor of Buckingham, 3*l.* to the Poor of Newport Pagnell, and 2*l.* to the Poor of Lathbury. [From an attested copy.]

⁴ He was twice Mayor, and also High Bailiff.

⁵ Once Bailiff, and afterwards Mayor; and Justice of the Peace more than twenty years.

⁶ Thrice Bailiff.

lived only three days, and dying 3 March, was buried by Eadwold, in *Southampton*; but the next year translated to Brackley, and three years after his death to Buckingham.¹ Whatever mistakes may be discovered in these conflicting accounts, Leland does not seem to have wished to depreciate the sanctity of the infant Rumbald; for in another place he expressly says, that as soon as he was born, he spake certain holy words, professed himself a Christian, and soon afterwards expired. One account says, that *he appointed* (in what manner is not mentioned) his body to rest at King's Sutton for one year after his death, the two next years at Brackley, and subsequently at Buckingham for ever; where he was canonized as a saint, and his shrine became the resort of devotees during the superstitious ages. At Brackley, a salubrious spring obtained his name, and is still called *St. Romauld's Well*;² and moreover it is added, that "within a few days of his birth he prechid at St. Rumaldes Welle," which yet must necessarily have been at Buckingham; and where, to this very day, his fame is not only preserved by the shrine, enriched by the devotion of his followers, but in the names of Well-street and St. Rumbald's-lane, evidently connected with this eminent personage.

The Church, having remained during many years in a decaying and disgraceful state, the tower suddenly fell, on the 26 March 1776, just after Mr. Pennant, the historian, had quitted the sacred precincts: and from that time, the ruinous condition of the walls rendered it an object of regret to every admirer of ancient ecclesiastical architecture, until at length, a new church being built, near the site, the whole of the former building was entirely removed.

THE NEW CHURCH,

completed in 1780, is a plain unornamented edifice of free stone; with a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; the roof embattled, having a spire nearly equal to that of the old church, computed at about 350 feet high, and with a vane thereupon. At the east end is a recess, in which is placed the Communion Table; and exteriorly, above a very large window, is a shield, with the arms of Grenville Earl Temple, and this motto: *TEMPLA QUAM DILECTA*.

The site is considerably elevated, and gravel walks and rows of trees tastefully enclose the building. There are no interments permitted in the Church.³

The Font is of Derbyshire marble, and inscribed; "This Font was presented to the Church by Henry Crowe, A.M. Vicar, 1824."

Immediately under the organ, a gallery, containing 230 sittings, was erected in the year 1820, by private donations and aid from the Society for Promoting the Building and Enlarging of Churches. It was intended for the use of children belonging to the public schools of the parish, and is therefore free and unappropriated.

A splendid heraldic window of stained glass, was placed at the east end of the Church, immediately above the Communion Table, by the first Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; having, in its central compartment, below the Royal Arms, those of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, with the following inscription:

This painted window was presented to the Church of the Borough and Parish of Buckingham, by the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Noble Prince Richard Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquess of Chandos and Buckingham and Earl Temple of Stowe, in the County of Buckingham, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Marquess of Buckingham, Earl Temple, and Viscount and Baron Cobham in Great Britain;

¹ Leland, vol. iii. f. 34.

² Ibid. vol. vii. f. 12. Camden's Brit. p. 43; Brydges's Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 43.

³ An additional fee is paid for the interment of persons in the Old Church-yard, the boundaries of which are marked by stones.

Earl Nugent in Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Buckingham, of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Colonel of the Militia and Yeomany Forces, of the said County; as a token of his affection and regard for the Borough and its Inhabitants, Anno Salutis, 1822.

The Artists (whose names are not recorded) were Messrs. W. and P. Egginton of Birmingham, and the execution has been much admired. The side compartments contain the Arms of the late George Marquess of Buckingham and Earl Temple, respectively surmounted with the Seal of the Borough and that of the County; the whole bordered with the crests of the family, alternately with the York and Lancaster roses.

At the north east corner of the Church, is a neat cenotaph:

Erected by the Rev. Thomas Silvester, as a tribute of gratitude to his departed friend, Ann Ellis, the eldest daughter of the Rev. William Ellis, late Rector of Caversfield, in this County; who died Sept. 17, 1840, aged 76.

Between the windows of the east side is also a tablet, inscribed:

To the memory of Philip Box, (of this town) who died 22 August 1833, aged 76; and of Mrs. Mary Clarke, (widow) who died March 1820, aged 90.

BARTON'S HOSPITAL

was founded in 1431, for six poor persons, to each of whom John Barton, the pious and beneficent Founder,¹ gave a groat per week each, that they might pray for his soul in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Buckingham, to keep his obit with three tapers of six pounds weight of wax, and find a torch, wine, and wax yearly.

¹ John Barton, senior, by Will, dated June 5, 1431, (9 Hen. VI.) appointed to be buried in St. Peter's Church, Buckingham, in St. Rumbald's aisle, and a marble to be laid over him. He bequeathed 40s. to the fabric of the nave of the Church, for his *Seputure*. He gave 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 4,000 Masses to be said immediately after his death for his soul, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to a person to see them faithfully and speedily performed. He bequeathed the following Legacies to the undermentioned, to celebrate Mass for his soul, for the souls of his Father and Mother, his Benefactors and Friends, and all the souls of the faithful departed, viz.:—To the Master and Brethren of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield; to the Masters and Brethren of the Hospital of St. Thomas Becket dioc. de Acon, London, 40*s.* each. To the Abbey and Convent of Bittlesden, in the County of Bucks 100*s.* To the Prior and Convent of Luffield 40*s.* To the Prior and Convent of Chetwode 40*s.* To the Prior and Convent of Snellshall 20*s.* To the four Orders of Friars in Northampton 40*s.* To the four Orders of Friars in Oxford 20*s.* To the Friars of Aylesbury 20*s.* To the five Orders of Friars in London 20*s.* To John Upton, a Friar, 100*s.* to say Mass for his soul one year after his death. To John Barton, junior, his brother, his tenements in Buckingham, with all other tenements there, which he bought of Roger Shirret, to hold for life, on the following conditions, viz.:—that he, the said John Barton, shall find one fit Chaplain to say daily Mass for his soul, for the souls of his Father, Mother, Brothers and Sisters, Benefactors and Friends, and the souls of all other faithful departed, at St. James's Altar, in the Church of St. Peter, in Buckingham aforesaid; And he willed and appointed that the said Chaplain should be present at *Matins* and *Vespers*, in the choir of the Church, on all festivals, and that he should say the whole Psalter of David throughout, every week, when in health and ability to go through it; and perform other Masses, which are specified in his Will; and for every day that he neglected to say Mass, when not hindered by sickness, he was enjoined to pay a penny to some poor person of the Town of Buckingham. And that this said Chaplain be daily present, officiating, and have only fifteen days absence for recreation, when he shall depute another Chaplain to supply his place, otherwise he should pay one penny a day during those fifteen days, to some poor person of the Town of Buckingham. And he willed, that his said brother, John Barton, should pay the said Chaplain ten marks annually, for his salary, with which he should acquiesce, and be content, and have no other stipend. And he directed, that the said Chaplain and his Successors should be appointed by the Master and Brethren of Thomas Becket's Hospital, called *de Acon*, and displaced by them, on neglect of performing his service, and another put in his place, by the said Master and Brethren, without the interposition of the Bishop of Lincoln, the Archdeacon, or Prebendary of Buckingham, who should claim no jurisdiction or power over this said Chaplain; and that he should take a solemn oath, to perform the services, and give security for the safe custody of the ornaments of St. James's Altar, to the Master and Brethren of St. Thomas Acon. And moreover,

The revenues of the Chantry came to William Fowler, and was returned of the annual value of 26*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* out of which was payable, to the Bailiff of Bucks 29*s.*; and to the King, for tenths, 13*s.* 4*d.* The ornaments, by inventory, were worth only 10*s.* but they had a chalice of silver gilt, weighing fifteen ounces, in the hands of Miles Ellis, Incumbent,¹ who was then receiving annually out of Gilbert Fowler's lands 6*l.* being decrepit and lame.

appointed that his brother, John Barton, jun. should find six poor men or women of the Town of Buckingham, to pray daily for his soul, and the souls of the afore-mentioned, and that he should give to each of them four pence every week, and provide each of them a mansion, such as he has appointed. And that he shall also provide a lamp, to burn day and night before St. Rumbald's, as the same is now appointed. And that an anniversary be kept for his Father and Mother, in St. Peter's Church, Buckingham, on the day of the Translation of St. Benedict, on which anniversary, he should find two wax candles, to burn at the head and feet of his Sepulchre, each candle to weigh three pounds; and that after his exequies are ended, the remains of the candles should be burnt out at the Altar of St. James. He willed, that all the aforesaid tenements, rents, services, and reversion of them, should, after his brother's death, go in remainder, to Margaret and Isabel his sisters, on their performance of the like conditions, for the term of their lives: and that they should fulfil and observe all the limitations and conditions specified. And that after their death, the premises should go in remainder to William Fowler, and the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, on the like conditions; and on default of Fowler's issue, he willed the said premises to his kinsman, John Somerton; and on default of Somerton's issue, to pass in like manner to Purfrey; and in default of issue, he willed the premises to the Master and Brethren of St. Thomas Becket's Hospital, for forty years, and after the expiration of that term, to pass to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, London, for forty years; and in case that every one of these should fail to perform every thing here enjoined, then it should be lawful for his right heirs to take possession, &c. and hold them for ever, on the same conditions: and to every Donation, he enjoined the same conditions and limitations; and provided, that if the said John Barton does not perform the above-mentioned services, and sustain and repair the houses, that it should be lawful for his sisters, Margaret and Isabel, to take possession of the premises, and retain them to their uses, on the performance of the conditions and limitations above specified; and on their neglect and non-observance, he limited them, and gave the same power to Fowler, Somerton, Purfrey, and the Hospitals of St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew, in London; and enjoined their strict observance of the bequests in his Will, as they should answer for the breach thereof, to the Supreme Judge. And that his feoffees should make a statement of his rents and tenements after his death; and in case his tenements in Buckingham should be insufficient to support the burdens, and do the aforesaid services required and laid on them, he willed and directed, that these, his said feoffees, should make a statement of his lands and tenements in the Villages of Boreton, Moreton, Gawcot with Lenborough, Thornborough, Hillesden, Water Stratford, Shalston, and Foxcot, in the County of Buckingham, and his other lands in Buckingham field, his lands and tenements in Wooton, in the County of Oxon. and his tenements in Oxford, over which, he gave them power, as over his tenements in Buckingham, in order that all the services directed in his Will, may be fully performed; and appointed his feoffees to have reasonable allowance of their pains. And willed, that his Executors order that he should be prayed for at Easter, at the Cross in St. Paul's Churchyard, in London, by the people there assembled; and that the preacher shall have 40*d.* for the commemoration of his soul. And also that the three preachers in the Churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral, on every Sunday, for one year after his death; and that the person so recommending his soul, should receive four pence. And he also bequeathed, that Robert Forest, his London Chaplain, should have 10*l.* and appointed, that he should pray in particular, eight years for his soul, if the Chaplain lived so long, and that he should have yearly for his salary 100*s.* and that in case he, the said Robert Forest died within the eight years, that what remained, should go to pious uses for his the Testator's soul, and the soul of the said Robert Forest. He gave to Margaret his sister 100*s.* and a silver cup, with the cover, to pray for his soul: and to his sister, Isabel, the same legacy. He made John Barton, his brother, Alexander Sprat, Citizen of London, and Robert Forest, his Chaplain, his Executors; and John Wakering, Master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Supervisor; to whom he gave the residue of his goods, unbequeathed, to distribute according to their conscience and discretion, and to take reasonably for their labour. He requested, that his Will may be performed, and put speedily into execution, as they shall answer it before the Supreme Judge. [Ex Registro Luffenham.]

¹ He was buried here, 24 March 1563, being called, in the Register, *Sacerdos*. [Willis's Hist. p. 71.]

ANCIENT RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS.

THE BROTHERHOOD OR GILD OF THE FRATERNITY OF ST. TRINITY here, was, in the second of King Edw. VI. certified of the clear annual value of 17*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* with John Temys and William Godfrey, Clerks, æt. 60, having no other living: the fraternity paying also weekly to two parish clerks, for wages, each 13*s.* 4*d.* and to the poor, every Good Friday, 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the Augmentation Office, another Return describes "The Brotherhood of the Trinity and our Lady," which was established for two Priests, one to sing mass for the good estate of King Hen. VI. and Queen Margaret, and their souls, and the souls of the brothers and sisters of the Fraternity, and the residue to minister to the sacraments and sacramentals in the parish.

In the Patent Rolls, is contained a short description of the ancient Gild at Buckingham, thus recorded:—

*Parochiani Ecclesiæ Sanctorum Petri et Pauli de Bokingham a non modico tempore propriis sumptibus sustentantur quandam pauperem Fraternitatem ob specialem devotionem quam habeat ad gloriosum Christi Confessorem S. Romwaldum cujus corpus in Ecclesia prædictâ translatus fuit: et animadvertentes dictam Fraternitatem non esse ritè et legitime fundatam, supplicarunt Regi quatenus velit eorum piis Intentionibus confovere. Rex consensit, et quandam Fraternitatem sive Gildam de quatuor Custodibus et Fratribus et Sororibus de præfatis Parochianis in eadem Ecclesia de novo fecit et fundavit nuncupatam Fraternitatem S. Trinitatis Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Rumwaldi de Buckingham. Dies annuus Electionis sit Dies Dominicus prox post Testum Inventionis Sanctæ Crucis.*¹

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ALMSHOUSE, OR CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

which was founded, in 1597, by the Queen, for seven poor women, is presumed to have been erected on the site of an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Lawrence, which was standing in the reign of Edw. II.; for John Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln, on 15 May 1312, granted an indulgence to the lepers of St. Lawrence's Hospital. Very little more is recorded of it, excepting, that in 1337, a complaint was made, that the Master and Brethren could not subsist upon the endowment; and King Edw. III. gave licence to Gilbert de Buckingham, (enumerated among eminent natives of this Town, of that name and family,) to endow St. Lawrence's Hospital with lands, tenements, and rents here, of the value of 10 marks, for a certain Chaplain, to celebrate divine service, for the good estate of the King, and the said Gilbert for ever.

By a return made to the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1666, it was certified, that the possessions of this Foundation amounted to only 14*l.* per ann. comprising an Hospital House, with yard, orchard, and close adjoining; the produce of two fairs in Buckingham, annually; and the profits of the Wool Market, and the Wool Hall, bestowed upon this Establishment by Mr. Harris: with twenty shillings per ann. from a tenement near the east end of the Wool Hall, in the occupation of Robert Cunningham, as tenant to Mr. Thomas Grove.

Willis mentions, the names of Thomas Risley Esq. and John Turner, Gent. as Governors, who received no emolument: that there were no other fees; that seven ancient women, residing in the house, were maintained there, entirely under the direction of the Governors: that there were no statutes, orders, or rules known to exist, the whole control and management being in the discretion of the Governors, paying annually a small quit-rent to the Lord of the Manor: but that if the revenues should at any time be increased, and sufficient to find lodgings and maintenance for as many as thirty-six persons, the Charity might be thus extended.

¹ Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. VI. p. 2. Dat. 12 Nov.

THE FREE SCHOOL

is stated to have been founded by Dame *Isabel Denton*, in the year 1540, who gave, by her Will, four marks, yearly, to a Priest, to teach children, in *augmentation of his means of living*. But this grant is represented to have been only temporary; and when King Edward VI. in the second year of his reign, was disposed to lay the foundation of many scholastic establishments, it was returned, that this beneficence of Dame Isabel Denton had then to come and unexpired about eight years of the intended term; and thereupon, King Edward gave a stipend out of the Exchequer, upon taking away the lands of St. Thomas of Acon's College, with the Charity of St. John the Baptist, (likewise called St. Thomas Becket's Chapel,) and permanently established the School. The house of the Master being burnt down in 1685, it was generously rebuilt by Alexander Denton, Esq. father of the Hon. Mr. Justice Denton; and a short and (apparently) imperfect list of the several Masters, constitutes the whole of the information preserved respecting it.¹

SCHOOLMASTERS.

Henry Webster, 1553.
Alexander Sheppard, 1574.
Thomas Potter, A.M. 1580.
James Smith, 1594.
Richard Earle, 1617.
Richard Horne, 1625.
Thomas Dutton, A.M. 1638.
Edward Ummant, A.M. 1645.
Thomas Stephens, 1660.
William Warters, 1664.
Roger Griffiths, A.B. 1665.

Thomas Dalby, A.M. 1682.
Thomas Yeomans, 1685.
Mark Noble, 1690.
Robert Styles, 1692.
Thomas Ford, A.B. 1696.
Samuel Foster, A.M. 1709.
Richard Cardwell, A.B. 1715.
William Halsted, A.M. 1723.
James Eyre, A.M. 1764.
William Eyre, A.M. 1785.²
Edward Brittin, 1830; who is the present Master.

CHARITABLE ESTABLISHMENTS AND BEQUESTS.

HENRY COLLIER, Gent. by his Will, dated 1501, directed to be buried "in Eccl. Sancti Petri et Pauli de Buckingham, in insula vocat. St. Catherine's aisle;"—and bequeathed "to the new buildinge of the Ladye aile in Bucks, 40s; to the bells in Buckingham, 13s 4d.;" and "that a Priest have 16 marcs (13s. 4d.) to sing for me two years in the Church of Buckingham." He also left 20s. to the Church of Quainton; and 6s. 8d. to Thornborough Brigg. To his son Henry he bequeathed all his lands and tenements in Tyngewick and Padbury, with remainder to his son Bartholomew; to each of his other sons "ten marcs in money;" and to his daughters, "married or unmarried," 10l. each.³ *Margaret* his wife, (who had been executrix to her husband's Will) at her death in 1502, gave 6s. 8d. to the bells of Buckingham, and "to the glazing of the window of the new aisle, as much as it comes to."⁴

Nicholas Aston, of Buckingham, by Will, dated 4 Jan. 1505, directed to be buried "in St. Rumbald's aisle in Bucks Church, gives 40s. to the new aisle, called the Lady aisle; to the bells 6s. 8d. and appointed William Dorset, Vicar of Bucks, and Richard Lavendyr, Prebendary, to pray for his soul."⁵

Mrs. Catherine Agard, Widow,⁶ who died 22 July 1574, gave for the relief of twelve of the poorest Inhabitants, (with 12d. in money and 6d. in bread, every Sunday) per ann. 3l. 18s. A messuage, *the Boar's Head*, in the N.E. end of Buckingham, formerly in the tenure of Welsh and Jolly; estimated per ann. at 4l. A messuage, *the Cross*, formerly in the tenure of John Parsons, afterwards of Matt. Rogers, Gent. worth 2l. 10s. A tenement in Well-street, some time in the tenure of Nathaniel Sayer, 4l. A messuage in Well-street, formerly King's, 5l. 4s.

Mrs. Dorothy Dayrell, who died 18 Jan. 1583, gave six little almshouses in the church-end, with an endowment of 5l. 4s. per ann. viz. six groats weekly, to six poor persons inhabiting them.⁷

¹ Willis.² Also, Vicar of Padbury.³ Ex Regis. Moone.⁴ Ex Regist. Blamyr.⁵ Ibid.

⁶ By an Order of the Court of Chancery, William Hartley, Gent. was directed to pay two shillings per ann. for an encroachment on the poor's land, belonging to the charity of Catherine Agard.

⁷ Willis believes that this was the same charity originally founded by Barton; but purchased by Mrs. Dayrell.

Sir Simon Benet left, in 1631, 20*l.* per ann. charged on the tithes in Boreton, for ten blue coats for ten poor men.

Thomas Wells, Gen. in 1671, gave to the Inhabitants of Buckingham, three acres of arable land in Gawcot-fields, of the value of 1*l.* 1*s.*

John Adkin gave for payment of fifteenths, and furniture for soldiers, in Prebend End, a messuage, a close of pasture, and five acres of arable *cum pert.* in Gawcot, of which the value had been decreased; and the Court of Chancery directed that 2*l.* 8*s.* per ann. rent, should be paid to four poor widows in Prebend End, and the residue to the Constables there, in payment of their rates.

Lady Penelope Osborne, (sister of Sir Ralph Verney, Knt. of Claydon) who died 20 Aug. 1675, gave to the Town, Parish, and Corporation, 300*l.* the interest to be equally divided and distributed between six poor men; who, upon *May-day*, are to be provided with new green cloth gowns, in which they are to wait upon the Bailiff to the Parish Church, every Sunday; with 10*s.* yearly to the Vicar.

Lady Bagot, who died 22 Oct. 1686, gave 100*l.* to be laid out in land; the profits of which to be annually applied for clothing four poor widows, with gowns.

John Lambart, Gen. gave the interest of 20*l.* to be paid annually, on *May-day*, to the Constable of Buckingham.

Mr. Thomas Grove, who died 25 Dec. 1679, left for bread, to be distributed on St. Thomas's-day, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Mr. John Hart bequeathed 9*l.* per ann. towards putting out two apprentices,

Rob. Higgins, Clk. in 1689, gave to the Governors of Christ's Hospital, Buck^m and their successors, for alms to be distributed on St. Michael's, St. Thomas's, Lady-day, and St. John Baptist, or within fourteen days after, to five unmarried persons, having dwelt in the Borough and Parish during three years, 25*s.* equally; and to each of them, once in two or three years, a *Frieze gown*, with a dinner, such as the poor have been accustomed to have, to be paid out of certain rents issuant from divers messuages in Buckingham, altogether amounting to 10*l.*

Mr. Rogers gave for the relief of decayed tradesmen, a messuage in Well-street, formerly in the tenure of . . . Woodcock and of John Webster, jun. and afterwards the *Workhouse*, 5*l.*

Robert Harris, Gent. gave to the poor of Christ's Hospital, issuant from the rents of a tenement in Butcher-row, called the *Fleece*, in the possession of Paul Sindry, 1*l.* Also to the same Hospital and its inmates, the profits of the Wool-market and Wool-hall in the Drapery, in Buckingham, estimated at 5*l.*; also a sum to be paid from the profits of two fairs here yearly holden, to the poor of the same Borough and Parish; and the rent of a close, adjacent to the Hospital, in the tenure of Widow Carter, worth 1*l.*

Michael Hippell left to the Hospital three houses, on the west side of Stoney Stratford; and a rent charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. out of two houses in Well-street, late in the possession of Ralph Ford.

Sir Richard Temple, Bart. K.B. who died 1697, left to the town the annual benefaction of 12*l.*



The Old Grammar Schoe. at Buckingham.

BUCKINGHAM WORTHIES.

Willis (avowedly in imitation of Fuller) has given the names of several distinguished persons, presumed, rather than ascertained, to have been connected with this Town, and bearing its name, viz. :

William de Buckingham, Baron of the Exchequer in 1199, who gave lands at Hogshaw to the Knights Templars, and also to Bruem Abbey.¹

John Bokingham, living in 1273.

John Buckingham, Archdeacon of Northampton, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Rector of Olney, Dean of Lichfield, Bishop of Lincoln, and one of the King's Executors.

John Buckingham, Chaplain to the former, upon whom he is said to have lavished ecclesiastical preferments, having been contemporaneously, Prebendary of York, St. David's, St. Paul's in London, St. Stephen's Westminster, Aberguilly, and Bridgenorth; and Rector of Harrow, Co. Middlesex. He died in 1306.

Henry de Buckingham, Abbat of Missenden in 1340.

Gilbert de Buckingham, who, in 1347, obtained a license to endow St. Lawrence's Hospital here.

Thomas Buckingham, Abbat of Bitlesden in 1324. One of the same name is mentioned by Bale and Pitts, as a learned Writer, who, in 1325, became Fellow of Merton Coll. Oxon. D.D. Chancellor of Exeter, and died circ. 1349, in the reign of Edw. III.

William de Buckingham, who was Canon of Salisbury in 1351.

William de Buckingham, who, according to Speed, founded a Monastery at Winchelsea, in Sussex, to which the King was a Benefactor.

Henry de Buckingham, a Carmelite Friar in the Monastery of Yarmouth; who is said, by Bishop Tanner, to have been an Author.²

John Buckingham, Prior of Shene in 1443.

It unfortunately appears, that these *Worthies* are known only by name, and not one word of information is given, by which they can be in any other way connected with this County or Town, but as above said.

Willis was anxious to have introduced to his readers, more particularly, the name of

Sir John Fleet, Knt. who was a native of Boreton, subsequently became Lord Mayor of London, having been apprenticed by charitable funds; but of whom, Mr. Willis complains, that he was so destitute of gratitude, as to afford no assistance to this Town in its greatest exigencies.³

Robert Hill, called *The Learned Tailor of Buckingham*, was not born in Buckinghamshire, but at Miswell, near Tring, in Hertfordshire; where, an old relation having taught him his letters, he learned to read himself at home. This acquisition was so remarkable in a child, that he was sent to school, but, by some accident, prevented from going there longer than seven weeks; during which, however, he learned to write. When he was about fourteen, he was put Apprentice to a Stay-maker and Tailor at *Buckingham*; but his desire of knowledge being still predominant, he contrived to gratify it under every possible disadvantage. With the first money that he could scrape together, he purchased Beza's Latin Testament, and a Latin Grammar. He then applied to the boys at the Free School, and got himself employed by them, to render them such services as were in his power, having always first stipulated, that, in return, they should teach him the English of the Latin words in some rule of his Grammar. In proportion to the knowledge he acquired, he became more and more sensible of what was yet wanting; and, as soon as he was able, he added a Gradus to his Testament and Grammar, by which he was assisted in his pronunciation. As there are few difficulties unsurmountable by persevering labour, Hill, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, had not only learned his trade, but could read and understand Latin; and, being now known to the neighbouring Gentlemen, one of whom, upon the death of his son, gave him some of his books, and, among others, a Greek Testament, which, being a new object of curiosity he immediately applied himself to learn Greek. In this arduous task he received some assistance from a gentleman at Buckingham; and in about three years began to read a Greek Author with some pleasure. The same restless desire of knowledge which thus attached him to books, induced him not to follow

¹ Vol. i. p. 264; also Madox's Formulæ, p. 77.

² Notitia Monastica.

³ Willis's Bucks, p. 40.

his business at home; but, instead of it, to travel as an itinerant mender of clothes. In this state of poverty and dissipation, he was still a hard student; and when he was thirty-four years of age, he began to learn Hebrew. The first book that he read, was Shindler's Grammar; but Hill found several deficiencies in Shindler, which he was at a loss to supply; and, after much labour and contrivance, he thought if he could, in his peregrinations, associate himself with some Jews, who, like himself, were travelling the country for subsistence, he might take the same route, and should be able to get such instruction as he wanted. This project he immediately put in execution; and, meeting with an itinerant Jew at Oakingham, he communicated his scheme, and stated his difficulties. The Jew was more ready to assist him than able. This inability, however, he supposed to be accidental, and therefore applied to others, but with as little success. To Hill, however, nothing was less eligible than to relinquish his purpose. He therefore had recourse to other Hebrew Grammars, of which he read eleven; but not any one of them contained all that he expected to find; though, upon the whole, he thought Mager's the best. After he had acquired the knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and made himself acquainted with whatever such travels as his could produce to his observation (studying half the night, that he might pursue his journey and his business in the day), he returned to Buckingham, where he remained buried in obscurity, and scarce subsisting by his labour, but *perfectly contented, extremely modest, and diffident in his discourse*; without any new-fangled notions in religion, which too generally distinguish smatterers in learning. Among other books which accidentally fell into his hands, was an Essay on the Spirit, said to be written by the Bishop of Clogher. He had before read several Tracts on the Controversial Points of Christianity; and, when he had read this, he wrote down his thoughts on the subject, and detected several mistakes in the quotations of that writer from the Hebrew, and his construction upon them. He also wrote a Paper, to shew, that the most important and favourite Doctrines of the Church of Rome are novel inventions; and other Tracts. This extraordinary person, who died at Buckingham in 1777, is described in an interesting Tract, by Mr. Spence, entitled, "A Parallel on the manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated man of Florence, Antonio Magliabechi, and one scarcely ever heard of in England." First printed at the Hon. Horace Walpole's private press, at Strawberry-Hill, in 8vo, 1757; and afterwards reprinted in Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1761, vol. ii. p. 321.¹

BOURTON, OR BORETON,

a Hamlet to Buckingham, although part of the lands of Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham, was, notwithstanding, distinctly and separately surveyed in Domesday Book: being holden of Walter, by Hugh, (presumed to have been Hugh de Bolebec,) for one hide, the land sufficient for two ploughs: one was in the demesne; and two villeins, with two bordars, had three ploughs. There was pasture for two teams, worth and valued at thirty shillings. In the time of King Edward 20s. This Manor, Alicr, a Thane of King Edward held, and could sell it.²

In 1185, in Burtone, a certain damsel, the daughter of Walter de Burtone, in the Wardship of the King, five years of age, was heir to half a hide of land, which she ought to hold by the serjeanty of arms, the same being worth twelve shillings, without stock, and if stocked, nineteen shillings: there was also one virgate in the demesne: and her mother held the other in dower, with certain other demesnes.³

Willis, after a general description of the descent of this Estate from the Giffards, and their representatives, states, that it was in the hands of John Frome, one of the Knights for Bucks, in the reign of Ric. II. and passing by the marriages of the families of Barton and Fowler, to Thomas More, or Moor, who married Alice, heiress of the Fowlers, (whose names remained in the windows of

¹ Note to "Letters by Eminent Persons," vol. i. p. 271.

² Terra Walteri Gifard. In Rovelai Hd. Isd̃ Hugo ten' Burtone de Waltro'. p̃ una hida se defd̃. Tra. ē. ii. cār. In dñio. ē. una. et ii. uilli cū. ii. bord hnt. i. cār. 'Pū. ii. cār. Val. et caluit. xxx. sol. T.R.E. xx. sol. Hoc ∞ tenuit Alicr' teign' regis. E. et uende' pot'. [Lib. Censual. l fo. 144.]

³ Grimaldi's Transcript of the Roll de Dominabus, p. 22.

the old Church in Buckingham, in Willis's time,) by whom he had a son, Richard, who was resident at Boreton, circ. 1487. Thomas More, his son and heir, became the possessor in 1525; but having no male issue, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the said Thomas More, transferred the estate to Ferdinando Poulton, Esq.¹ at whose death, 20 Jan. 1617, æt. 82, his son, Francis Poulton, Esq. succeeded, and held Boreton in 1620; but, as Willis expressly mentions,² "*being a weak and bigotted papist, and travelling to Rome, fell into the hands of Richard Minshull, Esq. of Essex, who, advancing certain sums of money for his accommodation, acquired possession of the estate, and at a considerable expence, is reported to have, circ. 1628, enclosed the Hamlet, and obtained a formal conveyance of the Lordship to himself and his heirs, subject to certain pensions,*" &c.³

Minshull was knighted 11 Dec. 1626, by King Cha. I. at Theobald's; and obtained a Patent, creating him Baron Minshull, of Oundle, Co. Northampton. He resided at Boreton in the time of the Civil War. The following account of the destruction of his house here, is too curious to be omitted:

"On Monday, the 15th of August, 1642, Sir Richard Mynshull, of Bourton, in the County of Buckingham, Knight, furnished with ten Horse and Arms, began his journey into the North, to wait upon the King, as in the Duty of a Servant and Subject he was bound. This being discovered to the Lord Brook, Sir Peter Temple, Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Master Goodwine, and others, then at Aylesbury, leaders of an Army raised against his Majesty; it fell under consideration, to make Sir Richard Mynshul a precedent, to deter others from serving the King, since it was not to be done but by exposing their persons to Imprisonment, and their Estates to Plundering, for the result of that deliberation was, that since they could not secure his person, they would seize on his Estate. Nor do they stay long before they put the sentence in execution: For on Thursday, the 18th of Aug. the Lord Brook commanding a great part of the Army, came to Sir Richard's House, and in case of finding resistance, they bring divers pieces of ordnance to batter the House; but found no opposition. The first company that entered the House, was under the command of Captain Jones, who, either detesting the oppression, or yet not fleshed in the sin which but then found footing in this Kingdom, moderated the eagerness of the Soldiers sharp set on the prey, so that they gleaned but a little here and there: this moderation rendered Captain Jones suspected for a Papist, both to the Lord Brook, and the rest of the Commanders: nay, he is not only voiced as a Papist, but a rumour is raised that he was bribed into this moderation, and had taken a reward to spare Sir Richard's Goods. The Captain, blasted with these reports, the jealousy of him grew so high, that they threaten to kill him. To avoid the fury of the Soldiers, he was fain to withdraw himself, nor durst he appear, before a Servant of Sir Richard's

¹ Ferdinando Poulton, Esq. of Boreton, in the County and Parish of Buckingham, by Will, dated November 13, 1613, gave 20s. to the repairs of Buckingham Church; 5*l.* to the poor of Buckingham; 20s. to the poor of Desborough, (where he was born,) 20s. to Jesus Hospital, in Rowell; 20s. to the poor women in Christ's Hospital, in Buckingham; 10*s.* to the poor women in Fowler's Hospital, in Buckingham; to the Bailiff of Buckingham 40*s.* to be bestowed on a dinner or supper, for himself, and the Burgesses and their wives: to his servants, a quarter of a year's wages; to his cousin, George Poulton, of Desborough, his books of Divinity; and he requested his wife and son, Giles Poulton, to bring up to virtue and learning, the sons of his son, Francis Poulton; and that they might be employed in some trade and faculty, whereby they may live by their labour, care, and industry, for fear that they may be like to be destitute of maintenance and relief, to be provided for by their parents. He assigned to Catharine his wife, his capital message and tenement in Boreton, out of which, he directed her to pay to each of his sons, viz., Giles, Thomas, and Ferdinando Poulton, 5*l.* and charged his eldest son, Francis, and his heirs, as they will answer it before the Judgment-seat of God, that they suffer his wife and assigns quietly to possess what he had given her. He made his said wife, and Giles, his second son, his executors. By a Codicil, dated December 24, 1617, he bequeathed to his son-in-law, Mr. William Penn, and his grandson, Mr. John Penn, mourning cloaks; to his son, Francis Poulton, a mourning cloak, or 5*l.*; and his two best gowns and doublets to his daughters, Anne and Martha; and Mary Troughton, Ursula Styles, and Mrs. Poulton, mourning gowns and 5*l.* each; and gave his Books of Statutes, one to the King's Majesty, one to his good and loving friend and kinsman Sir Rich. Ingoldsby, and two to Mr. Serjeant Francis Moore. [Proved, with the Codicil, at London, 13 Jan. 1618, by Catharine his wife.]

² Hist. of Buck. p. 31.

³ Willis states, that he had seen a receipt for a rent charge of 20*l.* per ann. paid by Richard Minshull, to Alexius Poulton, in 1633, and that he was informed, Mr. Francis Poulton had an annuity of 60*l.* per ann. for life.

had made oath, that he was innocent of any such Contract. And now the Lord Brook and his Company, being masters of the house, the first thing on which they express their rage, is the King's Picture, which, with their Swords, they most traitorously pierce through in divers places: and not content to wound him in that representation, they wet their tongues against their Sovereign, using traitorous and scornful language against him. Having at first entrance violated their Loyalty to their King, their fellow-subjects cannot expect justice at their hands: now, all is lawful prize that comes to hand, Money, Plate, Jewels, many suits of rich hangings, linen, bedding, they plunder from the Cabinet to the Larder, and make clean work as they go, leaving no booty for a second plunder.

“And though that House were but one, yet in that one they plundered three, Sir Richard having disrobed two Houses, one in Essex, the other in London, thinking to secure all in this third. Whilst these things were doing, the Lord Brook, with other Commanders, orders the Wine Seller to be broke up: but in a saucy imitation of greatness, they will not drink without a Taster, yet not being confident enough professedly to own Regal observances for prevention of danger, a pretence was made that the Wine was poisoned, and one of Sir Richard's Servants is compelled (a Pistol set to his breast) to begin and lead the way, that if there were any danger, the experiment might be made in him; he having gained a cup of wine by their dissembled state, they follow freely, and drink very liberally to the good success of their designs: without ever scrupling, whether drinking so, did not come within the nature of a Health. And indeed, 'twas an oversight, that Casuist Prin was not consulted in the case. The Cup often gone round, at last, some, inspired with the spirit of Wine, prophesied that Sir Richard's Treasure was buried in the Cellar: presently, they fall to digging, but instead of Treasure, find a mine of bottles: they drink up the Wine, and in indignation, break the bottles. From hence, to cool the Wine, they go to the Beer Sellar, and in both, what they could not drink, they break the vessels, and let run on the ground. After this, they break open the Library, and the place where he kept his Evidences: they seize on all the Bills, Bonds, Deeds, Evidences, Writings, and Books which they find, whether Sir Richard's, or his Friends: some of these they take away with them, some they tear in pieces, some they bind in bundles, and make them serve instead of fuel, to heat rooms and roast meat; and would by no means suffer any of them to be redeemed, though large sums of money were offered for them. The House itself escapes not their fury: wanting ladders to come at the lead, they supply this defect with the racks broken down from the Stables: they rip up the lead and carry it away: they tear down the walls of the Houses with spades and mattocks: dig up the lower rooms, hoping there to find more treasure: break the Windows, Doors, Vainscot, Seelings, Glass; take away all Iron bars, Casements, Locks, Keys, and hinges: break open his Wool-house and Barns, and empty all: enter the Dove-house; and like Vermin, destroy the Pidgeons: only one of these Vermin falling from the holes, broke his back, and died thereof: and because they could not carry away his house covertly, they endeavour to fire it: to this purpose they left Matches burning in the Mats, but were discovered. From the House they issued out into his Grounds; there they lay all open: break up his *rates* and *fences*: of his sheep, what they did not eat they sold, sheep worth 20s. for 12d. lambs worth 10s. for 6d. and the reasons why the rates of their market were so low, were, first, they were a malignant and a Traitor's Goods (so they stiled Sir Richard) secondly, they were sold to their Brethren, and therefore must afford good penniworths. The rest of the stock, they run their Swords or Pikes into most of them, and spoiled them. Nor was plunder the only thing they looked after. Blood is in their thoughts. First, they send a Troop of Horse to pursue Sir Richard, and threaten to cut him as small as Herbs to the Pot: they clap a strong guard on Sir Richard's Lady, deny her a bed to lie on, though the Neighbours earnestly intreated; . . . to kill them if they can find them: who (poor souls) affrighted with these barbarous Insolencies, fled into the field, and laid themselves in growing Hemp, and there lay on the ground almost 20 hours, without meat or any sustenance, so that what with fright and dampness of the earth, some of them contracted dangerous sicknesses, and hardly escaped with life. The terror which fell upon the Country thereabout was so great, that the neighbouring Justice of Peace durst not grant his warrant to search after any of Sir Richard's goods, though earnestly intreated to it: and the neighbours were so ill-used and threatened, to extort confession from them where Sir Richard was, or where any of his goods were conveyed, that some swooned for fear, some fell mad, and some died. Certain it is, their carriage was so barbarous, that it informed Mr. Jo. Crew, one of the Company, to profess his dislike, and to tell the Lord Brook and the rest, that they being Law makers, should not be Law breakers, nor make such precedents as would discover their intentions, and render them odious unto the Country: since that, knowing Sir Richard to have put himself for preservation of his life under his Majesty's protection, they have caused his Pond-heads to be digged down, and have destroyed all his Fish: they have cut down his Woods, and seized on all his

lands, or made them utterly unprofitable unto him, for they will not suffer any Bayliff or Servant of his to take any care of his Estate, but have sent parties of Horse to seise on them, or kill them."¹

Sir Richard Minshull survived until the Restoration, and compounded for his estates, with the usurping Powers, for 1,378*l*. Lloyd says, that his loss was not less than 2000*l*.² Ultimately, the house was reduced to a ruinous state, and gradually fell entirely to decay.

The Tithes of Bourton, with the Impropriation, had been let on lease for five hundred years, by Sir Simon Benet, Knt. of Beachampton; but in consequence of some neglect or misconduct, proceedings were instituted in Chancery, in a case in which Richard Minshull, Esq. and Ann Minshull, widow, were Appellants, and Richard Harris and Henry Jones, on behalf of the poor and other charities in Buckingham, Beachampton, Calverton, and Stoney Stratford, were Respondents: in the course of which, the following facts were elicited:—That the Charities had been deprived of 7*l*. 10*s*. per ann.; that Sir Simon Benet's lease appointed 100*l*. per ann. to be paid upon certain trusts, the land-tax at four shillings in the pound, being 20*l*. per ann. leaving 80*l*. for the Charities: and it was contended, that the Manor, by Inquisition, in 1691, was found to be worth 1000*l*. per ann. consisting of not less than 1500 acres; land-tax charged 162*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*. At the time of the settlement of the Charity, the Tithes were in lease to Wells, at 102*l*. per ann.: that on expiration of that lease, in 1638, Sir Richard Minshull, the appellant's grandfather, being seised in fee of this Manor, which was intermixed with lands belonging to the Impropriation, made an agreement, under which, the Manor was inclosed and improved, from about 500*l*. to upwards of 1000*l*. per ann.; a benefit thus accruing to Sir Richard, of at least 10,000*l*: that in 1640, the boundaries of the glebe being destroyed, and the confusion of the Civil War increasing, Sir Richard refused to pay rent any longer; and in 1648, a Commission, under the Statute for charitable uses, was issued, who found, that there were parsonage lands in Bourton, called Hingwell; and that 523*l*. 12*s*. remained due in arrear to the Charity. Sir Richard Minshull, having paid the rent accruing to the Charities during his life; at his death, he left the Manor to Richard Minshull, his son and heir, father of the Appellant: and in 1712, Richard Minshull, Esq. having incurred great debts, by the expences of his establishment, died in embarrassed circumstances, and ended his days, either in the King's Bench Prison, or the Fleet: and the Tithes of Bourton, valued at 100*l*. per ann. being severed from those of Buckingham, were purchased by Sir Thomas Benet, Lord Mayor of London, and formed part of his munificent provision for the poor of the vicinity.

PEDIGREE OF MINSHULL, OF BOURTON, AYLESBURY, ASTON-CLINTON, &c.

From Willis's MSS.; Hist. of Buckingham; Kimber's Baronetage; Monuments and Registers in Aston-Clinton Church; and other Authorities.

Arms: Az. a crescent Arg. surmounted by an Estoil of six points, wavy of the last. *Crest*: A Turk Proper, kneeling in a supplicant posture, with a crescent in his hands. *Motto*: *His Saladinum vicinus armis*. *Arg.* a pile Az. *Rouland*. S. a chev. Or. between, in ch. two clusters of grapes, slipped Or. in base . . . *Aufreux*.

SIR RICHARD MINSHULL, of Boretton and Bucks, and . . . Essex; Knighted at Theobald's 11 Dec. 1626; = MARY, dau. of Sir George Perkins, Knt. compounded for his estates at the Usurpation; died at Boretton; bur. at Buckingham, in Poulton's Aisle, of Runney, Co. Notts. 27 Nov. 1667.

RICHARD MINSHULL, Esq.; = ANNE, dau. of Fra. Finch, Esq. of Rushock, Co. Worcester; bur. at the Savoy 11 July 1686. ob. 1684; bur. at the Savoy Church, London, 26 Aug.

RICHARD MINSHULL, eld. surviving son of Richard Minshull of Bourton, BARON MINSHULL of Minshull, Co. Cest.; VISCOUNT MINSHULL of Leominster, Co. Hereford; ob. 1673. = CONSTANCE, second dau. and coh. of Sir James Eynon, Bart. of Flore, Co. Northampt.; mar.-settlement dated 16 Jan. 1657-8.

RICHARD MINSHULL, Esq.; = CATHERINE, third dau. of Sir Geo. Blount, Bart. of Sodington, Co. Worcester; ob. 10 Jan. at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Co. Middlesex. circ. 83.

WILLIAM MINSHULL, Esq.; = MARY, dau. of Phil. Box grandson and hr. of Sir = of *Caversfield*, Co. Bucks; Richard Minshull, Knt.; ob. 1741; bur. at Berton, et. 76. ob. vidua 12 May 1783, et. 82; bur. at Aston-Clinton.

EDWARD MINSHULL, ob. inf. with parent, (Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 153.)

MARY, sole dau. and hr.; viv. inupt 1735.

¹ Mercurius Rusticus, p. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, 8vo. Lond. 1685.

² Memoirs, p. 688.

WILLIAM MINSHULL, Esq., of Aylesbury and Aston-Clinton, Attorney-at-Law; Clerk of the Peace for Bucks; Receiver General of Land-Tax; ob. 29 June 1807, æt. 75; bur. 6 July at Aston-Clinton.
[Par. Reg. and Monumental Inscriptions.]

MARSHA, second dau. and coh. of Rev. Thomas Harding Rowland, of Whitechurch; sister of Dame Rebecca Williams, relict of Sir D. Williams, Bart. of Sorrat. Co. Herts, and Aston-Clinton; ob. 6 Sept. 1799, æt. 60; bur. at Aston 8 Sept.

GEORGE ROWLAND MINSHULL, Esq. Dep.-Clerk of the Peace for Bucks; Harrier-at-Law; Recorder of Buckingham; Just. of the Peace for Bucks, Middlesex, &c.; Sessory Magistrate at Bow-Street; ob. 6 July 1840, in London; bur. at Aston-Clinton.

LOUISA, dau. of Anthony Aufre, Esq. of Overton-Hall, Co. Norfolk; mar. 4 Aug. 1796; ob. Dec. 1829; bur. at Aston-Clinton.

WILLIAM MINSHULL, Esq. of Snow-Hill, London, and Kentish-Town, Co. Middlesex, Druggist.

MARY, dau. of John Hardwick, Esq. of Newbold, Co. Derby; ob. 26 May 1806; bur. at Aston-Clinton. [Mon. and Par. Reg.]

RICHARD MINSHULL, ob. Feb. 1802.

FRANCIS MINSHULL, b. at Aylesbury; at Aylesbury School 1783; of Jesus Coll. Oxon 1785; A.B.; A.M. 22 Oct. 1793; Rect. of Nunsey, Co. Somerset, 1797; ob. 28 June 1816.

HENRIETTA, 2nd dau. of Sam. Goodenough, D.D. aft. Canon of Windsor and Lord Bishop of Carlisle; ob. 4 April 1802.

MARTHA, William's eld. dau. MORGAN, D.D. Rect. of Aston-Clinton; ob. 20 Oct. 1798; bur. at Aston.

LOUISA, only child, bapt. at Sergeant's Inn, London, 17 April 1802; [Aston-Clinton and St. Dunstan's Par. Reg.] of Aston-Clinton, and Bentinck-street, Marylebone.

GEORGE ROWLAND MINSHULL, bapt. 30 Mar. 1803; ob. inf.; bur. at Aston-Clinton.

MARTHA, mar. to Thos. Markham Wells, Greenwood, Esq.

ANNA-MARIA, mar. May 1786, to Rev. C. H. Wyberg, son of Thomas Wyberg, Esq. of Iest-Hall, Co. Cumberland.

WILLIAM EDWARD, MARGARETA, MARSHA, bapt. 16 July 1789.

[See page 92, Mon. Inscript. and Par. Reg.]

GAWCOT.

Although Gawcot was separately surveyed in Domesday Book, it appears to have been, from the earliest periods of history, considered ecclesiastically connected with, or dependent upon Buckingham, as its hamlet and daughter church.

It was included in the Survey of Rovelai Hundred as land of the Bishop of Lincoln, who held *Chaesecote*, which was attached to the Church of Buckingham. There was one hide. The land was sufficient to employ one plough, and half as much more, with two bordars and one servant, and half a carucate of pasture. It was and had been estimated at thirty shillings; in the time of King Edward at forty shillings. This land Bishop Wluui held.¹

According to some accounts, here had been an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew, Willis says, to St. Catherine; and he adds, that a festival was kept accordingly on the Sunday following St. Catherine's-day, but admits that its site was no longer known, excepting by the name of Chapel-close, and that of a lane leading to it, called Chapel-lane. A Court Leet of the Manor of Prebend-End-cum-Gawcot, was holden in 1612, by Robert Brett; and in the next year the Courts were kept in the name of Sir Thomas Denton, Knt. then Lord of the Prebendal Estate, and so descended with Hillesden to George Chamberlaine Denton, Esq. and his representative, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas William Coke, Esq.

When the Hamlet of Gawcot was enclosed by an Act of Parliament, in 1801, together with Prebend End, allotments were severally assigned to the Impropiators, in lieu of tithes; and to the Vicar of Buckingham, in lieu of small tithes; as also to the poor, as a commutation of their ancient right to cut furze on the waste land.

Mr. John West, a native of this hamlet, born and brought up in very humble life, who became a dealer in thread lace (then the manufacture of this part of the County) by which he acquired considerable property, is represented to have looked with concern on the irreligious condition of his native village, (containing near five hundred inhabitants, without any place of Divine Worship), and formed the design of supplying this deficiency. He immediately gave between 4000*l.* and 5000*l.* for the purpose of building and endowing a chapel to the Established Church, and vesting the patronage

¹ Terra Epi. Lincolniensis. In Rovelai Hvnd'. Ipse ep's ten' Chaesecote. quæ jacet in wæcla de bochingeha'. Ibi. ē. 1. hida. Tra' 1. car. et dim' et ibi. sunt cū 11. bord et uno seruo. P'tū dīm car'. Val. et ualuit. xxx. sol. T.R.E. xl. sol. Hanc t'ra. tenuit Wluui ep's. [Lib. Censual, 1 f. 144]

so as to secure a succession of able ministers. There were, however, some difficulties which this worthy person had not anticipated; but with the advice of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, he ultimately succeeded in erecting a neat edifice; and having obtained the consent of Dr. George Pretyma Tomline, (then Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards of Winchester) the chapel was licensed 16 Mar. 1806, consecrated 14 May following; the Rev. Thomas Scott, son of the Rector of Aston Sandford, being nominated the first minister.

The foundation, however, having been very injudiciously laid, and the workmanship ill conducted, it was found necessary to rebuild the whole fabric; and for this purpose, chiefly through the indefatigable exertions of the minister, a subsequent subscription was raised, and a house built for the Incumbent, at the expence of about 1744*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The subscriptions were very liberal, including 30*l.* from the Bishop of Lincoln; 30*l.* from George Marquess of Buckingham, K.G.; 100*l.* from William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. altogether amounting to 1054*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* the residue, 690*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.* being defrayed by the Rev. Thomas Scott, minister, in addition to his contribution of 100*l.*

In 1817, a farther sum of 228*l.* 8*s.* was collected towards the endowment of the Chapel; and the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty met the amount thus raised, by a grant of 300*l.* after which, in consideration of the population of the hamlet exceeding 500, the Governors of the bounty added to their former grants 800*l.* from the fund placed at their disposal by Parliament, thus making the whole benefactions 1300*l.* so that a neat chapel, with a convenient residence for the minister and his successors, have been permanently established.

LENBOROUGH HAMLET;

sometimes called the *Endship of Lenborough*, was separately surveyed in Domesday Book, as part of the possessions of the Bishop of Baieux, held by Ernulph de Hesding of the Bishop, at seven hides for a Manor: there being five ploughs. In the demesne were two, and one villein, with six borders, had one plough, and two more might have been employed. There were three servants; pasture for five teams; woods, estimated at four shillings annually. It was and had been valued at sixty shillings; in the time of King Edward at 4*l.* This Manor, Wilaf, a man of the Earl Levin, held, and could sell it.¹

The seven hides in Lenborough which belonged to Ernulph de Hesding, were given by Henry I. to the Abbey of Reading, which he founded.

Lenborough having passed, with Boreton and Buckingham, as appendant to the latter, to the Earls of Gloucester and Stafford, afterwards Dukes of Buckingham, was, at the death of the last Duke of that family, vested in the Crown, until King James I. by Patent, 11 June, 1611, granted to John Aldred and William Whitmore, Esqrs. all the rents of assize and services belonging to the Honour of Gloucester, in North Crawley, Little Wolston, Doreton, Wavendon, Milton, Maid's Morton, Lamport-cum-Stowe, Boreton, Lenborough, Bowbrickhill, Great Harwood, Singleborough, Wotton, Edgcot, and Great Kimbell, parcel of the Honour of Gloucester, and of the lands of Edward late Duke of Buckingham, valued at 5*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* per ann. to hold for ever in free-socage, as of the Manor of East Greenwich. These rents and services were (most of them) purchased soon afterwards by the family of Dormer of Dorton.²

¹ Terra Ep'i Baiocensis. In Rovelai Hund'. Ernulf de Hesding ten' de ep'o in Ledingberge vii. hid' p' uno m Tra e. v. car'. In du'io sunt. ii.° et un' uilli. cu' vi. bord'. hñt. i. car'. et ii. adhuc poss' fieri. Ibi. iii. serui. ptu' v. cañ. de silua iiii. sol. p' annu' Val. et ualuit. lx. sol. T.R.E. iiii. lib. Hoc m tenuit Wilaf ho' Leuini comit. et potuit uende. [Lib. Censual. i f. 144.]

² See PEDIGREE of DORMER, vol. i. p. 242.

Willis says, that a *moiety* of the Manor of Lenborough came to a younger branch of the family of Braose, and that the latter continued some time in possession : that Roger Braose and Alice levied a fine of the third part of Lenborough, in 1364 (39 Edw. III.) ; and that, *he presumes*, this estate came, in the reign of Richard II. to John Frome, who died in 1405, seised of Lenborough and Boreton :—that these demesnes were subsequently acquired by the family of Ingoldsby, who, by purchases made in 27 and 28 Hen. VI. from John Pennyfather and Alice his wife, John and Thomas Throckmorton, Edmund Stratton and Margaret his wife and others, conveyed their estate here to Ralph and John Ingoldsby. John Ingoldsby, who was of an ancient Lincolnshire family, resided at Lenborough, and in 1463, was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

When the Prebend of Sutton-cum-Buckingham was dissolved and made a lay-fee, and the family of Ingoldsby, who had during some years possessed Lenborough, had become so entirely reduced in their fortunes, that the descendant of that family was compelled to accept eleemosynary support in the Charter-house, his children being reduced to poverty, after mortgaging all that remained of the estate to Mr. William Robinson, his steward, (who resided for a short time at Lenborough, and died in 1693, at Wing, in this County,) his kinsman of both his names, conveyed all his right and title to Lenborough, to Mr. John Rogers of Buckingham ; who, having re-purchased the titular Manor of John Dormer, Esq. of Rowshan, Co. Oxon. subsequently conveyed the greater part of the Lordship and possessions here, to Edward Gibbon, Esq. of Putney, Co. Surrey, who thereupon became the possessor and occupier of the principal Manor and Mansion-house. His more celebrated descendant, Edward Gibbon, Esq. the eminent historian, thus became connected with Buckinghamshire, and was Lord of this Manor in 1735 ; but having taken down the greater part of the Mansion, the remainder was converted into a residence for his tenant.

Another portion of the Estate was purchased by Mr. Primatt of the City of London, ancestor of the family of Knapp of Linford : and it is very remarkable, that about the same time, when these divisions of the same property took place, another portion was conveyed to that eminent physician, the learned and distinguished Dr. Richard Mead, President of the College of Physicians, who held the same in 1735 ; but it was ultimately sold in severalties, and at length was conveyed to Bridger Goodrich, Esq. who held it with his estate in Gawcot ; and finally, the whole estate of Prebend-End, with Gawcot, belonging to the family of Denton, and Chamberlaine-Denton, in Hillesden, and Prebend-End, in Buckingham, with all those rights and appurtenances which had belonged to the families of Denton, Chamberlaine, and Coke, passed by purchase intermediately to John Farquhar, Esq. and subsequently to Richard Nugent Grenville Plantagenet Chandos Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G. who thus acquired the whole possessions of the families above mentioned ; and the same are now possessed by his Grace Richard Nugent Grenville Bridges Chandos Plantagenet Temple, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Lenborough Estate and Manor, or reputed Manor, consisting of 1224 acres, tenements, &c. estimated at 2231*l.* 10*s.* per ann. *part tithe-free and a composition of 7*l.* 8*s.* for the remainder exonerated*, and the land-tax redeemed, was advertised, first in 1815 and again in 1828, to be sold, by an Order of the Court of Chancery, in which, Elizabeth Margaret Goodrich, and other infants, by their next friends, were the Plaintiffs, and Margaret Goodrich and others, Defendants, having the approbation of William Wingfield, Esq. Master. The Estate of the Goodrichs, or the most considerable part of it, was subsequently purchased by the late Right Hon. Henry Agar Ellis, Lord Viscount Clifden, and has since descended to his grandson, Henry Agar, now Lord Viscount Clifden, a minor.

CAVERSFIELD,

situated on the extreme verge of the County, is entirely surrounded by Oxfordshire, and about two miles from Bicester. Bishop Kennet supposes that it derived its name from having been the spot on which the Emperor Carausius was slain in battle, by Alectus, about the year 290 of the Christian era; but Willis was rather inclined to derive its appellation from *Cafer*, signifying an inclosure.

Although this Manor is surrounded by Oxfordshire, yet, at the Norman Survey, it was included in the Hundred of Rovelai, as may be seen from the following extract. At that period it was the property of William de Warene, and held under him by Brien (Fitz-Count), being taxed at five hides. There were eight carucates of land, three in the demesne; twelve villeins, with nine bordars, holding five carucates: there was also a fishery; the whole value constantly estimated at one hundred shillings annual rent. It had been formerly holden by Edward, a man of Earl Tosti, who had power to alienate it.¹

Brien Fitz-Count, the subfeudatory of William de Warene, having taken a religious habit, thereby forfeited his lands to the Crown; and King Henry II. bestowed this estate on Robert Gargate, who, in 1164, granted the Church and Advowson of Caversfield, to Missenden Abbey, after the death of Guy, *who was then Rector*. These are Willis's own words;² but in no account which has been discovered, does the learned author give the least degree of information respecting this Guy, or that any one of that name had been connected with the religious establishments of Great or Little Missenden, at the period referred to. But, says Willis, Robert Bishop of Lincoln confirmed the above grant, subject to the life-interest of the above-mentioned Guy, (Rector of Caversfield). Hugh Gargate confirmed the grant of Robert his father, and Sibill de Caversfield, who was mother of Isabel, and wife of the said Hugh Gargate.

Isabel, daughter of Hugh Gargate of *Caversfield*, in her pure widowhood, gave, circ. 1219 (4 Hen. III.), to the Church of the Blessed Mary and St. Edburg, in Bicester, and the Canons there, part of a croft near the Court of the said Canons (the other part having been before given by Muriel, her sister), on condition that the said Canons should receive her and her mother into the prayers of their house for ever; and, when they should depart this life, that their names should be inscribed in the martyrology of that Convent, &c.³

¹ Terra Willi De Warene. In Rovelai Hvnd'. ⁊ Brien ten' de Willo CAVERFELLE. p. v. hid se defd. Tra. ē viii. car'. In dñio sunt. iiii. et xii. uilli cū ix. bord hāt v. car'. Ibi. ē uiuariū pisciū. In totis ualent' ual et ualuit sēp c. sol. Hoc ⁊ tenuit Eduuard' hō Tosti com. et uende' potuit. [Lib. Censual. vol. i. f. 148.] ² Bucks, p. 165.

³ Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Isabele filia Hugonis Gargat de Kaversfeld in purā uiduitate meā dedi et concessi et præsenti charta confirmavi Deo et Ecclesie beate Mariæ, et Sanctæ Edburge de Burncester et Canoniciis ibidem. Deo seruentibus pro salute animæ meæ et animarum Patris et Matris meæ et antecessorum et successorum meorum totam meam partem illius croftæ quæ jacet iuxta curiam dictorum Canonicorum de qua crofta dicti Canonici habent alteram partem, ex dono Murielæ sororis meæ tenendam et habendam dictis Canoniciis in perpetuum, in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosynam, liberam ab omni exactione, sæculari et quietam excepto meo selione forinseco illius croftæ versus austrum ad faciendam quandam viam mihi et hæredibus meis et hominibus meis ad introitum et exitum cum aueris meis et suis. Ego vero Isabele et hæredes mei predictam croftam debemus warrantiz me predictis Canoniciis in perpetuum contra omnes homines et fœminas. Dicti vero Canonici receperunt me et dominam matrem meam specialiter in orationibus suis et suffragiis domus suæ in perpetuum. Et cum de hac vita migraverimus facient nomina nostra scribi in martyrologio suo. Et ut hæc mea donatio concessio et chartæ hujus confirmatio et Warrantizatio firma et stabilis in perpetuum permanent presentem chartam sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Aumari, Roberto de

Sibil de Caversfield, widow of Hugh de Gargate, and mother of Isabel, afterwards confirmed to the Canons of Bicester, one virgate of land in Stratton, Co. Oxon. which Isabel Gargate, her daughter, had given for the maintenance of one Canon in the said Church for ever.¹

By an agreement in 1220 (5 Hen. III.), between William de Ros, and Sibil de Caversfield and Muriel her daughter, Sibil and Muriel remitted to the said William de Ros, the lands which had belonged to Hugh Gargate, in the village of Warmington, to maintain his children by the said Muriel, dated 4 Hen. III. at Oxford.²

In 1323, by an Inquisition, it was found, that Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and Mary his wife, died seised *inter alia*, of one Knight's fee in Caversfield.³

By another Inquisition, in 1327, it was found, that David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, and Joan his wife, died seised of half a Knight's fee in Caversfield, held of the Prior of Berchere, and the heirs of William de Wymstre (Westminster).⁴

In 1337, Masculine de Chastiloun was, by Inquisition, found to have died seised of two virgates of land in Caversfield.⁵

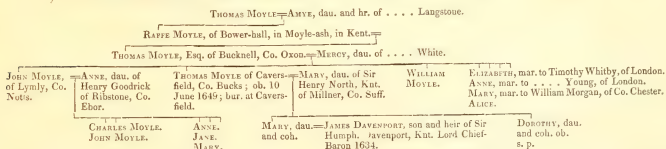
In 1347, John le Chastiloun, of Thornton, *pro quodam Capellano*, was, by Inquisition, found to have died seised of the remainder in certain lands in Caversfield.⁶

The Manor of Caversfield was holden of the Prior and Convent of Bicester by the family of Langston, who were afterwards possessed of the estate in their own right.⁷ In 1471, John Langston of Caversfield was Sheriff of Bucks, and died seised of a moiety, holden in his own right. In 1490, John Langston, sen. was Sheriff of Bucks, and designated of Caversfield. In 1496, Thomas Langston, also of Caversfield, held the same office; as did another Thomas Langston, in 1523; and in 1526, it was returned by an Inquisition, that Richard Langston died seised of the Manor of Caversfield, held of the Prior of Burcester, at a rent of four marks. This Manor passed by Amye, daughter and heir of Langston, to Thomas Moyle; and, having regularly descended, became vested in James Davenport, Esq. son and heir of Lord Chief-Baron Davenport, of Sutton, Co. Cest.; when, 20 June 1653, it was conveyed to Maximilian Bard and James Strange, Citizens of London.

PEDIGREE OF MOYLE OF CAVERSFIELD.

From Harl. MSS. 1533, b. 118 19.

Arms: 1. MOYLE. Gu. a mule Arg. within a bordure of the Second, in dexter chief a mullet, Or. 2. Gu. on two bars Arg. three martlets S. bet. the bars a Greyhound courant Or. in chief three Plates. 3. Arg. a saltire S. bet. four Estoils Gu. 4. Quarterly, crenellée Arg. and S. 5. *Langstone*. 6. As 1. *Crest*: Two demi-dragons endorsed dexter Gu. sinister Or. *Motto*: "Dieu garda le Moyle."



Insula, Roberto Purcell, Widone de Haya, Hamundo de Sanctâ Fide, Militibus. Rogero de Mixbury, Jordano de Eyford, Roberto de Burcester, Capellanus. Rogero de Cudlenton, Symone Grosso, Widone de Kaversfield, Rogero Clerico, Petro de Wendelburie, Roberto Clerico, Johanne de Weston, Johanne Armigero, Nicolao Camerario et multis aliis. [To the original a Seal is appendant, with the figure of a bird regardant, and ✠ Sigillum ISABELE GARGAT. From the original, inter MSS. Glynnie, in Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 263.]

¹ Dods. MS. vol. xlii. f. 134; Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 269.

⁴ Inquis. n° 85.

⁵ Ibid. n° 33.

⁶ Ibid. n° 74.

¹ Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. vol. i. p. 266.

² Claus. Rot. 18 Edw. II. m. 10 and 11.

⁷ Lysons's Bucks, p. 533.

Maximilian Bard dying in 1690, æt. 85, was succeeded in this estate by Nathaniel, his son and heir; and the latter by Thomas Bard, who, with his sons, Thomas and George Bard, by deed, 3 Feb. 1704,¹ conveyed the same to William Vaux, an Attorney-at-Law, who held the estate in 1735; but, either he, or his immediate representatives, circ. 1741, sold this property to Sir James Harrington, Bart. who, in 1751, conveyed it to Philip Southcote, Esq.; and, in 1763, it was transferred to Joseph Bullock, Esq. who was Sheriff of Bucks in 1781, and an upright, honourable, and humane Magistrate. In 1784, at a violently contested election for the Borough of Buckingham, when his old and tried friend Ralph, last Earl Verney, was the unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Bullock was one of his most energetic partizans.

Joseph Bullock, Esq. of Caversfield, was descended from a family long seated in Berkshire, and afterwards of Thornborough, Co. Bucks, married Anne, daughter of Peter Walter, Esq. of Stalbridge, Co. Dorset, the heiress of the family previously possessed of the Estate and Advowson, and left an only daughter and heiress, Amelia Frances, who was married to the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and who, *jure uxoris*, held the estate until his death: when, in pursuance of the provisions made in their marriage-settlement, Caversfield descended to his grandson, the Rev. Robert Bullock Marsham, LL.D. Warden of Merton College, Oxon. who is its present possessor.

Mrs. Bullock, the widow, was disappointed in her reasonable expectations of a very considerable fortune from her father, Mr. Walter, who capriciously bequeathed the principal part of his immense wealth to the Earl of Uxbridge, to whom he had been Steward, and a great favourite, (and whom he is said to have greatly resembled in some particulars of his character, but in none more than in an inordinate love of money.) Mr. Walter, who had contrived to amass vast wealth by supplying the wants or follies of young men, whose fortunes thus fell into his possession, was satirized by Pope, as "a person *eminent in the wisdom of his profession*, a dexterous Attorney, and a good, *if not safe*, Conveyancer;" and, thus connected with the Earl of Uxbridge, it is the less extraordinary that he should have made that Nobleman his principal legatee. It is, however, no more than an act of necessary justice, to subjoin, that his Lordship continued to Mrs. Bullock, during her life, the payment of a very large annuity, instead of availing himself of the benefit or technicalities of Mr. Walter's Will.² She died at Caversfield 2 Aug. 1828, æt. 89.

It is remarkable that the Parish of Caversfield was entirely omitted in the *Agricultural Survey* of Bucks, by the Rev. St. John Priest; arising, it is presumed, from the peculiarly isolated situation of the place, on the borders of the county, and entirely surrounded by Oxfordshire.

In an Act of Parliament, passed in 1780, for enclosing the open and common fields of Caversfield, an allotment was made to the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxon. as impropiators of the Great Tithes; and another to the Vicar, in lieu of his Tithes of four-yard lands and a quarter, to which he had been customarily entitled.

By an official Return,³ it has been stated, that there were, in this Parish, fifteen inhabited houses, sixty-five families, and two hundred and sixty inhabitants.

This calculation must necessarily have included the family of the Lord of the place, whose residence was in a large Mansion, near the Church, which, though conveniently adapted to the use of a considerable establishment, seems not to demand a particular description. The rest of the village principally consists of fields and lanes, on low and humid ground, partaking of the general characteristic of the neighbouring County of Oxford.

¹ Willis's Bucks, p. 116; and PEDIGREE OF MOYLE.

² Monthly Mag. vol. xii. p. 37.

³ In 1801.

VICARS.

In the sixteenth year of the Episcopate of Hugh Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, Caversfield was ordained a Vicarage by the Bishop, on the authority of a Council :

WILL. DE UPTON was presented 1225, by the Abbat and Convent of Missenden.

Reginald de Weston, 1258.

Adam de Staunton, inst. 1269.

John Franceys, inst. 1276.

John de Ascote, inst. 1293.

John Dugon, inst. 1335.

Roger, died 1349.

Simon Salatiel occurs 1349.

Tho. Gyles succeeded 1361.

Will. Salmon, inst. 1403.

Edw. Lake, 1407.

John Hagason, 1423.

John Estebys, 1424.

John James, 1435.

David Tryl, resigned 1440; who was succeeded by

David Morthwy, 1440.

Matthew ap David Vachan, inst. 1454.

John Fybian, 1480.

Robt. Lanot, 1481.

John Cottisford, 1493.

Tho. Key, 1504.

Will. Hunt, LL.B. 1505.

Tho. Coward, 1508.

Hugh Woodys, 8 Oct. 1528; who was the last presented by the Convent of Missenden.

Griffith Younge, deprived 1570.

Edw. Younge succeeded, on the presentation of *Robt. Hitchcocke*, Esq.

Stephen Lister, inst. 6 Dec. 1577, on the presentation of *Will. Alcocke*, Gent.

Richd. Benslyn, presented 25 April 1582, by *Will. Alcocke*.

Ralph Lees, pres. 9 Aug. 1586, by *Ralph Heydon*, Gent.

Will. Bateman, A.M. presented 11 Feb. 1602, by *Edward Ewer* of Caversfield.

Richd. Grimes, A.M. inst. 22 Nov. 1639.

Philip Holland, presented by the King 27 Jan. 1661.

James Durant, A.M. presented 16 June 1679, by *Maximilian Bard*, Esq.

Will. Hodson, A.B. presented 7 Sept. 1704, by *Will. Vaux*, Gent.

John Wells, A.B. presented 25 March 1715, by *Will. Vaux*.

Geo. Salter, presented 15 Oct. 1725, by *Will. Vaux*.

Theodore Fletcher, presented 12 March 1739, by *Abigail Gregory* of Caversfield.

Daniel Wardle, A.M. presented 14 June 1753, on the cession of the former Vicar, by *John Southcote*, Esq.

Will. Ellis, presented to this Vicarage, on the death of the last Incumbent, by King Geo. III. and inducted 30 July 1781; on whose cession,

The Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marsham, A.M. was presented by *Joseph Bullock*, Esq. and inducted 1 May 1795. He died, and was succeeded by

Charles Marsham, A.M. presented by *John Coker*, Esq. and inducted March 1812.

THE CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small building, consisting of a nave, with a south aisle, and a chancel. On the roof of the nave, at the west end, is a little turret, which contains two bells. The building is about fifty feet by twenty-one.

The entrance on the north side, under a finely ornamented Saxon arch, with zig-zag sculpture, is supported by very short circular pillars, with foliated capitals. This arch is conjectured to have been removed from its original situation, probably on the demolition of the north aisle; which seems to have been connected with the nave by two handsome pointed arches, still remaining in the wall, correspondent with others, belonging to the south aisle opposite.

The interior of the building is gloomy and damp: the windows small and irregular, having mullions and tracery, with fragments of coloured glass.

The FONT, near the entrance, consists of a large basin, shaped like an ordinary drinking glass, being a portion of an inverted cone, supported by a short octagon pedestal.

Against the wall, at the west end, are the arms of King William III. with the date 1698.

In the chancel, over a little door, on the south side, is an imperfect shield of arms, which Willis describes thus:

Gu. a mule passant, within a bordure Arg. *Moyle* impaling quarterly 1 Gu. two bars Arg. charged with three martlets Az. in chief as many Plates, and in fess a greyhound courant Or. 2 Az. a saltire S. between four estoils Gu. 3. Or. in chief a chevron between two roses Gu. in base a dolphin hauriant, Az. *Crest*: Two wyvern's heads and necks interlaced.

On a small plate of brass:

Thomas Moyle died the 10th of June 1649, in the year of his age 45.

The arms of Langston, in painted glass, in the windows, mentioned by Willis, have been long since destroyed or removed.

Within the Communion rails, is a raised altar-tomb, sadly mutilated, the arms on the panels inverted, and the sinister impalements reversed. Round the verge, is a groove, where was, probably, a brass fillet, noticed by Willis, who describes the arms as those of *Langston*, impaling *Denton*, viz. a mullet between two bars, in chief three estoils; and ascribing this monument to John Langston, who married Joan, daughter of John Denton, who died in 1487, (2 Hen. VII.)

The arms of Bard, on two achievements, above this monument, described by Willis, no longer remain, viz. on a chevron between ten martlets Arg. five Ogresses. *Crest*: a lion's paw erased, holding the leg of a horse erased. And the same in lozenge impaling *Goff*, viz. Az. and S. within a bordure counterchanged.

But the arms of Bard are still on a slab in the pavement, viz.:

On a chevron five annulets between ten mullets 4. 2. 1. 3. and

Here lyeth the Body of Maximilian Bard, Esq. who deceased the 16th day of February in the year of our Lord 1690, in the 85th year of his age.

On a plate of brass:

Here lyeth the Body of Rauff Heydon, the son of William Heydon, Esquire: the said Rauff deceased the third day of July 1592.

The *talbots passant*, at the upper corners of

the stone, mentioned by Willis, are not to be found, and the brass has been detached.

In an escutcheon, cut in the stone:

A mule passant; with a mullet. Under it, on a lozenge of white marble:

Here lyeth Thomas Moyle of Caversfield in the County of Bucks Esq. second son of Thomas Moyle of Bucknell in the County of Oxford Esq. and Mercy his Wife, who married Mary North, Daughter of Sir Henry North, of Millner, in the County of Suffolke. He departed this Life the 10th day of June, Anno Domini 1649.

Some men desire rich monuments to fame,
Only a stone I leave, in mem'ry of my name.
There is little Happiness in Monuments of stone:
My Happiness in Heaven, is in Christ alone.

On another stone, was the portraiture of a Priest, in brass. No inscription now remains; but Mr. Willis has supplied the following, formerly issuing from the mouth of the figure:

Subveniat mihi Laurentii Passio Sancti.

And over it, a figure of St. Lawrence, with his gridiron; as also the arms of Langston, and a mutilated inscription on a fillet, round the verge of the stone:

Obiit Die Sti Blasii An. Dni. Millmo ccccxxxv. ejus aie propitiatur Deus: Amen.

And on another brass plate:

*Sic testis Christe quod non jacet hic Lapis iste
Corpus ut ornetur, sed Spiritus ut memoretur.
Quisquis cris qui transieris, sta perlege plora
Sum quoderis fueram quod es, pro me precor ora*

On an ancient slab:

Arms: Two bars, in fess point a mullet in chief three estoils impaling Or. a cross Moline.

Above, was formerly, an inscription on a brass plate, with two hands holding a heart, inscribed *Crede*, and on three labels issuant therefrom:

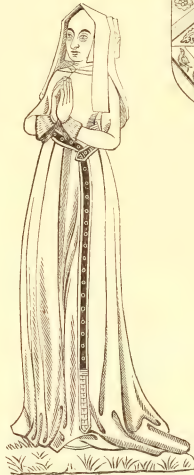
Hic mihi Deus quia peccavi nimis in Vita meâ
Quid faciam Miser, ubi surgam nisi ad te Deus meus
Miserere ei cum veneris in novissimo die.

Willis says, this is a memorial of Thomas Denton, who, in his Will, dated 27 Dec. 1533, appointed to be buried in Caversfield Church: that he was a younger son, as appears by the

mullet and the variation of the arms, in which he bears estoils, instead of cinquefoils, as used by the elder branch of his family.¹

On another marble, were effigies in brass, of a man and woman; the man in armour, with the following inscription:

Orate pro Animabus Johannis Langston Armigeri et Amicie Consortis sue qui quidem Johannes obiit nono die Septembris Anno Domini Milimo ccccvi. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.



Q Pater excelse miserere precor miserere Johannis Langston et Conjugis Amicie atque sue sobolis qui te in terris coluere hosque precor votis jungere Coelicolis.

At the dexter corner of the stone, are the arms of Langston, as before; and at the sinister corner, the same, impaling on a bend three martlets.²

There is now remaining a sepulchral slab in the floor, almost entirely covered by a pew, with part of two small brass plates, and representations of the feet of many children. There were also two well-preserved figures of a man and woman, on brass plates, lying detached, on the floor.

¹ Willis's Hist. p. 170.

² Ibid.

On the south side of the chancel, on a neat mural tablet:

Sacred to the Memory of Christian Walters, Relict of Peter Walters, Esq. of Stalbridge, in the County of Dorset; by whom she had one Daughter, Anne, married to Joseph Bullock, Esq. of this Parish. She died Dec. 31, 1779, aged 78.

On another tablet:

In Memory of Emma, third daughter of the Hon^{ble}, and Rev^d Jacob Marsham and Amelia Frances his Wife, who died on the 6th of July 1808, æt. 16.

Also of Sophia, their fourth Daughter, who died on the 8th of March 1813, æt. 16.

Also of William, their fourth son, who died on the 14th of Feb. 1802, æt. 4 months. Their remains are interred at Maidstone.

On another mural tablet:

Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Bullock, Esq. of this Parish, who was born the 11th of December, A.D. 1732. He married Anne, daughter of Peter Walter, Esq. of Stalbridge, in the County of Dorset, by whom he had one Daughter, Amelia Frances, Wife of the Hon^{ble}, and Rev^d Jacob Marsham, and mother of a numerous Family. He died the 13th of April 1808, aged 76, to the sincere Regret of an extensive Neighbourhood; and was interred in this Church amidst the tears of his surrounding kindred and connexions.

On an achievement:

Erm. on a ch. Gu. a label of five points Or. and a

The Church stands within the demesne of the Lord of the Manor.

crested: on an escutcheon of pretence Az. a fess indented between three eagles displayed Arg. *Crest*: Or. a wreath Erm. and S. seven battle-axes passed saltire-wise through a mural crown, Or. *Motto*, Resurgam.

On a marble:

In Memory of Matthew Hearne, who died the 3^d. day of June 1701, aged 76 years.

On the north side of the nave, on a mural tablet, a shield of arms . . . and below:

To the Memory of the Rev^d. William Ellis, some years Vicar of this Parish: died 3^d. March 1795, aged 63.

Also of Ann his wife: died 27 Nov. 1775, aged 38.

And also of three of their daughters, Mary, Lucy, and Martha:

Mary died 27 June 1767, aged 23 weeks.

Lucy 12th March 1775, aged 14 years.

Martha 7th Feb^r. 1786, aged 20 years.

Also of the Rev^d. W. C. Ellis, only son of the said Rev^d. William and Ann Ellis, late of this Parish, a Fellow of Merton College, and Vicar of Stoke Lyne, who died 11th June 1796, aged 32.

Julia, youngest Daughter of the Rev^d. William Ellis, Vicar of Caversfield: died 11 March 1824.

On a very small tablet:

To the Memory of Mrs. Rebecca Meggot, Daughter of Richard Meggot, Esq. and Jane his Wife, of Stoney Lane, Southwark, who departed this life 19th March 1782, aged 71.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

LONDON:

J. AND W. ROBIN, PRINTERS, SOUTHWARK.

